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HISTORY
OF
BROCKTON
PLYMOUTH COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

1656-1894

BY
BRADFORD KINGMAN

MEMBER OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY; MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY;
OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TAUNTON; OLD BRIDGEWATER HISTORICAL SOCIETY;
DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY; PILGRIM SOCIETY, PLYMOUTH; WEBSTER HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, BOSTON; WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WEYMOUTH; BOS-
TONIAN SOCIETY, BOSTON; ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM; AUTHOR OF
HISTORY OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS., KINGMAN MEMORIAL,
AND EPITAPHS FROM BURIAL HILL, PLYMOUTH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
D. MASON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
1895

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BRADFORD KINGMAN.

DEDICATION.

— 1137003

To my Wife,

WHOSE WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT, AS WELL AS ASSISTANCE, IN TRACING THE FOOT-PRINTS
OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE OLD COLONY, WHILE IN ENGLAND, AND
CONTRIBUTED SO LARGELY TO WHATEVER OF SUCCESS HAS
BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND EMBODIED
IN THESE PAGES,

This work is affectionately inscribed,

BY

BRADFORD KINGMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.,
MARCH 1, 1895.

PREFACE

The history of Brockton has been written, and is at last presented to the public, after an unexpected amount of labor. There is no locality in New England which has undergone more rapid changes than this. In 1866 the author wrote an extended history of the town of North Bridgewater, which has long since gone out of print, containing then about six thousand inhabitants. The rapid growth of the town, the change of name to Brockton, and afterwards its incorporation into a city, rendered the necessity for a new and enlarged narrative work under the distinctive name of Brockton. The work has been subject to unavoidable delay owing to the extra amount of work in its preparation, and it is submitted to the citizens of Brockton and vicinity, with all its imperfections, with the hope that it may not be disappointing to those who are interested in and have by their encouragement and generous subscriptions been the means of its publication. Of the importance of works of this class, we may be pardoned for quoting from an eminent writer on kindred works:

“History, by presenting to the mind an authentic retrospect of the origin, progress and vicissitudes of celebrated communities, affords an instructive gratification to human curiosity, and among the various records of the historic pen perhaps none so strongly engages the attention as the topography of great cities, and the biography of eminent individuals.

“It is the high privilege of history to exhibit a retrospective view of mankind, to present to the enquiring mind a faithful representation of characters and manners which have long ceased to exist, reanimate the images of the great, and the wise, and thus conduct the student through the long vista of ages to a retrospection of those interesting scenes, consecrated by the presence of our venerable ancestors.”

This work has been a labor of love to one who has long cherished a great regard for his native place, and has been happy to place upon the historic page many things which, in the changes of time, might have been irrecoverably lost.

B. K.

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HISTORY

OF

BROCKTON, MASS.

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Situation and Extent — Latitude and Longitude — Distances — Electric Railroad — Steam Railroad — Brockton — Campello — Montello — Salisbury Square — Salisbury Heights — Brockton Heights — Clifton Heights — Leyden Park — Winchester Park — Bellevue Park — Menlo Park — Marshall's Corner — Sylvester's Corner — Shaw's Corner — Bumpas Corner — Hills — Natural History — Fruit — Rivers and Brooks — Ponds — Geology — Soil.

BROCKTON, the only city in Plymouth county, is one of the most thrifty and rapidly growing cities in New England. It is situated in the northwestern section of the county of Plymouth, bordering on what has long been known as the OLD COLONY LINE. The towns on the north boundary are Stoughton, Avon, and Holbrook; on the east are Abington, Whitman, and East Bridgewater; on the south is West Bridgewater; on the west is the town of Easton. It is situated between $40^{\circ} 3'$ and $42^{\circ} 8'$ north latitude, and between $70^{\circ} 57'$ and $71^{\circ} 4'$ west longitude; it is bounded on the north by Norfolk county, east and south by Plymouth county, and west by Bristol county. It is twenty-four miles northwest from Plymouth, the shire town of the county; sixteen miles southeast from Dedham, the shire town of Norfolk county; and fifteen miles northeast from Taunton, the half shire town of Bristol county; and thirty-five miles north of New Bedford;

thirty and one quarter miles northeast from Fall River, forty-nine and one quarter miles northeast from Newport, R. I. It is one hundred miles by rail to Provincetown on the end of Cape Cod, and two hundred and ten miles from New York by rail and steamer, and twenty miles from Boston. The city is five and one-half miles from east to west, and five miles from north to south, and contains about thirteen thousand acres, or four and a half miles square, and has about one hundred miles of public roads and streets, to which constant additions are being made.

The city is well laid out with avenues that traverse the entire length of the city from north to south, and are well ornamented by trees. The principal avenue or street is the main street from Stoughton line to West Bridgewater, upon a large portion of which is a growth of beautiful elms, rendering the same pleasing to the eye, as well as adding beauty to the landscape. Within a short time the travel and wear upon Main street was such that it was deemed advisable to place something more durable on the streets than the ordinary road contained, and it has now a permanent surface in the paving, known as "Trap Rock," nearly the entire distance. It is within a very short period that large barges, omnibuses, or other conveyance was had between this city and all the surrounding towns, as a means of bringing to the city workmen engaged in the many large shoe factories. But the increasing number of persons soon demanded better facilities in getting to and from their homes, and a street horse railway was built, a corporation having been formed in January, 1881, and the cars began running on the 6th day of July of the same year from Clifton avenue, in the south part of Campello, to near the estate of Enos H. Reynolds at the north part of the city. This was with a single track; to-day one finds a long beautiful avenue the entire length of the city, having a double line of rail, upon which cars of the latest pattern, having modern improvements as good if not better than those in many of our larger municipalities, electricity being the motive power.

In addition to the excellent accommodations given to the public, as above, there are diverging lines to the west, on Pleasant street leading to Brockton Heights and Stoughton, and another on Belmont street leading to the Agricultural Grounds and Easton. On the east is another



Benjⁿ Kingman.

line, formerly known as the "East Side Railway" leading through Centre street to the Central Railroad station, Shaw's Corner, and so on to the town of Whitman, and returning via Crescent street. A new line of cars has lately begun to run to Holbrook on the north of the city, by which means it is expected the line will be extended, at no far distant day, so that the citizens of Brockton will be united with the capital of Massachusetts by another band of iron, and her people can thus enjoy the pleasure of open cars, and a pleasant journey to and from the Hub in the pleasant seasons of the year. And it is now current in the air, by the way, and everywhere, that in the near future Brockton will be the great center of lines of electric cars to distances far away, but just where the enterprise of her citizens will come to a halt time will only determine.

We have given the accommodations furnished by the street cars, we now mention those furnished by the steam railroad which passes through the entire city north and south, with only a slight variation from a parallel to the main street.

The project to build a steam railroad was started in the latter part of 1844, and the Legislature of Massachusetts in the years 1844 and '45 was asked for a charter, which was granted March 25, 1845, to Messrs. Artemas Hale, Nahum Stetson, Aaron Hobart, Solomon Ager, Benjamin B. Howard, Dwelly Fobes, Edward Southworth, Benjamin Kingman, Henry Blanchard, Ebenezer Alden, Royal Turner, and David Blanchard, and their associates and successors to build a railroad from the Old Colony Railroad at South Braintree, running through Randolph, Stoughton, and North Bridgewater, now Brockton, to Bridgewater, to connect with the Middleboro' and Bridgewater Railroad, under the name of the "Randolph and Bridgewater Railroad Corporation." The road was finished, and commenced running cars to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in 1846. Previous to this, the "Fall River Branch Railroad" had been in existence for some time, from Myrick's Station on the "Taunton Branch Railroad" to Fall River. Another short road was chartered, to run from Bridgewater to Myrick's Station, to connect with the "Fall River Branch Railroad," thus making a continuous route from the Old Colony Road at South Braintree to Fall River, and three different corporations. These were united in one, under the name of

the "Fall River Railroad Corporation," by which it was known until, by an act of the Legislature March 25, 1854, the "Old Colony Railroad Company" and the "Fall River Railroad Company" were made into one corporation, under the name of the "Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Corporation." The road afterward changed its name, upon the completion of the road to Newport, to the "Old Colony and Newport Railway Company." The town has now direct communication with Boston, Fall River, Newport, Middleboro', and towns on Cape Cod, and also to Fairhaven. Mr. Joseph O. Bennett was the first station agent at the center village, succeeded by George W. Bryant, Calvin Keith, Horatio E. Paine, J. Hermon French, who was afterwards the faithful superintendent of the central division of the railroad for many years, and now superintendent of the Cape Cod Division, located at Hyannis; John Lowell French, H. B. Cleverly, N. F. Hopkins, C. P. Haskins, and James E. Bliss, the present incumbent. This road has had many changes and additions within a few years past. The Old Colony Railroad succeeded in name the "Old Colony and Newport Railway," and recently the entire road has passed into the hands of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Corporation, and the old road, known as the "Old Colony Railroad," is to be known as the "Old Colony System."

When the railroad was first constructed, a small station was erected at what was then known as "Plain Village," alias "Salisbury Plain," now Campello, and Veranes Wales was the first agent of the same, and he was succeeded by Isaac T. Packard, Nelson J. Foss, Joseph M. Hyde, D. F. Snow, and Ira Bosworth, the present incumbent. This station is now the terminus for several special trains, and the business done here has grown to a large amount. It is expected that great improvements will shortly be made, and a larger station erected to accommodate the increasing business of that growing locality.

BROCKTON.—The stranger who visits Brockton for the first time is at once struck with the feeling that it is one of the most wide-awake and bustling cities in the country. As he enters the principal street, he is impressed with the magnitude of the business conducted there. On either side one sees large brick blocks of stores and offices, and taking a glance in different directions, he notices the upward pointed spires of several churches, where people of all shades of religious belief may

meet for worship; again he beholds large and convenient school-houses. Following the main street throughout its length, he sees large and elegant stores, which would do credit to cities of an older growth, elegant blocks containing two national banks, one savings bank, with one or more trust companies, and private banking houses, two wide-awake newspapers bearing in their titles the spirit of the thrifty locality where they are situated, viz.: the *Enterprise* and *Despatch*, both of which have catered to the wants of the citizens of the city for a long time. These are the only daily papers published in Plymouth county which have become a success. Again, those who desire will find several prominent hotels and others of lesser importance, a fine court-house on Belmont street, a new police station with modern improvements and an efficient police department, a fire department such as few cities of this size can claim, and in which her citizens have always taken great pride, with water-works to aid in quenching the fiery elements. The city government is located in the Theatre building during the progress of building their new city hall. This structure will be one of the finest, if not the best in the county, and is intended to be used by the various departments of the city government, as well as for the excellent public library, and also as a "Memorial Hall" in honor of those who did valiant service for their country in the late Rebellion and lost their lives. Many years since the tastes of those who attend theatrical performances were gratified by the erection of a fine building for that purpose nearly opposite the site of the original First Congregational Church and the residence of the late Colonel Edward Southworth (the first town clerk of the old town of North Bridgewater in 1821).

In addition to the foregoing there are many religious, charitable, temperance, philanthropic, and social organizations and societies, with an endless number of stores of various kinds, such as is found in all large and thrifty cities. Indeed, it would be useless to attempt to describe the different kinds of business done in the city, for it has become the emporium of trade for many miles around, in the suburban villages and towns. The postal facilities are of the best, and the post-office department, under the direction of Joseph M. Hollywood, esq., the present postmaster, is well managed, and has a systematic delivery department by carriers throughout the city. We should not do our duty as historian,

did we fail to mention the existence of the "Brockton Agricultural Society," one of the best and most successful, as well as enterprising of any in the Commonwealth. It is extensively patronized by persons who are interested in everything pertaining to farming, stock raising, horse racing, and kindred sports, and although it has a local name, the exhibitions are visited by persons from every part of Southeastern Massachusetts and other places, and from the first has been a great success. The grounds are situated on Belmont street about half way to Easton.

The facilities of communication with the cities of Boston and New York and other places are of the best, being on the direct route of the "Fall River Steamboat Company" line to New York and Boston, and within a half hour of the latter city, with frequent trains to and from the Hub. The public have also excellent facilities for communication with the outer world, both by telegraph and telephone, and the streets are well lighted by electricity, of which there are two electric companies in the city.

CAMPELLO.—About one and a half miles south of the center of Brockton is a thriving and industrious section of the city, formerly known as "Plain Village," alias "Salisbury Plain," but now under the name indicated by the above title. The name, signifying a small plain, was first suggested by Rev. Daniel Huntington, the pastor of the South Congregational Church in that village in 1850. There are several churches in this place and good schools, and it has excellent facilities of travel by steam railroad, and by the electric street cars running through the entire length of Main street. It has been noted for its extensive manufacturing establishments of boots, shoes, cabinet furniture, and musical instruments; and the thrift and industry of her citizens may be clearly seen in the neat and tidy appearance of the small cottages scattered throughout the limits of the same. The growth of this place was materially checked May 24, 1853, by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in the town, if not in the county (a full account of which appears in another part of this work), and from the effects of which it has nearly recovered. There is a large amount of business done in the shoe trade; several large establishments being engaged in manufacturing goods for foreign markets, the owners or proprietors of

which have stores for the sale of their goods in Boston. There is a large number of variety and grocery stores, with a post-office and railroad station quite near to Main street, rendering it a desirable place for business purposes or for a private residence. The main street runs the entire length of the village, north and south, with graceful elms on either side.

MONTELLO.—For several years past there has been a station or stopping place for some trains at what was well known as "Howard's Crossing," near the public road leading to Holbrook, in the northerly portion of the city. Within a short time, the railroad company, seeing that this section was to play an important part in the business interest of the place, erected a large brick building for a station, which has elegant surroundings, and it is now used by several of the large shoe manufacturers, and has proved that the hopes of the officials and the public have been fully realized. This station, like the one in Campello at the other end of the city, has also become the terminus for many trains which run on what has been termed the "Shovel Handle" Railroad, trains running through Campello, West Bridgewater village, Easton, North Easton, and Stoughton, and another line termed the "Pan Handle," trains running through Campello, East Bridgewater, to Whitman, both of which form circuit lines. This *section* is growing rapidly by the erection of fine dwellings with nice lawns, and large shoe manufactories. The first and prominent object that attracts the attention of the passer by is the large manufactory of Hon. William L. Douglas, the well-known three dollar shoe manufacturer, with whom the public has been so long familiar. Another thing particularly noticeable is the neatness of everything around the station, with the substantial improvements in the highways near by. Richard Francis Johnson is the station agent at this place, and A. E. Slade ticket agent.

Besides the two thrifty and important sections of the city already mentioned, there are others well worthy the attention of the reader, prominent among which are the following:

SALISBURY SQUARE, or Sprague's Factory Village, is a small and beautifully located cluster of houses and manufacturing establishments, about three-fourths of a mile east of the main street of the city, on the

road leading to Abington. There was a large manufactory of last and boot-trees in this place, with water and steam power, formerly owned and conducted by the late Chandler Sprague, esq., to whom the citizens of that portion of the city owe their success for the enterprising manner in which he rendered the place attractive. Several years since he erected a large and convenient building for his use, in which were conducted several branches of manufacturing; also the beautiful residence now owned by Dr. S. J. Gruver, situated but a short distance from the factory; also a store. In this vicinity is a fine school-house, a saw-mill, and several shoe manufactories, besides establishments for the manufacture of shoe tools, and a manufactory of tacks.

SALISBURY HEIGHTS is situated a short distance east of Salisbury Square, and is well laid out with streets, is high land, and very desirable for residences. It lies between Centre street on the north, with Thacher street for its southern boundary.

BROCKTON HEIGHTS.—The next is the “West Shares,” or “North-west Bridgewater” (now known as “Brockton Heights”), a prominent elevation of land on the road leading from Brockton to Stoughton, about equal distance from either place, from which magnificent views may be had. It is the highest portion of land to be found in all the four Bridgewaters. On the north we have a view of the Blue Hills of Milton, and on the west we have a picturesque view of the Western Hills; and no place can excel it for its lovely scenery and its healthful locality. The land is of a good quality, and the people in this portion are mostly farmers. In immediate proximity to this place is a Methodist church, school, post office, and store. It is also the home of Hon. Albert R. Wade, one of Brockton’s former mayors.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS is in that portion of Campello intersected by Clifton avenue and Copeland street, and west of Leyden Park, and near the northerly line of West Bridgewater, as at present bounded.

LEYDEN PARK is a new and desirable section situated east of the railroad in the south part of Campello on the road leading to East Bridgewater, and in the vicinity of the residence of Robert H. Packard.

WINCHESTER PARK situated on either side of Belmont street, three-fourths of a mile west of Main street, and quite near the grounds of the “Brockton Agricultural Society.”

BELLEVUE PARK is east of Montello and between Cary Hill and the railroad station, a slightly and delightful spot for dwellings or for manufacturing purposes.

MENLO PARK is a short distance north of the center of Campello, near Grove street, centrally situated between the city and Campello. Land level and desirable.

MARSHALL'S CORNER is a well known locality at the junction of Pearl and Belmont streets, in the southwest portion of the city, and has for a long time been a manufacturing district, and is but a short distance from the Indian cave at "Stone House Hill."

SYLVESTER'S CORNER is the junction of Cary and Centre streets, three fourths of a mile from the railroad station at Brockton.

SHAW'S CORNER is about one and three-fourths miles from Brockton Station, and at the junction of Centre and Quincy streets.

BUMPAS CORNER is situated at the junction of Crescent and Quincy streets, and like Shaw's Corner, is on the direct line of electric street railway cars leading to Whitman.

HILLS.—Of the city of Brockton we may say that its surface is comparatively level, with but few hills, prominent among which is

Cary Hill, situated in the northeast part of the town, overlooking the village on the south, gently sloping in either direction, from the top of which we may get pure air and fine views in an autumn day. When the leaves are turned into rich drapery, it is worth while to ride to this place for the prospect that may be had. It is of very easy access by good roads, and the wonder is that it is not more generally selected as a place of residence by those wishing a healthy and retired locality. The land in the immediate vicinity is good, well adapted to tillage, produces fine crops with little labor.

Prospect Hill is another high and pleasant spot of land, very desirable for building purposes, and but a short distance from the village in a northwest direction, west of the late Capt. Asa Jones's residence. On this height are many fine residences.

Ridge Hill is a rough and rocky pasture, running from near the residence of Samuel French and Freeman Holmes, in the south part of the

town, northerly for about one mile, and has been much celebrated for its plentiful crops of huckleberries and blackberries.

Stone House Hill is situated on the boundary line between Brockton and Easton, a short distance west of the shoe manufactory of Jonas Reynolds at Marshall's Corner. At this place is an old Indian cave, in the solid stone ledge, said to have been used by the Indians as a dwelling. The cave may now be seen as formerly used. It is situated on the old road leading from Brockton to Easton. A pastoral poem was written not long since by George H. Fullerton, esq., the late postmaster of Brockton, and is well worthy of a perusal.

NATURAL HISTORY.—To the true votary of science everything in nature presents a lovely aspect. "To him there are books in the running streams, sermons in stones, good in everything."

There's a pleasure in the pathless woods;
There is society where none intrudes.

Every city and town has its natural history, and every mile of its surface, with its hills and plains, its rivers, ponds, rocks, and trees,—all have a charm that clusters around the home of childhood. The forests of Brockton consist of red, white, and sugar-maple (although the latter is scarce, it is occasionally found), white, red, and black-ash, the tremulous poplar and verdant hemlock, the tall spruce, much used in building, white-ash, used for carriage-work, scythes, and rake-handles, for hoops, sieve-rims, and boxes, and a superior wood for oars. Sassafras was in early times quite plenty, valuable only for medicinal purposes. Chestnut is not abundant. White-oak is used for carriages, red oak for casks, the bark of which is used for tanning; hickory affording plenty of good shell-barks; butternut is not common—here and there a tree; white-pine is tolerably plenty, although it has been of late much cut for fuel and building purposes; pitch-pine is quite plenty—good only for fuel, being knotty and pitchy; red cedar, used for rail-fences and pencil-woods, also very useful for linings to chests, as a protection from moths; red-beech, used for plane-woods, last, and boot-tree forms. Tall and graceful elms rejoice the eye in every direction. In the early settlement of the town large quantities of ship-timber of oak and chestnut were carried from the town to the sea-shore towns of Weymouth, Scituate, and Duxbury. Among those who did a large trade in that

line were Messrs. Abel and Eliphalet Kingman, and, later, Edwin H. Kingman. Of late years a ready market is found at home for all the wood cut, where formerly large lots were either carried to Boston and the seaport towns, or made into charcoal, and then sent to Boston. Since the railroads have been built wood has been much used on the locomotives, and has made it scarce at times.

FRUIT TREES.—Of this kind of tree not so great a variety is found as in many places, although the writer is happy in believing that there is an increasing interest being felt in this most important of agricultural pursuits—that of raising fruit. The most common fruit is the apple, of which there is a good assortment, and the new orchards contain choice varieties, while the old and wild orchards have given way to the woodman's axe. Now the apple is a staple article of consumption, the consumers being more numerous than the producers; the people are looking more to the cultivation of the best varieties than ever before.

Next to the apple comes the pear tree, which does not appear to thrive as well in this city as in many others, the land not being well adapted for this kind of fruit, though of late many have been successful, and some raised choice kinds.

Peaches are raised to a very limited extent, the climate not being adapted for the successful cultivation of this variety. The trees are said to be short-lived, and do not flourish.

RIVERS AND BROOKS.—This city is well watered by brooks and streams, only one large enough to be called a river, and that of small size. Most of these have had mills erected upon them. The most prominent of these is the Salisbury River, which rises in the town of Stoughton, running southerly one-half mile west of the Centre Village, till it crosses Belmont street, a short distance below the mill known as the Caleb Howard Mill, when it turns and runs east till it meets Trout Brook.

TROUT BROOK.—This brook also rises in the southerly part of Stoughton, and runs south about a half mile east of the middle of the town till it meets Salisbury Brook, near Sprague's works. At this point the two are joined, and run in a southerly direction, a short distance east of Campello, into the town of East Bridgewater.

Beaver Brook is another stream, rising in Weymouth; runs in a southerly direction, and forming a boundary line between Abington and Brockton till it enters East Bridgewater. Another river rises in Easton, and runs through the southwest part of the city into West Bridgewater, and is called Cowesett Brook.

Mike's Brook rises in the northeast part of the city, and runs southwesterly, and empties into Trout Brook, and is a very small stream.

West Meadow Brook rises north of the residence of Caleb Phillips, near Pleasant street, and runs in a southerly direction into West Bridgewater, near the late Henry Jackson's.

Another small stream rises in the south part of Stoughton and north part of Brockton, near George W Hunt's; running southeasterly it empties into Salisbury Brook, near Galen Packard's mill at Pleasant street.

Also, a small stream rises near the residence of Samuel French, and, running south, enters West Bridgewater east of the residence of the late Nahum Hayward, and empties into Salisbury River.

Although the streams in this city are small, there has been, at various times, considerable manufacturing done by water power. There are no ponds in the city of any size, excepting those made by flowing meadows for mill privileges, the largest being that at Sprague's works, one at Howard's mills, and one at Marshall's Corner, and one at Keith's or Packard's mill, south of Crescent street. There is about a thousand acres in the city covered by water, the balance is well divided into woodland, pasturing, and mowing, and there is no city or town in the county where there is less unproductive or unimproved land than in this city. There are over four thousand acres of good woodland, and over eleven hundred acres of land tilled, exclusive of orcharding; over fifteen hundred acres of good upland mowing land, about eighty acres of orcharding, about six hundred acres of fresh meadow, about three thousand acres of pasture land.

GEOLOGY.—The geological formation of this city is similar to many other towns in Plymouth county. The hills, meadows, large plains and intervalles, deep swamps and rocky pastures, furnish food for almost all kinds of grass, trees, and shrubs. Of the rocky portions of the town, we find sienite, or composition of feldspar, quartz, and hornblende. Says Dr. Hitchcock in his survey through the State,—

The most elegant variety of porphyritic sienite that I have met with in the State occurs in North Bridgewater and Abington, and in other parts of Plymouth county. Its base consists of quartz and feldspar, with an abundance of epidote, disseminated, and in veins. This rock, if polished, would form, it seems to me, the most ornamental stone in the State. The feldspar and crystal, that constitutes it a porphyry, are of a flesh color. There is a dark-colored mineral diffused throughout the mass, which may be hornblende or mica.

Where mica is found plenty in composition, it is sometimes called sienite granite.

Large quantities of peat have been cut in the meadows of the town in past times, and was used extensively as a fuel, which was of an excellent quality.

Large quantities of iron ore have been found in the western and other sections of the city, and some has been manufactured into iron. It is not, however, plenty now, and the business of making it into iron ceased several years since.

SOIL.—Hutchinson, in writing of the quality of lands in Plymouth Colony, as compared with the Massachusetts Colony, says, they were light and sandy for the most part, except those on the northern portion of the old town of Bridgewater, by which was meant that part included within the limits of what is now the city of Brockton, and particularly the north section of the city.

The northern part, bordering upon Massachusetts, affords many good farms, particularly the town of Bridgewater, which hath been famous for the quality of the land, and for good husbandry. They were few at first and but little additions were made after Massachusetts was planted, except upon their natural increase, and yet before the year 1643 beside the town of Plymouth, they had settled Duxbury, Scituate, Taunton, Rehoboth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, and Eastham.

CHAPTER II.

OLD BRIDGEWATER.

Grant of Bridgewater Plantation—Names of First Proprietors—Purchase of the Indians—Indian Deed—Confirmatory Deed from Pomponoho—Deed from Governor Thomas Hinckley for the Government—Confirmatory Deed from Josiah Wampatuck to the Inhabitants of Bridgewater—Gore of Land Purchased by Daniel and Robert Howard—Boundary of the Old Town of Bridgewater Previous to Its Division.

THE town of Brockton, having shaken off the old methods of town government and put on the robes of a city, it will be a matter of much interest to the present population to know something of the early history of the changes that have taken place within the past two hundred and thirty-seven years when this territory formed a part of the old town of Bridgewater.

The original town of Bridgewater—then comprising what is now North, East, West, and South Bridgewater, or Bridgewater proper—was formerly a plantation granted to Duxbury in 1645, as a compensation for the loss of territory they had sustained in the setting apart of Marshfield from them in the year 1640. The grant was in the following language :


"The inhabitants of the town of Duxbury are granted a competent proportion of lands about Saughtuequett (Satucket), towards the west, for a plantation for them, and to have it four miles every way from the place where they shall set up their centre; provided it intrench not upon Winnytuckquett, formerly granted to Plymouth. And we have nominated Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. John Alden, George Soule, Constant Southworth, John Rogers, and William Brett, to be feoffees in trust for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants."

How these lands were divided, or what should entitle any one to a share, no record appears to show. Governor Hinckley, in his confirmatory deed, says that the "inhabitants agreed among themselves." There were fifty-four proprietors, each of whom held one share, the names of whom are as follows: William Bradford, William Merrick, John Bradford, Abraham Pierce, John Rogers, George Partridge, John Starr, Mr. William Collier, Christopher Wadsworth, Edward Hall, Nicholas Robbins, Thomas Hayward, Mr. Ralph Partridge, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, Thomas Bonney, Mr. Miles Standish, Love Brewster, John Paybody, William Paybody, Francis Sprague, William Bas-

sett, John Washburn, John Washburn, jr., John Ames, Thomas Gannett, William Brett, Edmund Hunt, William Clarke, William Ford, Mr. Constant Southworth, John Cary, Edmund Weston, Samuel Tompkins, Edmund Chandler, Moses Simmons, John Irish, Philip Delano, Arthur Harris, Mr. John Alden, John Forbes, Samuel Nash, Abraham Sampson, George Soule, Experience Mitchell, Henry Howland, Henry Sampson, John Brown, John Howard, Francis West, William Tubbs, James Lendall, Samuel Eaton, Solomon Leonard. To these shares were afterward added two more shares—one to Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, their first minister, and the other to Deacon Samuel Edson, of Salem, who erected the first mill in the town—making fifty-six shares.

This grant was considered as little more than an authority or right to purchase it of the natives. For this purpose Capt. Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth were appointed a committee to make the purchase, which they did, as appears by the following instruments:

WITNESS THESE PRESENTS, that I, Ousamequin, Sachem of the Country of Poconocket, have given, granted, enfeofed and sold unto Miles Standish of Duxbury, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth of Duxbury aforesaid, in behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury aforesaid, a tract of land usually called Satucket, extending in the length and breadth thereof as followeth: that is to say, from the wear at Satucket seven miles due east, and from the said wear seven miles due west, and from the said wear seven miles due north, and from the said wear seven miles due south; the which tract the said Ousamequin hath given, granted, enfeofed and sold unto the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth, in the behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury, as aforesaid, with all the immunities, privileges and profits whatsoever belonging to the said tract of land, with all and singular all woods, underwoods, lands, meadows, rivers, brooks, rivulets, &c., to have and to hold, to the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs forever. In witness whereof, I, the said Ousamequin, have hereunto set my hand this 23^d of March, 1649.


Witness the mark of  OUSAMEQUIN.

In consideration of the aforesaid bargain and sale, we, the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth, do bind ourselves to pay unto the said Ousamequin, for and in consideration of the said tract of land, as followeth:

7 coats, a yard and a half in a coat.
9 hatchets.
8 hoes.
20 knives.
4 moose-skins.
10 yards and a half of cotton.

MILES STANDISH,
SAMUEL NASH,
CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH.

This contract is said to have been made on what was called "Sachem's Rock" (called by the Indians "Woonocooto"), in East Bridgewater, a little south of Whitman's Mills (now known as the Carver Cotton-Gin Company) and near the house of the late David Kingman.

This Ousamequin, sometimes called Ossamequin, was no other than Massasoit himself, who, in the latter part of his life, had adopted that name. The deed written by Capt. Miles Standish, one of the original planters of the colony, and signed with the mark of the sachem, is still in existence. When the old sachem was called upon to execute his deed he endeavored to make it as sure as possible. For that purpose he affixed a mark in the shape of a 

Thus we have seen that the original town of Bridgewater, comprising the territory now known as Brockton, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, and Bridgewater, including a portion of "Titicut Parish," was purchased by Capt. Miles Standish and others for the trifling sum of seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins and ten and a half yards of cotton, the whole not amounting to thirty dollars in value.

The original town of Bridgewater was the first interior settlement in the Old Colony. The grant of the plantation, as we have seen, was in 1645, and the settlement made in 1650. The first settlers had a house-lot of six acres each on the Town River, and the place was called Nuckatest, or Nuncketetest. The first lots were taken up at West Bridgewater, along the Town River, first houses built, and the first improvements made there. The settlement was compact—the house-lots being contiguous—with a view to mutual protection and aid against the Indians, and as a further protection from the natives, they erected a stockade or garrison on the south side of the river and fortified many of their dwellings. It is said that not more than one-third of the original fifty-six proprietors ever became inhabitants of their new settlement. From this original home the settlers scattered into other portions of the town, extending their dwellings first into the southwest part of the town, toward Nippenicket Pond, a locality known as Scotland, on the road to Taunton, and Titicut, on the road leading to Middleboro', whither they were in the habit of going either to mill or

to trade, and we are told they frequently went to those places on foot, with the grists on their backs, a distance of several miles.

The last settled part of the town was the North Parish (now Brockton), which was not till after 1700, no permanent settlement being made in what was called the North Parish till after that time, and the settlers were mostly from the West Parish (now West Bridgewater).

The plantation remained to Duxbury until June, 1656, when it was incorporated into a distinct and separate town in the following concise language :

ORDERED, That henceforth Duxborrow New Plantation bee allowed to bee a townshipe of ytselفة, destinct from Duxborrow, and to bee called by the name of Bridgewater. *Provided* that all publicke rates bee borne by them with Duxborrow upon equally proportions.

The court settled the rates to be paid by the proprietors as follows :

The town of Bridgewater is to bear one part of three with Duxbury of their proportion of the country rates for the officers' wages and other public charges.

Previous to the incorporation of the town the plantation had been called Bridgewater, but of the origin of the name we have nothing authentic except a matter of fancy for a town in England of that name. From the time of its first settlement the town has maintained a strong position in the history of the country, and for a long time continued a united and harmonious whole, until 1715, when a petition was sent to General Court to be set off into a separate parish or precinct, the petitioners representing themselves as inhabitants of the easterly part of Bridgewater. A committee of two in the Council and three of the House was appointed to examine into the matter, who attended to their duties and reported in favor of granting their request, which was accepted, and an act of incorporation passed June 1, 1716, with this condition :

That the whole town stand obliged to an honorable maintenance of the Rev. James Keith, their present aged minister, if he should outlive his powers and capacities of discharging the office and duty of their minister.

The new parish was called the South, and the old one the North Precinct, which then included the West and what was afterwards known as North Bridgewater (now Brockton). In 1723 that part of the old North Precinct now known as East Bridgewater (then known as the

West Parish) was set off, and constituted a precinct called the East Parish, December 14, 1723.

Titicut Parish was formed from the southwest part of the South Parish, with a part of Middleboro', Feb. 4, 1743. This place consisted of forty-eight families, forty-one houses, two hundred and sixty-two inhabitants in 1764, and in 1810 it had a population of three hundred and eighteen.

As some disputes arose regarding the original purchase of Ousamequin, confirmatory deeds were given by Pomponoho, an Indian, at Titicut, and Governor Thomas Hinckley, in behalf of the government, and another from Josiah Wampatuck, another Indian, thus making a perfect title to all the land comprising Ancient Bridgewater. Here follow copies of the above-named deeds :

CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM POMPONOHO.

This deed, made November 26th, A. D., 1672, witnesseth, that I, Pomponoho, alias Peter, an Indian, living at Titicut, in the colony of New Plymouth, in New England, have sold for the sum of sixteen pounds,—*viz.*, six pounds of current money of New England, and ten pounds in good merchantable corn, as by bill appeareth,—all the lands lying on the north side of Titicut River, within the bounds of Bridgewater, what lands were mine, or were either my father's or grandfather's or any otherwise conferred on me, excepting those lands expressed as follows, viz: one hundred acres of land lying up the river to the eastward of a small brook, given to an Indian called Charles, my brother-in-law, and a certain parcel of land lying against the wear and bounded by the landing place, running to the head of my field, containing about ten acres at the utmost, I say I, the above-said Pomponoho, alias Peter, have bargained, sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell for myself, my heirs, and assigns forever, unto Nicholas Byram, sen., Samuel Edson, sen., and William Brett, sen., in and for the use of the townsmen of Bridgewater, joint purchasers with them, which persons above mentioned were ordered by the court to make purchase of those lands, as by court record appears, I say I have sold all these lands, with every part thereof, and all the immunities and privileges belonging thereunto, to them, their heirs, and assigns forever, the same quietly and peaceably to possess, without the lawful let, interruption, or molestation of me, the above-said Pomponoho, alias Peter, or other persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming by, from, or under me, them, or any of them.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set to my hand and seal.

Read, sealed, and delivered

in presence of us.

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

JOHN CARY, SEN.

his
POMPONOHO (P) ::
mark.

Acknowledged before JOSIAH WINSLOW, Gov., Feb. 20, 1676.

Recorded by NATHANIEL CLARK, *Secretary*, March, 1685.

The two reserved lots in the above grant were afterwards purchased by individuals in the town. Thus all the lands within the most extensive limits of the town appear to have been justly and fairly purchased of the Indians, and we have the above-named Governor Winslow's attestation on record that this was the case in all the towns in the Old Colony of Plymouth.

In the year 1685 the Court of Assistants were empowered to examine, allow, and confirm from time to time all claims and titles to land formerly granted either to towns or individuals by the General Court, and, when allowed, they were to "pass the seal of the government for confirmation." In pursuance of this order, all the grants made to Bridgewater, as above stated and described, were confirmed by the following deed under the hand of Governor Hinckley and the seal of the government :

1137003

CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM GOVERNOR THOMAS HINCKLEY TO THE
TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER.

At his Majesty's Court of Assistants, held at Plymouth the 6th of March, A. D., 1685-86.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Thomas Hinckley, Esq., Governor of his Majesty's Colony of New Plymouth, in New England, sendeth greeting :

"WHEREAS, At his Majesty's general court, held at Plymouth the 4th of June, 1685, it was ordered and enacted that the court of assistants be from time to time a committee empowered to examine, allow, and confirm all such claims and titles to lands which were formerly granted or allowed by the general court, either to townships or particular persons, which, being allowed by the said committee, shall pass the seal of the Government for further confirmation thereof; and forasmuch as it hath been made to appear to the said court of assistants, now sitting at Plymouth, the first Tuesday in March, 1685-86, that a certain tract of land was granted by W^m Bradford, Esq., and his associates, assembled in court, in the year of our Lord 1645, unto the inhabitants of the town of Duxbury (a competent proportion of lands), about a place called by the Indians *Massaquatucket*, for a plantation for them, the inhabitants of Duxbury, and that they shall have it four miles every way from the center; the inhabitants of Duxbury being fifty-six in number, by agreement among themselves, every one were to have equal shares, who, by the approbation and appointment of his Majesty's honored court in New Plymouth, 1645, did employ Mr. Constant Southworth, with some others, to purchase the above-mentioned tract of land of Ossamequin, chief Sachem of the Pocconocket country, which being done, and now inhabited by many of the proprietors, is now called *Bridgewater*, and all such privileges allowed to them as the court allows or grants to other townships; and having set up their center, his Majesty's court held at

Plymouth, 1668, did grant to *Bridgewater* six miles from the center on all four sides, where former grants made by the court hindereth not, as appears in court records, and is bounded out by the agents of each respective town adjoining, as appears by their hands to their agreement, and assented to and acknowledged before the Governor and his associates, sitting at his Majesty's court held at Plymouth, the 2nd of March, 1685/6, the bounds of the whole township being settled between them and other towns adjoining, are as followeth: The bounds betwixt *Bridgewater* and *Taunton* being a heap of stone lying four miles west from the center, and running north from station to station till it meets with the line of the colonies; and from said heap of stones south to a heap of stones lying to the west of *Unketest Pond*, and from thence southeast into a great white oak marked with a T for *Taunton*, and on the north side with a B for *Bridge-water*, and so from station to station till it come to the great river on the westward side of a spot of meadow, according to the agreement of the agents of both towns. And the bounds between *Middleborough* and *Bridgewater* is the great river, until it come to the north side of Mr. *Standish's* land, lying on the mouth of *Winnetuxit* river, and so from the north side of said *Standish's* land until it meet with the easternmost line of *Bridgewater*, being a heap of stones, four miles from the center, which is the bounds between them and the Major's purchase, running from said heap of stones south and by west half a point westerly until it meet with said *Standish's* land, &c., and from the aforesaid heap of stones running north-northeast from station to station to four white-oaks, the easternmost marked on all four sides, and so from station to station until it meet with the north line. The north bounds being six miles from the center to a company of small trees marked, being to the northward of a great rock, and from the aforesaid marked trees running east until it meet with the above said northeast line, and from the aforementioned marked trees running west until it meet with the line of the colonies, and with the line of the colonies till it meet with the westerly line and *Taunton* (now *Easton*) bounds. All which lands, both upland and meadow, swamps, cedar swamps, ponds, rivers, brooks, springs, wood, underwood, and all herbage, feedings, minerals, with all rights, liberties, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the appropriated inhabitants and other proprietors, though not inhabitants of the said town of *Bridgewater*, according to each person's several and respective title or interest therein, excepting two-fifth parts of the royal mine, one-fifth part to his royal majesty, and the other one-fifth part to the president and council. To have and to hold unto the said town and proprietors respectively, to their and every of their heirs and assigns forever, according to the tenor of our charter or letters patent granted by the honorable council at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ordering, and governing of New England, derivatory from his Majesty King James the First, of happy memory; and in testimony hereof doth allow the public seal of the Government to be affixed thereunto for the further confirmation thereof.

THOMAS HINCKLEY, *Governor.* ::

Attest, NATHANIEL CLARK, *Secretary.*

A confirmation of the original purchase made of *Ossamequin* was also obtained about the same time, as follows:

CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM JOSIAH WAMPATUCK TO BRIDGEWATER.

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Josiah Wampatuck sendeth greeting.

Know ye, that I, Josiah aforesaid, for and in consideration of ten pounds in money to me in hand paid, and one hundred acres of land lying on the upper end of Poor Meadow, on the lower side of a foot-path that goeth to Scituate, lying on both sides of the river, doth confirm, establish, and ratify unto Samuel Edson, sen., Ensign John Haward, and John Willis, sen., in behalf of the purchasers and town of Bridgewater, in New Plymouth Colony, in New England, and to their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, all that whole tract of land lying northward of the south four-mile line of Bridgewater, which Ossamequin, Sachem of the Poconocket country, by the consent and approbation of his Majesty's General Court held at Plymouth, in New England, in the year 1645, sold to the inhabitants of Duxbury, as appears by deed, under Ossamequin's hand, to Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. Constant Southworth, and Samuel Nash, as agents for the town of Duxbury. I, the above said Josiah, do ratify and confirm the above said sale of Ossamequin's, and bargain of lands belonging to Bridgewater, as uplands, swamps, meadows, brooks, rivers, ponds, timber, underwood, herbage, mines, with all commodities, benefits, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances whatever therein contained.

I, the above said Josiah, also do ratify, establish, and confirm, and forever make over all my right, title, and interest in the above-mentioned land from me, my heirs, executors, and assigns, unto the above said Samuel Edson, John Haward, and John Willis, agents for the town of Bridgewater, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, to have, and to hold, occupy, and enjoy as their proper right forever, without any claim, title, interest, or molestation to be made by me, my heirs, executors, or assigns, or any other person or persons, to any part or parcel thereof, in, by, or under me any way appertaining; and do by these presents bind myself, and heirs, and executors, and assigns to maintain and defend the above-mentioned sale of lands against other Indian or Indians that shali make any claim or title to any part or parcel thereof.

"In witness whereof I have set to my hand and seal this twenty-third day of December, and in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James II. A. D. one thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

The mark of JOSIAH WAMPATUCK.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us.

JOHN SOULE.

JOSEPH BARSTOW.

SAMUEL TINSLEY.

Acknowledged before

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

Deputy Governor.

December 23d, 1686.

Recorded, p. 425, in the Great Book of Records.

PR. SAMUEL SPRAGUE,

Recorder.

The one hundred acres mentioned in the above confirmation were afterwards repurchased by individuals in the town. From this deed it appears the greatest part of the town was twice purchased of the Indians—once of the Massasoit, and again of Wampatuck—and a valuable consideration paid each time. By the boundaries of the town, as described in Governor Hinckley's deed of confirmation, it is evident a gore of land was still left on the north between Bridgewater (now Brockton) and the line of the colonies, commencing at the point where the six-mile line met the colony line towards the northwest corner of the town, and thence extending easterly to the northeast corner of the town, where the distance to the county line is considerable. The westerly and narrow end of this gore having been purchased of the government after the union of the colonies by Daniel Howard and Robert Howard, was, on the petition of the selectmen of the town, annexed to Bridgewater, October 15, 1730. These several grants and additions constituted all the territory ever belonging to Bridgewater in its greatest extent. The greatest part of Abington and what is now Hanson at that period belonged to Bridgewater, which must then have contained about ninety-six square miles. In this situation, and with these extensive territorial dimensions, the town remained without change or diminution till June 10, 1712, when Abington was incorporated.

When the Abington petitioners first applied for an act of incorporation, July 4, 1706, they denominated themselves "certain inhabitants of the east part of the town of Bridgewater, and proprietors of a certain tract of land between the towns of Weymouth, Hingham, Scituate, and Bridgewater," and when the act was finally passed, in 1712, the boundaries were thus described :

On the north with the line of the colonies of the Massachusetts Bay, on the east upon the town of Scituate, on the south with the line that is the southerly bounds of land of John Cushing, Esq., and of John Cushing, Jr., Esq., thence on the southwesterly side by certain bounds which the town of Bridgewater have set and prefixed to Beaver Brook, and on the west with the said brook until it comes to the extent of Bridgewater northward, together with a small gore of land lying between the said town of Bridgewater and the said line of the colonies, the town of Bridgewater having signified their consent thereto.

By the plain and express language of the statute, the whole gore is included in Abington; but for some reasons now unknown, the

"Howard Farms" seem, as the selectmen of Bridgewater in their petition stated, to have been considered as "belonging to no town," till they were annexed to Bridgewater in 1730. Another considerable tract on the east part of the town was annexed to Pembroke, June 7, 1754, and now constitutes the greater part of Hanson. The old Bridgewater line was as far east as the west line of the farm formerly owned and occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. These two are the only instances in which any considerable portions of the town have been annexed to other corporations. Questions and disputes as to boundaries were formerly frequently arising between this and neighboring towns. The latest occurred with Middleboro', which was finally settled by court June 8, 1716, when the great river was constituted the boundary between them. This seems to have been done in pursuance of the express power which the court had reserved to itself in the "two-mile-additional grant." The boundaries of the town, as finally settled, may be thus described: On the east it is bounded by Halifax and Hanson; on the north by Abington, Randolph and Stoughton; on the west by Easton and Raynham; and on the south by Middleboro', Titicut River there constituting the boundary. It is the north-west town in the county of Plymouth, adjoining the county of Norfolk, or Old Colony line, on the north, and the county of Bristol on the west. Its dimensions may be estimated at about twelve miles by six, and as containing at least seventy square miles. The centre of the old town was about twenty-six miles from Boston, twenty from Plymouth, and ten from Taunton.

CHAPTER III.

NORTH PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER.

Petition of the North Part of the West Precinct to be Set off into a Separate Town—Charter for a Precinct—First Meeting of the Same—Clerks—Treasurers—Parish Committee—Selectmen—Moderators of Precinct Meetings—Parish Tax for 1744—Poll Tax List for 1770—United States Land Tax, 1798.

THE inconvenience of attending on church worship at what is now West Bridgewater (the mother town) was a reason why many people of this parish wished for a church nearer home. Accordingly fifty-five persons belonging to the said North Parish sent a petition to the General Court asking to be set off into a separate township, which petition was so far granted as to allow them the powers and privileges usually allowed to parishes. This was in the earliest settlement of the territory afterward known as the "North Precinct" or "Parish," afterward the town of North Bridgewater, then the town of Brockton, and now the "City of Brockton."

The following is a copy of the petition and the act of incorporation :

To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq^r., Captⁿ General and Governour in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and to the Honourable his Majesties Council and House of Representatives in Generil Court Assembled at Boston, on the 31st of May, 1738, the Petition of us, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Bridgewater, Consisting Chiefly of the North part of the west precinct, and two Familys of the East precinct, in s^d Town,—

Humbly Sheweth :

That, when the meeting house was lately bult In the West precinct, the Inhabitants of the North part of s^d West precinct Cheerfully Consented to, and Did their proportionable part In, building of s^d meeting House where it Now stands, tho very Remote from the Petitioners, and at such a Distance from them so as but few of their Families Ever Could, without Great Difficulty, attend the Publick Worship of God there; but, Notwithstanding, that they were Willing to Do the utmost of their power and ability to Promote the Worship of God their, In hopes when thay ware able to have it Nearer to them; and, by the Providence of God, thay are Greatly Increased In Numbers and Something In Estates, So that they look upon themselves Capable of Bulding a Meeting House, and Sittling a Minister, and upholding the publick Worship of God among themselves, and are in hopes that the Best part of the Town and West precinct have

no Just Cause to object against it, Since we have been so helpful, and Done to the utmost of our power in Sittling the minister and Bulding the New Meeting House, in s^d West precinct, and we are willing and Desirous that what we then Did should be left to that precinct, who are now able of themselves, under their priesent good and Growing Circumstances, to maintain the Publick Worship of God ther without us, as will appear by the Valuation of their Estates herewith Exhibited, which the more Emboldens us to petition this Honourable Court to Set us off a Distinct and Separate Township, by the following metes and Bounds, which Includes not only the North part of Bridgewater, but a small Tract of land and a few of the Inhabitants of the town of Stoughton, which suitable accomodites them as well as us, viz.: Beginning at a white oak tree standing on the North west part of Jonathan Packard's field, on the Easterly side of the Countrey Road, and from thence East and West till It meets with Easton Line, and East till it meets with the East precinct Line, and then North on s^d Line Half one mile, and then North East till it meet with Beaver Brook; then by said Brook to the Colony Line, So called; then Westerly by s^d Line to a Beach tree which is the Easterly Corner Bounds of Stoughton; then on the Line between Brantrey and Stoughton to Capt. Curtis' Land; then Westerly to Salisbury plain River; then southerly by s^d Rever to the Colony Line; then Westerly by s^d Line to Easton Line; and then South By s^d Line first mentioned. We having In time past once and again petitioned this Honourable Court for Relief in the premises, but it so happened that this Honoured Court Did not then Grant the prayer of our petition in full, But Nevertheless, according to our Desier, Sent a Committee to view and Consider our circumstances, whose report (we humbly Conceve) was something Different from What we prayed for in our petition, and the matter falling through, in as much as it happened that his Excellency the Governour Did not then sign what the Honoured Court acted on said report, and we remaining under our Difficulties and unrelieved, But yet taking encouragement from what was acted on s^d report by the Honoured Court, and also from what was acted by our town in general, at a Town meeting Legally Called and Notified to that purpose, on the 15th of February Last, In which We had the major vote for our being set off a Distinct Township, and, that we might not be under Difficulties In Bulding an House and Settling a Minister all at once, have erected and Inclosed a good House for the publicke Worship of God Where it may Best accomodate us all. We Do therefore think it our duty once more humbly to Renew our Petition that We may be set off a township as Before herein prayed for, and we Humble beg leave here to say, that what we now offer in Respect of our being So Set off is Sincerity for the promoting the Worship of God and Religion In the Puriety of it among us.

Wherefore we pray your Excellency and Honours would be pleased to here our Request and Grant our petition, and as we in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray.

ROBERT HOWARD,
JOHN JOHNSON,
JOHN KINGMAN, 2^d,
DAVID PACKARD,
CHARLES SNELL,
CHARLES CUSHMAN,

NATHANIEL HAMMOND,
THEOPLIS CURTIS,
WILLIAM CURTIS,
ASHLEY CURTIS,
EDWARD CURTIS,
DAVID HILL,

WILLIAM FRINCH, JR.,
JAMES HEWETT,
DANIEL HOWARD,
HUGH McCORMICK,
NATHAN KEITH,
SOLOMON PACKARD,

WILLIAM FRINCH,
HENRY KINGMAN,
JOHN WORMALL,
JAMES PACKARD,
JOHN KINGMAN, 3^d,
WALTER DOWNIE,
DAVID PACKARD, JR.,
JAMES BERRET,
BENJAMIN EDSON,
CHARLES BESTWICK,
JOHN PACKARD,
MICHAEL LANGFORD,
EPHRIM WILLIS,

JACOB ALLEN,
JOSEPH PETTINGALL,
ABIEL PACKARD,
AKERMAN PETTINGALL,
ZACHARIAH CARY,
JOHN PRATT,
TIMOTHY KEITH,
JOSHUA WARREN,
CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH,
SETH PACKARD,
SAMUEL BRETT,
JOHN ALLEN,

JOHN DIXON,
WILLIAM PACKARD,
ABIAH KEITH,
ISAAC FULLER,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
THOMAS BUCK,
ISAAC KINGMAN,
ZACHEUS PACKARD,
ABIAH HILL,
DANIEL FIELD, JR.,
TIMOTHY KEITH, JR.,
ZACHRY SNELL.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 14, 1738.

Read and ordered that the petitioners sarve the West Precinct in the town of Bridgewater, and also the town of Stoughton, with a Copy of the petition, that thay show Cause (If any they have), on the first Thursday of the setting of the Court, why the prayer thereof should not be granted; and the petition is referred, the meantime, for Consideration.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. QUINCY, *Spkr.*

IN COUNCIL, June 15, 1738.

Read and Concurr'd.

J. WILLARD, *Secretary.*

16th Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

IN COUNCIL, Dec. 1, 1738.

Read again, together with the answer of the West Precinct, In the town of Bridgewater, and other papers In the Case; and, the parties being admitted before the Bord, were fully Heard, in their pleas and allegations, thereon; all of which being considered,—

ORDERED, That the prayer of the petition be so far granted as that all the land, with the inhabitants thereon living, half a mile to the northward of an east and west line, from the white oak at Jonathan Packard's corner, together with David Packard, Solomon Packard and Jacob Allen, inhabitants of the east side of the river, their families and estates, be set off and constituted a distinct and separate parish, and be invested with the pourses, privileges, and immunitys that all other precincts or parishes wethin this Province do or by law ought to Injoy.

Sent down for concurrence.

SIMON FROST, *Deputy Secretary.*

Read and Concurr'd.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 2, 1738.

J. QUINCY, *Spkr.*

January 3.—Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

A true copy. Examined.

SIMON FROST, *Deputy Secretary.*

—This is a true Copy of an etisted copy examined By me.

ROBERT HOWARD, *Parish Clerk.*

NOTIFICATION OF FIRST MEETING.

Pursuant to a warrant directed to me from Samuel Pool, one of his Majistise Justices of the Pees for the County of Plymouth, these are therefore to notify the freeholders and other inhabitants of the North Precinct, in Bridgewater, to assemble and meet together at the meeting-house in said North Precinct, in Bridgewater, on Monday, the fifth day of February Next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to Elect and chouse all precinct officers that shall be needful for the present year to be chosen.

Dated at Bridgewater, Jan. the 19th, 1738-9.

ABIEL PACKARD.

The first meeting held in the North Parish, after the grant of the petition to become a separate parish, was held February 5, 1739, for the purpose of organization and choosing the necessary officers, as appears by the following record:

feb the 5th year 1738-9.

The North Precinct In Bridgewater Being Legally Notified meet to Gather at the place and time of Day Spesified In the Notification and the meeting was setteled by the Chose of Timothy Keith, Moderator of s^d meeting & Robert Haward was chosen Clark of s^d meeting, and the Moderator by the voice of the precinct adjorned the meeting Half one Houre to the house of John Johnson and Robert Haward was precinct Clark for the present year, and sworn to the faithfull Discharge of his Offise, and Timothy Keith, David Packard, & Daniel Howard, ware chosen, precinct Commettee, and It was further put to vote whether the precinct would Chuse any more precinct Offisers and it was voted In the Negative.

TIMOTHY KEITH,
Moderator.

ROBERT HAWARD, { Precinct
Clark.
1739.

LIST OF CLERKS IN THE NORTH PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER.

Robert Howard, 1739-71.	Daniel Cary, 1792-1802.
John Howard, 1772-81.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1802-15.
Daniel Howard, 1782-85.	Jesse Perkins, jr., 1816-18.
Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1786-91.	Adin Packard, 1819.
	Lemuel French, 1820, '21.

TREASURERS OF THE NORTH PARISH FROM 1738 TO 1821.

Abiel Packard, 1738-43.	Jabez Field, 1757.
Deacon Samuel West, 1744, 45.	Abel Packard, 1762.
Samuel Brett, 1746-48.	Dr. John Staples Crafts, 1763, 64.
Constant Southworth, 1747.	Zachariah Cary, 1765.
Daniel Howard, 1749-51.	Barnabas Packard, 1766-71.
Isaac Packard, 1752-54.	Nathaniel Southworth, 1772, 76, 77.
Abia Keith, 1755, 59-61.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1773, 81, 82.
Thomas Torrey, 1756, 58.	Issachar Snell, 1774.

Reuben Packard, 1775.	Abel Kingman, 1795-1800.
Simeon Packard, 1778, 79.	Caleb Howard, 1801.
Simeon Cary, 1780.	Capt. Howard Cary, 1802-9.
Capt. David Packard, 1783.	Perez Crocker, 1810.
Lieut. Daniel Cary, 1784-92.	Jonathan Beals, 1811, 12.
Jonathan Perkins, 1793, 94.	Ichabod Howard, 1813.
Edward Southworth, 1814-21.	

COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER FROM 1738 TO 1821.

Timothy Keith, 1738-40, 49.	Jonathan Cary, 1780, 84, 85, 87-90.
David Packard, 1738-45.	Capt. Zebedee Snell, 1780, 86, 94, 95.
Daniel Howard, 1738, 39, 41-48, 52-55.	Zechariah Gurney, 1781, 1812, 21.
Samuel Kingman, 1739, 40.	Ichabod Edson, 1781.
James Packard, 1741, 42, 51, 52.	Isachar Snell, 1782, 84-93.
Zachariah Snell, 1743, 46, 47, 54.	Matthew Kingman, 1782-93, 98.
Samuel West, 1744, 45.	Reuben Packard, 1782.
Abiel Packard, 1746-48, 50, 52, 54, 55-58, 60, 61, 63-69.	William Shaw, 1783.
Moses Curtis, 1748, 49.	Ichabod Howard, 1794, 1802, 4-6.
Solomon Packard, 1749.	Dr. Elisha Tillson, 1794, 95, 97.
Robert Howard, 1750, 51, 56, 70, 81.	Captain Lemuel Packard, 1796, 99, 1803, 7, 8.
Henry Kingman, 1750, 51, 55, 67, 68.	Timothy Ames, 1796.
Shepard Fiske, 1753, 55-58.	Dr. John S. Crafts, 1797.
Simeon Cary, 1759, 61, 77, 79, 91.	Col. Caleb Howard, 1798, 1801, 3, 11-13, 15-21.
Nathaniel Reynolds, 1759, 66, 70, 72, 74, 75.	Joseph Silvester, esq., 1799, 1800.
Constant Southworth, 1760, 61, 64.	Jonathan Perkins, jr., 1800, 10, 15, 19, 20.
Ebenezer Packard, 1762, 63, 68, 69, 73, 74.	Issachar Snell, jr., 1801.
Isaac Packard, 1765, 72.	Daniel Cary, 1801.
Abia Keith, 1770.	Perez Southworth, 1802, 4-10, 12-14, 21.
Barnabas Howard, 1771, 72, 74, 76, 78.	Howard Cary, 1803.
Dr. Philip Bryant, 1771, 75, 76, 79, 95, 97.	Capt. Gideon Howard, 1804-10.
Jacob Packard, 1772.	Moses Cary, 1807-9.
Simeon Brett, 1777.	Asa Jones, 1809.
Dea. David Edson, 1776.	Col. Edward Southworth, 1816.
Josiah Hayden, 1778.	Abel Kingman, esq., 1811, 13, 14.
Jesse Perkins, 1780, 82, 91, 93, 96, 98- 1800.	Thomas Packard, 1811.
	Capt. Robert Packard, 1817, 18.

Previous to 1700, the number of selectmen in the old town of Bridgewater was three, and they were chosen by nomination, which custom was continued till 1757, when the number chosen yearly was five—one from each parish—till the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater.

THE FOLLOWING WERE CHOSEN FOR THE NORTH PARISH :

Shepard Fiske, 1757-74.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1783-85.
Col. Simeon Cary, 1770-75.	Issachar Snell, esq., 1786-88.
Nathaniel Reynolds, 1776, 77.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1789-95.
Col. Josiah Hayden, 1770-80.	Major Daniel Cary, 1796-1801.
Lieut. John Howard, 1781.	Capt. Abel Kingman, 1802-17, 19-21.
Col. Josiah Hayden, 1782.	Eliphalet Kingman, esq., 1818.

MODERATORS OF THE YEARLY PRECINCT MEETINGS FOR THE CHOICE OF OFFICERS FROM 1738 TO
THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN IN 1821.

Timothy Keith, February 5, 1739.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1771.
Timothy Keith, March 12, 1739.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 12, 1772.
James Packard, March 26, 1739.	Simeon Cary, March 22, 1773.
John Kingman, March 24, 1740.	Simeon Brett, March 28, 1774.
Daniel Howard, March 23, 1741.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1775.
Daniel Howard, March 23, 1742.	Simeon Cary, March 14, 1776.
Abiel Packard, March 28, 1743.	Simeon Cary, March 17, 1777.
Daniel Howard, March 28, 1744.	Simeon Cary, March 25, 1778.
Shepard Fiske, March 25, 1745.	Simeon Cary, March 17, 1779.
Daniel Howard, March 26, 1746.	Thomas Thompson, March 27, 1780.
Daniel Howard, March 25, 1747.	Simeon Brett, March 19, 1781.
Daniel Howard, March 28, 1748.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, March 19, 1782.
Abiel Packard, March 27, 1749.	Col. Josiah Hayden, March 13, 1783.
Abiel Packard, March 29, 1750.	Issachar Snell, esq., March 11, 1784.
Abiel Packard, March 25, 1751.	Matthew Kingman, March 17, 1785.
Shepard Fiske, March 25, 1752.	Barnabas Howard, March 29, 1786.
Constant Southworth, March 28, 1763.	Dr. Philip Bryant, March 21, 1787.
Shepard Fiske, March 28, 1754.	Capt. Zebedee Snell, March 18, 1788.
Daniel Howard, March 26, 1755.	Issachar Snell, esq., March 19, 1789.
Shepard Fiske, March 29, 1756.	Daniel Howard, March 18, 1790.
Shepard Fiske, March 28, 1757.	Issachar Snell, March 22, 1791.
Daniel Howard, March 28, 1758.	Issachar Snell, March 19, 1792.
Zachariah Snell, March 20, 1759.	Issachar Snell, March 19, 1793.
Simeon Cary, March 19, 1760.	Matthew Kingman, March 17, 1794.
Constant Southworth, March 16, 1761.	Dr. Elisha Tillson, March 16, 1795.
Daniel Howard, March 22, 1762.	Dr. Philip Bryant, March 21, 1796.
Daniel Howard, March 25, 1763.	Lemuel Packard, March 9, 1797.
Shepard Fiske, March 19, 1764.	Daniel Howard, March 8, 1798.
Simeon Brett, March 27, 1765.	Caleb Howard, March 7, 1799.
Daniel Howard, March 19, 1766.	Matthew Kingman, March 6, 1800.
Daniel Howard, March 18, 1767.	Joseph Sylvester, jr., March 2, 1801.
Constant Southworth, March 22, 1768.	Daniel Howard, jr., March 4, 1802.
Simeon Cary, March 20, 1769.	Daniel Howard, jr., March 28, 1803.
Simeon Cary, March 20, 1770.	Moses Cary, March 27, 1804.

Abel Kingman, March 11, 1805.
 Caleb Howard, March 27, 1806.
 Jonathan Perkins, March 30, 1807.
 Howard Cary, March 24, 1808.
 Dr. Nathan Perry, March 20, 1809.
 Jonathan Perkins, March 19, 1810.
 Gideon Howard, March 19, 1811.
 Caleb Howard, March 23, 1812.
 Jonathan Perkins, March 15, 1813.

Joseph Sylvester, March 14, 1814.
 Joseph Sylvester, March 13, 1815.
 Caleb Howard, March 4, 1816.
 Joseph Sylvester, jr., March 24, 1817.
 Joseph Sylvester, jr., April 3, 1818.
 Howard Cary, esq., March 25, 1819.
 Caleb Howard, March 10, 1820.
 Dr. John S. Crafts, March 10, 1821.

PARISH TAX, 1744—The following is a list of rates as made out by the assessors in the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) for the payment of Rev. John Porter's salary for the year 1744, as made out by Daniel Howard and Robert Howard, assessors of the precinct, September ye 14th, 1744, and committed to Joshua Warren, constable, for collection, and is inserted to show the inhabitants of the parish at that date :

Names.	Polls.	Tax.	Names.	Polls.	Tax.	Names.	Polls.	Tax.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Timothy Keith.....	2	2 7 6	John Battles.....	1	1 3 9	A. Thompson.....	2	2 7 6
David Packard.....	3	3 11 6	Joseph Phinney.....	1	1 3 9	Jabez Field.....	2	2 7 6
Solomon Packard.....	2	2 7 6	Nath'l Reynolds.....	1	1 3 9	Walter Downie.....	2	2 7 6
Jacob Allen.....	1	1 3 9	Thomas Reynolds.....	1	1 3 9	Benj. Pettingill.....	1	1 3 9
John Kingman (2d).....	1	1 3 9	Samuel Pettingill.....	1	1 3 9	Joseph Pettingill.....	1	1 3 9
Benjamin Edson.....	3	11 3	Asa Pettingill.....	2	2 7 6	Peter Edson.....	1	1 3 9
John Kingman (3d).....	1	1 3 9	Isaac Allen.....	1	1 3 9	Benjamin Worrick.....	1	1 3 9
Henry Kingman.....	1	1 3 9	Benj. Hayward.....	1	1 3 9	John Buck.....	1	1 3 9
Deacon Packard.....	2	2 7 6	Zechariah Cary.....	1	1 3 9	Simeon Cary.....	1	1 3 9
Zechariah Packard.....	2	2 7 6	Edward White.....	1	1 3 9	Jonathan Cary.....	1	1 3 9
James Torrey.....	0	0 3 0	John Randall.....	2	2 7 6	Thomas Terrill.....	1	1 3 9
Joshua Warren.....	2	2 7 6	William French.....	1	1 3 9	John Coley.....	1	1 3 9
James Hewett.....	1	1 3 9	David French.....	1	1 3 9	Zepio (colored).....	1	1 3 9
Micah Langford.....	1	1 3 9	Isaac Fuller.....	1	1 3 9	Thomas Henry.....	1	1 3 9
Daniel Rickard.....	1	1 3 9	Jacob Packard.....	1	1 3 9	Matthew Buck.....	1	1 3 9
Abiel Packard.....	2	2 7 6	Alexander Wilson.....	1	1 3 9	Abiah Keith.....	1	1 3 9
C Southworth.....	2	2 7 6	David Brown.....	1	1 3 9	Widow Keith.....	0	0 0 0
Widow L. Packard.....	0	0 0 0	Daniel Ames.....	1	1 3 9	— Ames.....	0	0 0 0
Caleb Phillips.....	1	1 3 9	Daniel Howard.....	1	1 3 9	Japhet Rickard.....	0	1 3 9
John Johnson.....	0	0 0 0	Robert Howard.....	2	2 7 6	Ephraim Willis.....	0	0 0 0
Zechariah Cary.....	2	2 7 6	Samuel West.....	1	1 3 9	John Brett.....	1	1 3 9
John Pratt.....	1	1 3 9	Pelatah Phinney.....	1	1 3 9	Thomas Buck.....	1	1 3 9
Zechariah Snell.....	2	2 7 6	Seth Packard.....	1	1 3 9	Benj. Edson, jr.....	1	1 3 9
William French.....	0	0 0 0	David Packard, jr.....	1	1 3 9	John Dailey.....	0	0 0 9
Elisha Dunbar.....	1	1 3 9	William Packard.....	2	2 7 6	Charles Snell.....	1	1 3 9
Abiah Keith.....	1	1 3 9	Mark Perkins.....	3	3 11 3	Edw'd Southworth.....	2	2 7 6
Daniel Field, jr.....	1	1 3 9	Samuel Brett.....	1	1 3 9	Shepard Fiske.....	0	0 0 0
Ebenezer Hill.....	1	1 3 9						

POLL-TAX LIST FOR 1770—The following list is inserted to show the residents of the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) in 1770, with the number of polls against each householder :

Names.	Polls.	Names.	Polls.	Names.	Polls.
Joseph Allen.....	1	Nehemiah Lincoln.....	1	Ezra Cary.....	1
Samuel Brett.....	1	Ebenezer Packard.....	2	Abram Packard.....	1
Simeon Brett.....	3	Jacob Packard.....	1	Enos Thayer.....	1
Matthew Buck.....	3	Nathan Packard.....	2	Barnabas Curtis.....	1
Japhet Beal.....	1	Simeon Packard.....	1	Eleazer Cole.....	1
Zechariah Cary.....	1	James Packard.....	1	Daniel Ames.....	1
Joseph Cole.....	1	Reuben Packard.....	2	Timothy Ames.....	1
Samuel Cole.....	2	Seth Packard.....	1	Noah Ames.....	2
Zachariah Gurney.....	1	Lieut. Joseph Packard.....	1	Benjamin Ames.....	1
Lieut. Elisha Gurney.....	1	Joshua Packard.....	1	Simeon Alden.....	1
Micah Gurney.....	1	Daniel Packard.....	1	Isaac Brett.....	1
Daniel Howard, esq.....	1	Eliab Packard.....	1	Simeon Cary.....	1
Capt. Barnabas Howard.....	1	Barnabas Packard.....	1	Jonathan Cary.....	1
Capt. Robert Howard.....	2	George Packard.....	1	Dr. John Staples Crafts.....	1
Robert Howard, jr.....	1	Josiah Perkins.....	1	Deacon David Edson.....	1
Elisha Hayward.....	1	Samuel Pettingill.....	3	James Edson.....	1
Joseph Hayward.....	1	Edmund Pettingill.....	1	Benjamin Edson.....	1
Jonathan Hayden.....	1	Joseph Pettingill.....	2	Jacob Edson.....	1
Josiah Hayden.....	2	Daniel Richards.....	2	William Edson.....	1
Abiah Keith.....	2	John Richards.....	0	Ichabod Edson.....	1
Nathan Keith.....	2	Constant and Nath. Southworth.....	1	Ebenezer Edson.....	2
Jacob Keith.....	1	Edward Southworth.....	2	Isaac Fuller.....	1
Daniel Manly.....	1	Ephraim Cole.....	1	Mark Ford.....	1
John Brett.....	1	Joseph Cole, jr.....	1	Thomas Hendry, <i>estate</i>	
Capt. Abiel Packard.....	2	Ephraim Churchill.....	2	Lieut. John Howard.....	2
Thomas Packard.....	1	Dr. Philip Bryant.....	1	Adam Howard.....	0
Timothy Packard.....	1	Seth Bryant.....	1	Lieut. Henry Kingman.....	2
David Packard.....	2	Job Bryant.....	1	Matthew Kingman.....	1
David Packard, jr.....	1	Jeremiah Beal.....	2	Henry Kingman, jr.....	1
Abiezer Packard.....	1	Ashley Curtis, jr.....	1	John and Adam Kingman.....	1
William Packard.....	2	Elisha Dunbar.....	0	John Kingman, jr.....	1
William Packard, jr.....	1	Elisha Dunbar, jr.....	1	Levi Keith.....	2
Lemuel Packard.....	1	Seth Dunbar.....	1	Lemuel Southworth.....	1
Capt. Isaac Packard.....	2	Silas Dunbar.....	1	Benjamin Southworth.....	1
Abia Packard.....	1	Jesse Dunbar.....	1	William Shaw.....	3
Ensign Abel Packard.....	2	Ens. John Dailey.....	1	Joseph Sylvester.....	1
John Packard.....	1	Jabez Field.....	3	Thomas Thompson.....	2
Nathan Packard, jr.....	1	Levi French.....	1	Seth Thayer.....	2
Barnabas Pratt.....	1	Ebenezer Snell.....	2	Joshua Warren.....	1
Thomas Pratt.....	1	Cornet Charles Snell.....	2	Ebenezer Warren.....	1
Jonathan Perkins.....	1	Eleazer Snow, jr.....	2	Ezra Warren.....	1
Daniel Pettingill.....	1	Samuel Sturtevant.....	1	Thomas West.....	1
Stephen Pettingill.....	1	Ezekiel Southworth.....	1	William French.....	1
Caleb Phillips.....	1	Edmund Soper.....	1	Isaiah Fuller.....	1
Capt. Eliphalet Phillips.....	1	Jacob Thayer.....	1	Lieut. Daniel Noyes.....	0
Nathaniel Reynolds.....	1	Enoch Thayer.....	1	Jacob Noyes.....	0
Philip Reynolds.....	1	Zechariah Watkins, jr.....	1	Samuel Noyes.....	0
Jonas Reynolds.....	1	Eleazer Cole.....	1	David Porter.....	0
Timothy Reynolds.....	1	Ephraim Willis.....	1	Joseph Porter.....	1
Thomas Reynolds.....	3	Demetrius Rickard.....	1	Samuel Dike.....	1
Jacob Rickard.....	1	Fobes Field.....	1	Jesse Perkins.....	1
Charles Richardson.....	1	Samuel Brett, jr.....	1	Jacob Packard, jr.....	1
Ens. Issachar Snell.....	1			Moses Cary.....	1
Zebedee Snell.....	2				

“General list of all Dwelling Houses which, with the Out Houses appurtenant thereto and the Lots on which the Same are erected, not

exceeding two Acres in any Case, were owned, possessed, or occupied, on the first day of October, 1798, within the Assessment District, No. 10, in the Sixth Division of the State of Massachusetts, *exceeding* in value the Sum of One Hundred Dollars."

Reputed owners.	Valuation in dolls.	Reputed owners.	Valuation in dolls.	Reputed owners.	Valuation in dolls.
Daniel Alden.....	200	Daniel Keith and Son.....		Seth Snow.....	105
Timothy Ames.....	230	Seth Keith.....		Ephraim Sturtevant.....	275
Noah Ames.....	225	Jeremiah Keith.....		Jonathan Snow.....	200
Job Ames.....	225	Edward Keith.....		Silas and Widow Snow.....	550
Joseph Alden.....	110	Samuel Keith.....		Zechariah and Oliver Snow.....	275
Daniel Alden.....	230	Nehemiah Lincoln.....	175	Daniel Manley, Jr.....	110
Philip Bryant.....	500	Nathan Leach.....	130	Thomas Macomber.....	200
Amzi Brett.....	110	Nathaniel Manley.....	230	Hayward Marshall.....	175
Job Bryant.....	200	Daniel Manley.....	230	Ephraim Noyes.....	500
Sam'l and William Brett.....	275	Bezaleel and Bethuel Field.....	200	Josiah Packard.....	500
Japhet Beal.....	250	Zechariah Gurney.....		Eliphalet Packard.....	150
Ephraim Cole.....	500	Zechariah Gurney, Jr., }.....	105	Nathaniel and Leonard Or-	
Jonathan and James Cary.....	325	Silas Sturtevant, }.....	200	cutt.....	135
Jonathan Cary, Jr.....	200	Ephraim Groves, }.....	200	Silas Packard.....	625
Simeon and Howard Cary.....	375	Caleb Hayward.....	125	Jonathan Perkins, Jr.....	150
Jacob and Eben'z'r Dunbar.....	220	Ichabod Howard.....	625	Ames Packard.....	110
Jacob Dunbar, Jr.....	150	John Howard.....	500	Eben'r, Lot and Robert	
Samuel Dike, Jr.....	120	Alfred Howard.....	230	Packard.....	360
Mannasseh and Sam. Dick-		Robert and Robert How-		Jonas Packard.....	150
erman.....	325	ard, Jr.....	400	James Porter.....	120
Ichabod Edson.....	250	Mary Howard, }.....	200	Josiah Packard.....	200
Seth Edson.....	105	Solomon Hill, }.....	200	Lemuel Packard.....	650
William and William Edson.....	120	Waldo Howard.....	110	Jonathan Perkins.....	110
David Edson.....	230	Asaph Howard.....	200	Nathan Packard.....	325
James and Josiah Edson.....	120	Asaph Hayward.....	275	Jesse and Zadoc Perkins.....	625
Josiah and Elisha Eames.....	200	Joseph Hayward.....	175	Rebecca Perkins, }.....	120
James Eaton.....	105	Barnabas and Jonas Hay-		Noah Packard, }.....	600
Fobes, Jabez and Daniel		ward.....	500	James Perkins.....	130
Field.....	500	Daniel Howard 2d.....	300	Thomas Packard.....	130
William Field.....	175	John Hunt.....	180	John Porter.....	
Asa Ford.....	175	Oliver Howard.....	350	Luke Perkins.....	200
Mark and Samuel Ford.....	150	Gideon Howard.....	400	Shepard Perkins, }.....	275
Jeremiah Beal.....	175	William Jameson.....		Widow Abigail Perkins, }.....	175
Isaac and Joseph Brett.....	620	Asa Jones.....	175	Zebedee Snell.....	400
Samuel Brett.....	150	Ephraim Jackson.....	230	Issachar Snell.....	110
Rufus Brett.....	110	Jonathan Keith.....	230	Joseph Snell.....	120
Daniel Cary.....	350	Levi Keith.....	350	Joseph Sylvester, Jr.....	350
Thomas Craft.....	550	Luke Perkins and Isaac		Benjamin Southworth.....	105
Ephraim Churchill.....	105	Porter.....		Shepard Snell.....	150
Barnabas Curtis.....	120	Josiah Perkins.....	120	William and Micah Snow.....	300
Joseph and B. Crosswell.....	105	Benjamin Packard.....	450	Nathaniel Snell.....	275
Moses Cary.....	110	Joseph Packard.....	105	Perez Southworth.....	210
Samuel Chesman.....	175	Widow Content Packard.....	150	John Tilden.....	275
Benjamin Keith.....	275	Mark Perkins.....	175	Thos. and Thos. Thomp-	
Shepard Keith.....	150	Levi Packard.....	325	son, Jr.....	460
Seth Kingman.....	500	Widow Dorothy Packard.....	275	James Thompson.....	
Matthew Kingman.....	275	Cyrus Packard.....	175	Seth Thayer.....	110
Matthew Kingman.....	325	Thomas and Elijah Packard.....	175	Jeremiah Thayer.....	110
Guardian of Isaac Packard.....		Abiah and Howard Pack-		Enos Thayer.....	230
Abel Kingman.....	150	ard.....	250	John Wales.....	130
Nathan Keith.....	120	Josiah Pratt.....		Thomas Willis.....	500
Henry Kingman.....	150	Jonas Reynolds.....	150	Ephraim Willis.....	250
Solomon Keith.....		Widow Elizabeth Reynolds.....	150		

NAHUM MITCHELL, Assessor.

JOHN WHITMAN,
SOLOMON HAYWARD,
DANIEL CARY,
JONATHAN COPELAND,
DANIEL FOBES, } Assistant Assessors.

BRIDGEWATER, March 5, 1799.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Social Life—Parties—Spinning Machines—Raising Flax—Process of Manufacture—Dress of Men and Women—Amusements—Raisings—Style of Architecture—Use of Cranes—Tinder-Boxes—Food of the Early Inhabitants—Drinks—Well-Sweep—Rising and Retiring Early—Attendance on Church Worship.

THE people of Brockton, in its earliest settlement as a parish, were on a footing of remarkable equality. Their social manners and customs were very simple, friendly, and unceremonious. Visiting was common and frequent among neighbors, and without the formalities of invitation. When a company of neighbors were invited the women went early, taking their knitting and babies with them, and spent the afternoon; and the men went in season to take supper and return in the evening. Many of the social gatherings partook of the useful as well as the agreeable. They joined together to help their neighbors husk their corn or to raise a building; and occasionally some neighboring housewife had a quilting party in which all the good housewives gave an afternoon to make a covering for a bed. In the social gatherings of the young people dancing was a favorite amusement, and a fiddle or violin was the instrument in general use. If that could not be had they used to dance by whistling and singing the tune. Spinning matches, at one time, were quite common, and the people made their own cloth and yarn, and hence were obliged to raise their flax. Nearly every farmer in town owned and cultivated a patch of ground devoted to that purpose.

We here give an account of the method of preparing it for use. The quantity of seed required for an acre varied from one-half to three bushels. The stalk or stem when grown was of a pea-green, and from two to three feet in height, bearing a blue blossom, which ripened into a ball that contained the flax-seed. When the flax was ripe it was pulled carefully by the roots, tied into small handfuls, left to dry on the ground a day or two, then set up in small stooks, and,

after becoming well dried, was stacked in the field a fortnight or more. Then the seed was threshed out, and sometimes dipped in water for a week or more, and evenly and thinly spread out on the grass to be rotted. This being sufficiently done, it was packed away for the winter; and, as soon as the fair days appeared in spring, there was a general turn-out of men for dressing flax, which consisted of separating the fibrous thread from the stalk. This had to be done by several implements, called the brake, the hatchel, the swingling board and knife. A smart man dresses nearly forty pounds a day. After the process of dressing and twisting it into bunches, it was handed over to the good woman and her daughters to spin, weave, whiten, and convert into thread, cloth, and neat, beautiful garments. We shall describe the process of manufacture, as follows: first, the hatchel was brought and fastened into a chair with a string or stick, and the mother, with her checked apron, and a handkerchief pinned about her neck, and another handkerchief tied about her head to keep off the dust, sat in another chair. Winding one end of the flax tightly around the fingers of the right hand, and holding it, she drew the flax through the hatchel till it was thoroughly combed; then, changing, she combed in a similar manner the other end. Next, it was snarled or wound on the distaff, and spun into *thread* or yarn upon the *foot* or linen-wheel. That drawn out by *hatcheling* was called *tow*, which was carded by hand, with hand-cards, and spun upon the large wheel. That was called *tow-yarn*. From the wheel it went to the *reel*; from the reel to the *loom*, which nearly every family had, and every woman knew how to use, although some families let out their flax to be made into cloth and yarn.

Thus we see our ancestors were independent of foreign looms and spindles for their ordinary dress; and for mere decorations, such as are common at the present day, they had but little regard; and, indeed, a showy costume would have excited contempt rather than emulation. Their attire on the Sabbath, as well as on working-days, was plain. The father's common dress consisted of a woollen coat, a striped woollen frock, tow frock, and woollen, velvet, tow, or leather breeches. These, with long stockings, were fastened at the knee by a buckle; in winter they wore woollen or leather buskins, and thick cowhide shoes, fastened with buckles on the instep. Their best hats were what are now called

"cocked-up hats," turned up with three corners; and the more noted men wore wigs.

The ordinary outer dress of the women, in summer, was tow and linen gowns, checked "tyers," or "aprons," and in winter, woolen gowns and aprons, thick woolen stockings, and cowhide shoes. The clothing was all of their own manufacture, and every house might properly be called a "home factory." They not only spun their own flax and wool, but wove their cloth in a hand-loom. They also made garments for fathers, sons, and brothers with their own hands. They disdained no kind of domestic labor; they needed no help. Contentment and happiness reigned in their abodes, and amid all their laborious toil, personal wants were few; and, even with their limited means of supply, few remained unsatisfied. Boys and girls (for such they were till married) were early taught to work, and as soon as they acquired muscular power, were taught to make the most of life, and apply it to some useful purpose; and none was allowed to waste it in idleness and dissipation. There was no distinction between the laborer and employer, no difference between the kitchen and the parlor; for that was almost unknown, and generally shut up, except on public days, as Thanksgiving-days, fasts, and the like. Balls, concerts, and places of amusement, scenic exhibitions, and the long list of modern devices for killing time were unknown. A *sing*, a *bee*, a *raising*, a *husking* party, or a domestic circle, a sleigh-ride in the winter, or a cherry ride in the summer, were sufficient for all the purposes of recreation and social intercourse; and for those that wished for enjoyment of a more questionable character, the means and associates were to be found in other localities. The amusements and recreation of young men were mostly of the athletic kind, as "playing ball," which was always practiced, and is now kept up in spring and fall. Wrestling was very common, especially at raisings and social and public gatherings. When at the raising of buildings the labor was over, and the men stimulated by the treat all had received, they usually commenced *raising* or *lowering* one another. This sport commenced by two young persons getting inside of a ring formed by spectators, then older persons joined in the same exercise. Wagers would be laid, and a little more stimulant taken to give elasticity and strength to the parties. In course of time parties would get in earnest; angry words and

defiant gestures would be made, and it generally ended in a fight. These wrestling matches, we are happy to say, are gone by. It may be said here that at the raising of buildings, it was customary to call the men of the town together, and the owner was expected to furnish the drinks and lunch, and, as soon as the ridgepole was fairly in place, for the master workman to dedicate the whole by dashing a bottle of *rum* upon the frame, followed by three hearty cheers from the company present.

We will now give the reader some idea of the early customs in regard to living, the dwellings, and other ancient matters. First in order are the

DWELLING-HOUSES.—The first were built of logs, and called log cabins, erected on land which was usually laid out in lots and ranges. Next, after the introduction of saw-mills, came the frame house, of one story in height, and about sixteen by twenty four or five feet on the ground, and containing from one to three rooms. The next in order of architecture was a two-story house, with gambrel roof; and some were two story in front, with a roof slanting back to one story at the back part. The third order of houses was the "*hip roof*," and was introduced soon after the Revolutionary War, and consisted of a two-story house, with two front rooms, a door in the middle, with a hall running through the center, and generally a one-story L, on the back side, for a kitchen, such as the house of Benjamin Kingman, the late Eliab Whitman, David Cobb, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Cross, in the village, and Josiah W. Kingman at Campello, that was burned in 1853. The windows in the earliest dwellings were either of *mica* or diamond-shaped glass, set in tin or lead. The chimneys were first built of stone, with mammoth fire places, and an oven on one side running back, which, with the chimney, occupied nearly as much room as a modern bedroom. In the chimney, running from end to end, was a lug-pole, usually made of oak, from two to four inches in diameter, on which were hung hooks and trammels of wrought iron, so constructed as to be raised and lowered at pleasure to suit the various sized kettles, which were hung over the fire for culinary uses. In the course of time these lug-poles gave way to the old iron crane, on account of their liability to burn, which was made to swing into the room, or to hang over the fire. Cranes were first used in this

town about 1750. The fire was made of large logs, one large one, called a back-log, being placed on the back side of the fire-place, usually from two to four feet in length; two stones were used for *andirons*, and a large *fore-stick* resting on the stones to keep up the fire, besides a *back-stick* or the *back-log*; then a sufficiency of smaller fire-wood was piled up; a pitch-pine knot being placed under the fore-stick and lighted, made a rousing fire. At each end of the fire places were small benches or stools, on which the children usually sat, warming one side and then the other till they were thoroughly warmed through, while the old folks were seated in front upon a "settle," enjoying the full blaze. With this they needed no modern gas-light, no oil, nor candles; for in the evening pitch-pine knots were used, which gave a strong and brilliant light. Splinters were used to carry about house, or into the cellar for cider and apples, instead of lamps and candles. Previous to the introduction of friction matches, which are of a recent date, every family was supposed to have a "tinder-box," which consisted of a round tin box, about six inches in diameter, two inches deep, with a flat cover of tin, on the outside of which could be inserted a candle. The box contained tinder, made of burnt linen cloth or pieces of punk. By the use of a piece of flint upon the corners of a file or steel, a spark would catch in the punk; and then a stick, with brimstone on the end, coming in contact with the spark, set the stick on fire, from whence the kindling in the fireplace was lighted. Another method in general practice was, to cover live coals in the fire place with ashes, so as to keep the fire alive on the hearth till morning. When this failed, the tinder-box was resorted to.

FOOD.—The morning and evening meal usually consisted of bean or pea porridge, dipped out with a wooden spoon into a wooden bowl, with bread and butter. Coffee and chocolate were added upon extra occasions. Tea was seldom used, especially by the children. The bread consisted of rye and Indian meal; occasionally wheat bread. The dinner consisted of salt beef or pork, with vegetables boiled. Fresh meat was a rarity. Potatoes are an article of recent cultivation.¹ For pudding they had baked or boiled Indian meal. The dishes used in early days were mostly of wood. The plates were called trenchers. These wooden

¹ Introduced into this country in 1732.

utensils were the first used; they gradually gave way to pewter, and still later to crockery and earthen ware.

DRINKS.—Malt beer was a very common drink in the early settlement of the country, which was made from barley, and was raised by nearly every farmer. Next came *cider*, which soon supplanted beer. This was a universal drink, morning, noon, and night, each family laying in from ten to thirty barrels for a year's stock. So common was the use of cider, that it was considered a mark of disrespect not to pass it round when a neighbor or traveler called. Another very common drink was *flip*, which was made of beer sweetened with sugar, with a "loggerhead," or red-hot iron, thrust into it; a little new rum was then poured in, and nutmeg sprinkled into it. *Toddy* was another favorite beverage, made of rum and water, well sweetened. A stick, flattened on the end, for crushing the sugar and stirring it up, was called the "toddy-stick." The ring of the tumblers, as it hit the sides in mixing, had its peculiar music, with which nearly every one was familiar.

Skillful men made graceful flourishes in making another excellent drink, called "egg-nog," otherwise known as "Tom and Jerry," which was composed of sugar, milk, and spirits, mixed with a beaten egg, stirred in rapidly till the whole was made into froth, and drank hot. There are many now who have not forgotten how it tastes, and relish it quite well.

Having mentioned many of the drinks that were stimulating, we will now describe another kind—*cold water*. This is obtained from the earth, and is a natural production. Various means have been in use for obtaining this liquid. The most ancient is the *well-sweep*. A well was usually dug at a distance of from ten to fifty or more feet from the house; and but a few feet from the same a post was erected, having a crotch on the top end, in which a long pole was so nearly balanced and swung upon an iron or wooden pin, that when a bucket suspended upon the end of another smaller pole that descended into the water was filled, it could be easily drawn out. There are but few of this kind of apparatus for drawing water now to be found, only here and there a solitary one. Another means of obtaining water is by a windlass erected directly over a well, turned by a crank, the bucket being fastened to the end of a rope that passes over the windlass, and even this has given

place to the *pump* and pipe. Here and there is a natural spring, from which water is conducted by pipes to houses, supplying pure, unadulterated liquid.

The custom of *retiring* and *rising* early was universal. The time of retiring was eight to nine o'clock; that of rising at dawn of day.

The attendance on church worship was also a custom which nearly all practiced. Elderly people who owned horses rode *double*. The wife was seated behind her husband upon the pillion, with her arm around him. In summer the young men went barefoot, or with shoes in hand; the young women wore coarse shoes, carrying a better pair in hand, with stockings, to change before entering the meeting-house. Going to meeting on foot was not confined to young people; many women walked three to five miles to attend church. In winter it was customary for the women to carry small foot-stoves, which were usually made of perforated tin, fastened in a wooden frame, about eight or nine inches square, in which were placed hot coals. These stoves were all the warming allowed in church. The usual time for church service was one and a half hours—from half past ten to twelve o'clock, or one glass and a half long, as hour-glasses were their time-pieces in the absence of clocks. The intermissions were short, being one hour in winter and one and a half in summer. The interval was generally spent in the nearest neighbors' houses, who always had a good blazing fire in winter, and plenty of coals with which to replenish their foot-stoves. This intermission was a grand opportunity for the people of the remote portions of the parish to meet every week and become acquainted, as it promoted social union and good feeling throughout the society. Every new and interesting event was discussed; and while partaking of their lunch they had brought with them, the father would request the boys to bring in and pass round the cider. The afternoon services being over, people might have been seen gathering around the horse-block that stood a short distance south of the church, on the green, which was a large flat-topped stone for the use of women in mounting and alighting from their horses. The means of locomotion in the days of our fathers consisted of an ox-cart, or the back of a horse. A chaise or wagon was a curiosity. A journey of forty or fifty miles was a great undertaking, requiring much preparation; while now, many travel by steam hundreds of miles in a day, and think it nothing compared to that in early days.

A journey from the North Parish to Boston was the labor of two days with oxen and cart. The same journey is now performed in one day, and nothing thought of its being hard. It is thirty to forty minutes' ride in a steam train from Brockton to Boston, and the trains run in such a manner that a person can leave home after dinner, go to the city, and return in the evening train, and have several hours for business.

CHAPTER V.

First Meeting-House in the North Parish—Its Appearance—Second House—Description—Sale of Pews—First Bell—Seating of Colored People—Third Meeting-House—Pew-Holders—Clock—First Stoves—Erection of the Fourth Meeting-House in 1854—Dedication—Description of the Same—Sale of Pews.

MEETING-HOUSES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH.—The first meeting-house in the North Parish was built in 1737, on or near the spot where the present edifice now stands. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Stoughton, from Solomon's Song viii. 8: "We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts; what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for?"

From the best information gained, it was a small, plain structure, in keeping with the times, facing south, without steeple, bell, or chimney; the windows had diamond-shaped glass, walls plastered, but not warmed by stove or furnace.

Our meeting-house,—our meeting-house,—
It stood upon a hill,
Where autumn gales and wintry blasts
Piped round it loud and shrill.
No maple-tree with leafy shade,
Nor tall, protecting oak,
Stood near to guard the ancient house
When tempest round it broke.

No steeple graced its homely roof
With upward-pointing spire,—
Our villagers were much too meek
A steeple to desire,—
And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath-morning bell
Our humble village worshipers
The hour of worship tell.

To this place the people of the parish gathered from Sabbath to Sabbath, with commendable regularity, on horseback or on foot. They "kept the Sabbath and revered the Sanctuary."

At the time of the incorporation of the parish the house was "Erected and Inclosed," but not finished. At a meeting held March 12, 1739, "Timothy Keith, Benjamin Edson, David Packard, Daniel Howard, Edward Curtis, were chosen a committee for the finishing of the meeting-house in s^d Precinct;" also "voted to raise two hundred and fifty pounds for the finishing of the same, to be paid by the last of August;" chose Abiel Packard "Recever of stuf and meterels." March 26, 1736:

The committee appointed to finish the meeting-house made demand of the several inhabitants how they would pay their Reats, or what they would percure tords the prosecution of the work of finishing the meeting-house. In order to pay their Raits Whare upon a number subscribed what they would percure, as first:

James Packard to do the Glazing of the House, and what it amounts to more than his Reats Come to, to take his pay at the forge, In Iron ore or Cole next fall Insewing. John Johnson and Kingman to do the masing work and nails, and to take his pay over and Abuv his Raits at the fornes or forge, In Labour, or Cole, or Iron ore the next fall Insewing. David Packard, Solomon Packard and Jacob Allen to find Lime.

Robert Haward, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Zacheus Packard, to find one thousand of oak Bords.

Solomon Packard, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Benjamin Edson, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Abiel Packard, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Timothy Keith, to find one thousand of oak Bords.

Daniel Haward, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Theofilus Curtis, to find five hundred of pine Bords.

Edward Curtis, to find five hundred of pine Bords.

James Barret, to find one thousand of pine Bords.

Joshua Warren, to find Henges; Timothy Keith, David Packard, Solomon Packard, Jacob Allen, Benjamin Edson, Daniel Haward, to find all the sheet work.

The above offers were accepted, by vote of the meeting, in "lue of money so far as shall pay their Raits." October 8, 1739, "Voted to sell rooms for pews in the meeting-house." December 10, 1739, "Voted to sell room for pews in order to Raise money to buy a Cushing." ¹ January 15, 1740, "Voted to chuse three men to set a prise upon the pews to be Gin to Bid at, so that no man should Beed below the prise they should set, maid choise of James Packard, Abiel Packard,

¹ Probably this was for the pulpit.

and Isaac Kingman for the same." January 21, 1740, " Meeting was held to-day," and " voted to sell the pews to the highest bidder." " John Kingman, vendue-master, who set up the first pew on the west side of the pulpit to be sold to the highest Beder, and so all the Rest Sucksevely Round the meeting-house to the Number of 13 pews."

<i>Voted</i> , that John Kingman shuld have the first pew, It being five feet Two inches front and five feet Three inches deep, for (he being the highest Beder).....	£ s. d. 17 05 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Daniel Haward should have the <i>Seckond</i> pew, It being 5 ft. 2 inches front and 5 feet 2 inches deep, for	13 00 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Charles Snell should have the <i>Thurd</i> pew, It being 7 ft. 8 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	14 10 0
<i>Voted</i> , that John Johnson should have the <i>Forth</i> pew, It being 6 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	13 00 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Jabez Field should have the <i>Fifth</i> pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	12 10 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Walter Downe should have the sixth pew, It being 6 ft. and 10 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....	5 00 0
<i>Voted</i> , that James Packard should have the Seventh pew, It being 7 ft. 3 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....	23 00 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Nathan Keith should have the Eighth pew, It being 7 ft. 3 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....	28 15 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Weddow Ledah Packard should have the ninth pew, It being 6 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....	(No amount given.)
<i>Voted</i> , that Zachariah Snell should have the tenth pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	16 15 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Abiel Packard should have the Eleventh pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	15 00 0
<i>Voted</i> , that David Packard should have the twelfth pew, It being 7 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	23 05 0
<i>Voted</i> , that Robert Haward should have the thirteenth pew, It being 6 ft. 9 inches front and 5 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....	27 00 0

Robert Haward was chosen "receiver of the Bonds," given for the pews.

LIST OF CHARGES GIVEN IN TO THE PRECINCT FOR BUILDING THE NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Packard.....	55 19 0	Solomon Packard.....	12 00 0
Abiel Packard	24 15 0	Benjamin Edson..	04 11 0
Weddow Ledah Packard.....	15 09 6	Timothy Keith.....	07 00 0
Zacheus Packard.....	11 09 0	David Packard.....	53 12 0
Jacob Allen.....	10 01 0	John Kingman.....	05 06 5
Joshua Warren.....	07 16 0	Josiah Snell.....	16 00 0
James Barret.....	08 02 6	Mr. Barnabas Pratt.....	08 02 0
John Johnson.....	39 15 9	Zachariah Snell.....	00 15 0
Daniel Howard.....	11 00 6	John Colly.....	06 06 0
Robert Howard.....	8 00 0		
Elezer Washburn.....	74 17 0	Total.....	386 11 4
Theophilus Curtis.....	05 13 8		

January 12, 1741. "Voted that John Colly should have thirty-five shillings for sweeping the meeting-house the year ensuing." March 23, 1742, Abiel Packard to sweep the meeting-house the present year for 35 shillings.

March 28, 1743. John Colly to have 40 shillings for sweeping the meeting-house this year coming.

June 6, 1743. A meeting was held "to see whether the precinct would vote to Buld Seats In the Galiryes, and it was voted in the negative." It was then put to vote to see whether the precinct would "sell Roome over the stairs and behind the front Galiry next to the wall for pews and it was voted in the Affirmative."

From the above it appears that the house had galleries put up, but not finished. The usual practice in building churches in early times was to finish the inside and sell "pew-room" or sections, which each purchaser would finish to suit himself. Hence we frequently find votes in the records as follows:

June 20, 1743. It was put to vote by the moderator of the meeting to see whether the precinct would vote to sell the fore pews Behind the front Galary, and over the Stayers at a public vandue to the highest Beder. The Demensions of s^d Pews are as followeth: "over the women's Stairs 6 feet front and five feet and half deep. Behind women's front Galary, 8 feet front and five feet deep. Behind men's front Galary six feet and a half front, and five feet deep, over the men's stairs six feet front, and five and a half deep, alowing Covenant Roome to pase up and down the stairs." Voted in the affirmative.

The pew over the men's stairs was seet up by the moderator to sail and Timothy Keith Beding two pounds and ten shillings upon s^d pew, It was struck of to him, he being the highest Beder.

The pew over the women's stairs was bid off by Daniel Howard, he Beding two pounds and ten shillings on s^d pew.

The pew Behind the men's front galary was seet up, and Simeon Brett Beding twenty-seven pounds upon s^d pew, It was struck off to him.

The pew behind the women's front galary was set up by the moderator to sail, and Constant Southworth Beding twenty pounds and five shillings upon s^d pew, It was struck off to him, he being the highest Beder.

Abiel Packard, Robert Haward, and Zachariah Snell were a committee to give confirmation to the above "sail of pews."

September 3, 1744. Voted to build two seats in each side Gallery.

The first thing to be done after building a church in early times was to "seet the peopel" and provide a pew for the minister.

Sept. 3, 1744. We find "Jabez Field & charge voted for Building Mr. Porter's pew, £3 10 shillings."

June 28, 1746. It was put to vote "to see If the Precinct would vote to finish the meeting-house this year, and it was voted in the affirmative."

Voted, that James Packard, Henry Kingman, and Jabez Field be a committee to see the meeting-house be finished.

What the effect of the above vote was we find no record, and are left to judge that it was never carried into effect, as appears by the following record, aiming at the same thing, namely,—to have the “meeting-House” completed.

August 15, 1748. Voted that Abiel Packard, Constant Southworth, and Samuel Brett be a committee to finish the meeting-house the present year.

The following persons were supposed to have worked upon the house in the completion of the same, as it appears March 27, 1749. The following sums were voted to be paid: To Samuel Brett, for work “Don In the meeting-House,” £6 7s. To Luke Perkins, £1 10s. March 29, 1750, “money voted to Simeon Cary for Labor Don about the Meeting-House, to be Drawed out of the Treasury, £8 1 4.” “Voted to Archabiel Robson for Bannisters for the Meeting House £4 10 shillings Lawfull Money.”

At a meeting held September 27, 1756, it was “voted that the Petition between the men and women’s frount Gallery Shuld be bult up a gain where it first stood. Also voted that the Rume on the women’s side of the Petition should be for the women.”

By the above votes we see the custom prevailed of keeping the men and women in separate pews, and have no doubt the work was completed, and that they were kept in their proper places, for we find Barnabas Pratt was allowed £3 8s. for putting up a “petition” between the “Gallereyes and the Hind Seats.”

At a meeting of the precinct held December 4, 1758, “voted that the committee provide an Iron Latch and Bolt for the South Dore of the meeting-house.”

SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.—The subject of building a new church, or of enlarging the old one, was talked of in 1760, and a meeting called to see what the precinct would do, which was held December 1, 1760:

To see if the Precinct will vote to enlarge the Meeting-House by splitting of It In tow, or making an addition to it, or both, and also to See if any person or persons will under-take the Doing of it for the Rume In the addition that shall be maid to the meeting-house, and in case the Precinct should not vote to Inlarge the meeting-house, then to see if the Precinct will vote to Buld a new Meeting-House, and when and where it shall be set, and of what Bigness it shall be bult. The vote was first put “to

see if the Precinct would build a new House, which was voted in the negative." Then "to see if the Precinct would vote to Inlarge the Meeting-House by splitting of it. Voted in the negative."

Thus things remained for over a year, when the subject was again brought up at a meeting held December 29, 1761, at ten o'clock A. M., "To see what sum of money can be raised towards the Bulding a new Meeting-House. In the North Precinct of Bridgewater, by selling the pew Rome to the Highest Beders. In a Meeting-House of the same Demenshons of the South Meeting-House, in Bridgewater, the number of them and the Setuation and Begness may be seen by a plan that will be Provided in said meeting on said day." "Voted that Capt. Simeon Cary should be marster of the vandue to sell the pews to the Hiest Beders;" and also "voted that the pew on the Right Hand of the pulpet-stairs shuld be for the use of the menestry In said Precinct;" and it was further "voted that Every person that had a pew struck of to him by the vandue-master shuld pay Down a Dolor, as Enerst for his pew."

"The master of the vandue chose by the precinct then proseded to the sail of the Pews to the Number of 47, on the flore of the Meeting-house." The number, names, and price of each being as follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pew No. 1. Ebenezer Snell.....	18	16	0	Pew No. 18. Josiah Hayden..	18	13	4
" 2. Ebenezer Packard..	16	18	8	" 19. Abia Keith.....	22	5	4
" 3. Nehemiah Lincoln..	15	9	4	" 20. Daniel Ames.....	16	16	0
" 4. Zachariah Gurney, jr.	10	10	8	" 21. William Packard...	14	13	4
" 5. Issachar Snell.....	14	2	8	" 22. Abia Packard.....	14	2	8
" 6. Daniel Manley and				" 23. Simeon Cary.....	15	9	4
Ephraim Cole....	17	17	4	" 24. Jonathan Cary.....	15	1	4
" 7. Elisha Gurney.....	17	12	0	" 25. Thomas Packard....	14	18	8
" 8. Josiah Packard.....	18	0	0	" 26. John Howard.....	14	16	0
" 9. Matthew Kingman..	18	10	8	" 27. Jacob Packard... no account			
" 10. Simeon Brett.....	13	12	0	" 28. Barnabas Pratt.....	13	6	8
" 11. Abiezer Packard... ..	17	6	8	" 29. Robert Howard...	18	16	0
" 12. Thomas Thompson..	16	0	0	" 30. Charles Snell.....	18	16	0
" 13. Isaac Packard.....	21	12	0	" 31. Thomas Reynolds... ..	20	13	4
" 14. Barnabas Howard..	18	13	4	" 32. Zachariah Cary.....	16	0	0
" 15. Alexander Kingman,	17	6	8	" 33. Samuel Brett.....	14	16	0
" 16. Adam Howard and				" 34. Benjamin Ames and			
Zebedee Snell.....	22	0	0	Nathaniel Linfield.	14	18	8
" 17. Nathan'l Southworth	14	8	0	" 35. Reuben Packard....	14	13	4

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pew No. 36. Issachar Snell.....	32	2	8	Pew No. 43. Ensign Henry King-			
" 37. Joseph Richards....	18	13	4	man	14	18	8
" 38. Daniel Richards....	24	16	0	" 44. Capt. Lemuel Dunbar	14	16	0
" 39. Robert Thompon... 15	14	8		" 45. Jabez Field.....	13	6	8
" 40. Barnabas Packard.. 16	2	8		" 46. Seth Harris... ..	14	16	0
" 41. Abel Packard..... 23	12	0		" 47. Eliphalet Phillips... 16	0	0	
" 42. David Packard..... 18	16	0					

After the sale of the above pews "the Precinct aGorned the meeting to Monday the forth Day of Jenuary, at twelve o'ck, M." "Agreeably to agornment the precinct gathered together, and the vandue-master, chosen by the precinct for the sail of the pews, proseded and made sail of sixteen pews In the front Gallery," the number, names, and prices of which were as follows, namely:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pew No. 1. Isaac Fuller.....	20	13	4	Pew No. 11. Nathan Packard and			
" 2. Issachar Snell.....	20	8	0	Simeon Packard..	10	0	0
" 3. Luke Perkins.....	26	13	4	" 12. William Shaw....	10	16	0
" 4. Issachar Snell.....	21	2	6	" 13. Josiah Perkins.....	9	9	4
" 5. Issachar Snell.....	24	5	4	" 14. Dependence French			
" 6. Jonathan Hayden.. 14	8	0		and Theophilus			
" 7. William Edson.... 14	5	4		Curtis, Jr.	12	13	4
" 8. Barnabas Howard				" 15. Levi French and			
and Jabez Field.. 18	8	0		Isaac Brett	12	8	0
" 9. Joshua Packard.... 13	17	4		" 16. Dr. Phillip Bryant and			
" 10. Jacob Packard... . 29	17	4		Seth Bryant... ..	12	2	8

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HOUSE.—January 5, 1762. "Voted to Buld a meeting-house of the same demenshons of the South meeting-house In Bridgewater, excepting two side Gallary to be bult in seets;" also "voted to Buld the meeting-House the next summer, within twelve month from the aforesaid Date hereof;" and "voted that all the posts of the Body of the meeting-House shuld be sawed and the house faced South." Robert Haward, Capt. Simeon Cary, and Mr. Abia Keith were chosen a committee for "prosicuting the Bulding the meeting-House in the North Precinct." "Voted that the house shuld be Shilngled with sedar shingles."

Monday, November 8, 1762, "A meeting was called to see if the precinct will vote to Buld a Belfree to the meeting-house," and it was voted to "Build one over the East Dore," also "voted to Buld a porch over the west Dore, and to sell the stairways for pews to the highest

Beder." It seems nothing had been done towards forwarding the building of the "Belfree" in January, as another meeting was called to meet January 17, "to see if the precinct will vote to buld the Belfree, and spire, already voted to be built, provided it can be don by subscription, and without taxing the precinct," which was voted in the affirmative; also "voted that the Belfry should be twelve feet square, and eighty-five feet high from the grown." Capt. Simeon Cary, Isaac Packard, and Barnabas Howard were chosen a committee to "Buld" the same. In the spring of 1762 the building was commenced. The frame was raised in June, 1763, and in December of the same year the house was completed and dedicated to the worship of God the last week of that month. Rev. Mr. Dunbar preached the sermon in the forenoon of the day of dedication, from the text, Isaiah lx. 7: "I will glorify the house of my glory." Rev. John Angier, of the East Parish, preached a sermon in the afternoon from the text, Psalms cxxii. 1: "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." The first sermon preached in the new meeting-house by Rev. Mr. Porter was from text, Haggai ii. 9: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former." The carpenters that performed the carpenter-work upon this house were Deacon Jonathan Cary, Benjamin Packard, Micah Packard, Seth Packard, Barnabas Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Job Bryant, Gamaliel Bryant, Samuel Hayden, Phinehas Paine, Jeremiah Beals. Col. Josiah Hayden was the master-workman of the inside of the house. Col. Simeon Cary, who was one of the building committee, was master of the outside of the house. Colonel Hayden also built the pulpit and sounding-board. All of the above mechanics belonged in the town.

We have already seen that the preeinct voted to have a steeple built by subscription, but for some reason which does not appear on record it was not all paid in. For this purpose the pew back of the "Deckon seet" was put up for "sail" to help pay the committee that built it what expense had been incurred. May 17, 1764, "Voted to sell the old meeting-house for the use of the precinct in jenerail."

Alas! there came a luckless day,
 Our meeting-house grew old,—
 The paint was worn, the shingles loose;
 In winter it was too cold.
 They called it an old-fashioned thing,
 And said it must be sold.

FIRST BELL.—Also voted the same day to “Geet a Bell for the New Meeting-House, not exceeding six hundred Wate.” Daniel Howard, esq., Capt. Abiel Packard, and Lieut. Henry Kingman were chosen a committee to purchase the same. October 24, 1765, “Voted to Build stairs to the Belfree.” It seems the bell of the new meeting-house became broken from some cause, and at a meeting held October 10, 1768, to see if the precinct would vote to mend the bell, voted in the affirmative, also, “voted that Lieut. Henry Kingman should geet it mended.” We presume that the bell was past mending, as we afterwards find, December 11, 1769, a vote “to geet a new Bell of Seven hundred wate. Lieut. Henry Kingman, Col. Simeon Cary, and Capt. Isaac Packard were appointed a committee to go and agree with Mr. Hubbard, for the making and taking down of the old Bell and hanging the new one.” January 11, 1770, “Voted to Imploy Mr. Aaron Huburd and Mr. Gellomer to new Run the Bell, and that it shall be of Seven hundred wate.” In the early part of 1772, a number of persons became “larned” in the rules of “musick” under Mr. Billings, and asked that seats might be assigned to them in the south part of the women’s gallery. This request was complied with as follows: November 30 1772, “Voted to the singers the South part of the women’s Gallery During pleasure.” We find this produced some dissatisfaction, and efforts were made to restore the seats back to the women. Various meetings were called until, April 8, 1773, a special meeting being called, the question was put by the moderator “to see if the precinct will vote to restore the Southerly part of the women’s gallery to the womens use again.” It was “voted in the negative.” April 3, 1775, the above vote was reconsidered, and a vote passed “allowing the north part of the womens seets During the pleasure of the Parish,” also “voted to build a pair of stairs in the Belfree.” December 11, 1788, “Voted to sell the Deef Seet.” Also “voted to sell the two hind seets each side of the Broad alley.” Now the parish begin to think that some repairs are needed, and a committee of three were chosen to report what repairs were necessary. Job Bryant, Moses Cary, and Jeremiah Beals were that committee, who reported the following to be done: “new sett the Glass in putty, paint the Door, windows, and walls, and the platform of the Belfree be covered with Led.” Voted “that the window frames and sashes be painted white.”

SEATS FOR COLORED PEOPLE — March 19, 1789. "Voted to build a porch provided it can be Don without expense to the parish, and also to put seats in the porch and Belfree for the negroes, and sell the room where the stairs and negro pew now are." Thus we see that in this year the negroes were to sit in the loft provided on purpose, which created no little feeling on the part of the colored population.

March 4, 1795. "Voted to shingel the Meeting-House the front side, to be completed by the 15 of September."

In the year 1800 we again find a disagreement between the colored people attending worship and sitting in the same seat with the white people, which very much annoyed some of them, and to remedy this trouble a meeting was held August 4th, "To see what measures the Parish will take to prevent the *blacks* from occupying the seats appropriated to the use of the white people, so as to prevent any disturbance in time of Public worships," at which time it was "Voted that the side galleries and the seats in the Body of the meeting-house be appropriated to the use of the white people, and the seats in the porch above to the use of the blacks."

January 19, 1801, "Voted to erect seats in the front gallery for the singers, in front of the front pews," and "voted that they be erected in a surkerler forme." April 30, 1801, "Voted to paint the inside work that has heretofore been painted, to be under the direction of the Parish Committee." Early in the year 1805, the people of the parish, wishing to improve the looks of their house of worship, called a meeting, which was held March 11, 1805, "To see if the Parish will repair the meeting Hous, and what repairs they will make the year insuing." At this meeting a committee of nine was chosen to view the house and report at the adjournment of the meeting. This committee consisted of the following persons: Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. Howard Cary, Maj. Caleb Howard, Jeremiah Beal, Jesse Perkins, Gideon Howard, esq., Perez Seuthworth, Silas Packard, Daniel Packard. This committee report "that it was necessary to make new the wast bords and water table from the north east corner of the meeting hous, and on the South side, to the South side of the Porch door, that as many of the sashes as are defective should be made new, and such repairs on the doors as shall be found necessary; that the bell fraim, banisters, &c., be made

new, and all the trimmings together with the spire be painted, that the body of the house together with the ruff be painted." A committee of five was appointed to select a color for painting, who reported "white, one shade on the yellow." Moses Cary, Jonathan Beals and John Wales were chosen a committee to carry the above repairs into execution. August 30, 1805, "Voted to Polish the Vain."

December 5, 1816. We again find a vote respecting the seating of the colored people, as follows: Voted "that the People of color may occupy the two Back seats in the west gallery of our meeting-house & no other seats, or that they may have ground for one pew in the north-west corner of the Gallery, and ground for another pew in the North East corner of the Gallery as they Choose, and that the Parish clerk serve the people of color with a copy of this vote."

In 1818 the subject of warming the meeting-house came up in the following manner: Some of the churches in the neighboring towns having found it a luxury to have the house of God warmed and made comfortable, thought it would not be too much of a sin to enjoy the same comfort. The idea at first met with serious opposition; for the first article in a warrant concerning the purchasing of a cast-iron stove was negatived, which move was made December 10, 1818, as follows: "Voted to have the article of getting a stove inserted in a warrant for the next spring meeting," and in the following spring, March 25, 1819, "voted the stove or stoves to a committee of five," consisting of Col. Caleb Howard, Daniel Howard, esq., Abel Kingman, esq., Capt. Zachariah Gurney, Eliphalet Kingman. December 13, 1819. This committee reported it "inexpedient to get a Stove." March 7, 1822. "Voted the South part of the East Gallery for the use of the young women." Previous to February, 1823, this Parish had been known by the name of the "North Parish in Bridgewater." December 22, 1822, the parish "voted to take measures to alter the name of the North Parish of Bridgewater, and that it be called the 'First Parish in North Bridgewater;' also voted that the Parish take measures to petition the Legislature to carry the above into effect." Caleb Howard, esq., Perez Crocker, and Perez Southworth were appointed to petition the Legislature in behalf of said parish; so that from that time forward it was known as the "First Parish in North Bridgewater." In the early



Bela Weiss

part of 1824 the bell of this parish was found broken, and Abel Kingman, esq., Caleb Howard, esq., and Rev. Daniel Huntington were chosen a committee to purchase a new one, March 2, 1824, with discretionary power to "gitt a Bell of the wate of from 10 to 12 cwt." A bell was purchased of George H. Holbrook, of West Medway, Mass., April 17, 1824, which was warranted for one year with fair common usage, and weighing twelve hundred and forty-two pounds, at an expense of \$465.75. An article was inserted in a warrant for parish meeting, March 2, 1824, "To see if the Parish will agree to make any alteration in the form or shape of the Meeting House, either inside or out, or to make any repairs to either." This was the first movement toward rebuilding or repairing the old house. At this meeting it was voted to make some alteration, providing that they can agree with the pew-holders on reasonable terms. For this purpose a committee was chosen to see upon what terms the pew-holders would consent to "give up thare pews." This committee consisted of Howard Cary, Silas Packard, Capt David Ames, Nathaniel Littlefield, Bela Keith, Eliphalet Kingman, Capt. John Packard, Capt. Asa Jones, Col. E. Southworth, Israel Packard, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, who were to report at the next meeting, which report was as follows: "25 were willing to have their pews appraised, 24 willing to sell, 13 willing to exchange their old for new ones." "Voted not to accept of the committee's report," and also "Voted they wouldn't make any alteration in the Meeting-House." February 25, 1825. "Voted to dismiss the article concerning alteration of the Meeting House." September 4, 1826, the subject was again brought before the parish, "To see if the Parish will agree to alter, repair, or rebuild their Meeting-House."

THIRD MEETING-HOUSE.—A committee of fifteen was chosen to take the subject into consideration, who reported in favor of building a new house. October 23, 1826. Voted to choose a committee of five out of town to appraise the pews in said meeting-house. Colonel Royal Turner, of Randolph; Ezra Forbes, of Bridgewater; Wade Daley, of Easton, John Belcher, Micah Nash, of Abington, were appointed said committee, who proceeded to their duty November 7, 1826, and appraised the whole, amounting to two thousand seven hundred and

fifty dollars. February 16, 1827. Chose a committee of eleven to nominate three as building committee, and six as advising. Abel Kingman, Lieutenant Isaac Packard, and Benjamin Kingman were appointed as the building committee, and the two first named resigning, B. Kingman was chosen as agent to build the house, and Bela Keith, esq., Asa Jones, Daniel H. Cary, Col. Isaac Littlefield, Lieutenant Ephraim Cole, and John Tilden, jr., were chosen as advising committee. A committee of five was appointed to locate the house, consisting of the following persons: Silas Packard, Jesse Perkins, esq., Col. Edward Southworth, Col. Cyrus Porter, Abel Kingman, esq., who reported in favor of setting the house its width south, and half its length west. Report accepted March 16, 1827.

The old house was taken down in April of this year. On the first day of the week in which this was to be done, and the ground cleared for another house, a sermon was delivered by Rev. D. Huntington, the pastor of the church, from Zachariah xii. 6: "And Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem." And as many of the society could not go abroad to worship while the new house was in process of building, it was thought best to provide temporary accommodations. For this purpose an addition was made to the sheds at the southwest corner of the green, in which seats were provided for the congregation, and to which the pulpit of the old house was removed. And the author has often been told that in that humble place there were many precious hours spent, and some of the most interesting seasons of religious exercise enjoyed there that ever they experienced. The new house of worship was completed in November, so that the sheds were occupied by them during the interval of time between those dates. The house was dedicated November 27, 1827, with highly appropriate and interesting exercises.

November 15, 1827. At a meeting of the parish the following persons were chosen a committee of arrangements for the dedication of the new house, namely, Benjamin Kingman, Capt. David Ames, Col. Nathan Jones, Col. Isaac Littlefield, Lieut. Ephraim Cole; also Silas Packard and Benjamin Kingman were appointed and authorized to convey the pews to those that purchased. Voted that the sale of pews take place Wednesday, November 27, to commence at nine o'clock A. M.

The following shows a list of the pews sold, the number, names of owners, and price for which they were sold. Zenas French of Randolph, vendue-master:

PEW-HOLDERS.

5. Azel Gurney.....	\$101.50	44. Isaac Packard.....	205.00
6. Robert Howard.....	104.00	45. Jeremiah Beals.....	200.00
7. James Cary.....	110.50	46. Azra Packard.....	190.00
8. David Edson, Jr.....	106.00	47. Theron Ames.....	180.00
9. Simeon Packard.....	103.00	48. Abel Kingman.....	175.50
10. Hezekiah Packard.....	98.50	49. Josiah W. Kingman.....	155.00
11. Eliphalet Kingman.....	98.00	50. John W. Kingman.....	140.50
12. Joel Ames.....	100.50	51. Charles Keith.....	132.50
13. Ornan Cole.....	85.50	52. A. French & Son.....	124.00
14. Francis Cary.....	94.00	53. Lysander Howard.....	95.50
15. Moses Packard.....	93.50	54. Joel Packard.....	56.00
16. Ezekiel Merritt.....	86.00	55. David Ames.....	32.25
17. Zibeon French.....	75.00	56. Abel Kingman, Esq.....	30.00
18. Col. Edward Southworth.....	72.00	57. Samuel Tribou.....	54.00
19. Asa Ford.....	56.00	58. Martin Cary.....	80.00
20. Apollas Packard.....	38.00	59. Noah Ford.....	120.50
21. Ambrose Packard.....	21.00	60. Col. Cyrus Porter.....	133.50
22. Bela Keith.....	40.00	61. Eliphalet Kingman.....	140.00
23. Josiah Fuller.....	49.50	62. Bela Keith.....	155.00
24. Josiah Packard.....	69.50	63. John Thompson.....	169.50
25. Ziba Keith.....	94.00	64. Col. Nathan Jones.....	178.50
26. Robert Packard, Jr.....	94.50	65. Isaac Littlefield.....	182.00
27. Simeon Leach.....	102.00	66. Turner Torrey.....	202.00
28. Abel Kingman.....	103.00	67. Josiah Ames.....	203.00
29. David Ames.....	108.50	68. Rositer Jones.....	196.06
30. Luke Packard.....	117.00	69. Asa Jones.....	197.50
31. Benjamin Kingman.....	115.00	70. S. Packard, Esq.....	195.50
32. Josiah Brett.....	123.00	71. Micah Faxon.....	173.50
33. Micah Faxon.....	127.00	73. Nathaniel Ames.....	123.50
34. Isaac & Jonas Keith.....	128.50	74. Howard Packard.....	127.00
35. Silvanus French.....	127.50	75. Nahum Perkins.....	135.50
36. Isaac Curtis.....	134.10	76. D. Littlefield.....	136.00
37. Micah Shaw.....	125.00	77. Silas Packard.....	133.50
38. Azra Keith.....	128.00	78. Jabez Kingman.....	128.50
39. Col. Edward Southworth.....	140.00	79. Benj. Ames & Galen Pratt.....	125.00
40. Thomas Wales.....	173.00	80. Isaac Littlefield.....	122.50
41. Lieut. Ephraim Cole.....	195.00	81. Alva Noyes.....	117.50
42. James Littlefield.....	206.00	82. Galen Warren.....	112.50
43. Jacob Fuller.....	204.00	83. Martin Cary.....	107.00

84. L. Howard.....	102.50	108. J. Dunbar (half)	54.25
85. Daniel Ford.....	94.00	108. M. Perkins (half).....	54.25
86. Samuel Allen.....	71.00	109. Albert Smith.....	97.00
87. Eliphalet Kingman.....	58.50	110. O. Dike (half).....	38.75
88. Benjamin Packard..	48.50	110. H. Alden (half).....	38.75
89. Seth Copeland.....	31.50	111. N. Lincoln.....	42.50
90. Zenas Thayer.....	30.50	114. Benj. Ames & Galen Pratt..	47.00
91. William Lewis.....	37.25	115. Isaac Curtis (half)....	43.00
92. Zenas Brett.....	42.50	115. Luke Packard (half)	43.00
93. M. Copeland.....	47.00	119. Bela Keith.....	26.00
94. E. Kingman.....	57.00	121. John Wales.....	20.00
95. Alva Noyes	60.00	124. Simon and Hezekiah Packard	24.50
96. Daniel H. Carey... ..	73.50	126. J. Brett (half).....	18.75
98. Jesse Perkins.....	66.50	126. Moses and David Packard	
99. Jesse Perkins.....	70.00	(half).....	18.75
100. H. Packard.....	103.00	127. Bela Keith.....	30.00
101. Lieut. E. Cole.....	105.25	129. John Shankland.....	26.00
102. Mark Perkins.....	107.00	132. Silas Packard.....	18.75
103. Isaac Packard.....	89.00	134. Isaac Keith.....	23.00
104. Barzilla Cary.....	90.00	135. John Wales.....	33.50
105. Oliver Leach.....	77.00	137. Eliphalet Kingman.....	43.50
106. Jonas Reynolds.....	85.00	140. Lemuel French.....	44.00
107. Barzilla Field	114.00	141. Abel Kingman.....	40.50

November 28, 1827. Voted that the three easterly pews in the north side of the gallery be reserved for young women. And again the subject of seating the colored people comes up, and it was "Voted that the South west and North west pews be reserved for the people of Colour." January 14, 1828. At a meeting held this day, "To see if the parish will vote to procure a timepiece," it was "voted to defer the subject of getting a timepiece to a future meeting." January 28th, the same subject was brought before the parish for action, when it was "voted not to do anything respecting getting a timepiece."

The report of the agent in building the new house was as follows, January 14, 1828.

"The total cost of the new house, including the furniture, as furnished at the expense of the parish, was seven thousand five hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents. The old house sold for four hundred and three dollars and thirty-seven cents, which, deducted from the cost of the new building, leaves the net cost seven thousand and ninety-five dollars and eighty cents."

Also at the same time "voted that the Parish committee be instructed to build Horse sheds for those that want them at cost. Benjamin Kingman chosen as agent to build them." March 24, 1828. Jesse Perkins, Col. Edward Southworth, and Benjamin Kingman were appointed to view the ground in front of the meeting-house with reference to erecting a fence, who reported in favor of erecting one, "to extend 40 feet front of the house of a circular form, of 20 Stone Posts, and Iron rods or chains." January 24, 1832, a new bell was procured. Thomas Gurney and Abel Kingman, esq., were the purchasing committee. The bell was manufactured by George Holbrook, of Medway, Mass. Also, in April of the same year, a clock was procured by subscription, which was made by George Holbrook above named, costing three hundred dollars, placed upon the church April 11, 1832. The proprietors of the clock offered it to the parish upon their paying what outstanding accounts were unpaid, which offer was accepted, and \$62.88 paid for the same. Monday, January 21, 1833. The subject of warming the house was brought before the society again, "To see if the Parish will procure a stove or any other apparatus for warming their meeting house." A committee of five was chosen "to get information respecting the best mode of warming their Meeting House, and to what course is pursued in other Societies, and report at the next March meeting." Turner Torrey, Lysander Howard, Darius Littlefield, Eliphalet Kingman and Ephraim Cole committee for the above. After report of committee, December 30, 1833, "Voted that they would not consent to have a stove in our meeting house providing it was done free of expense to the Parish." Monday, August 10, 1835. Chose a building committee of five persons to build parsonage-house,—Edward Southworth, Abel Kingman, Benjamin Kingman, Bela Keith, and Rositer Jones, committee. At last the parish concluded to warm the house, which appears by a vote passed November 28, 1835. Heman Packard, Col. E. Southworth, and Ephraim Cole were chosen a committee to provide stoves for the meeting-house,—truly a most remarkable innovation when compared with the former custom of sitting during long sermons shivering and shaking, as though it were wicked to be made comfortable. Judging by the records this people, like most other societies, were occasionally troubled with naughty boys, as April 13, 1844, "Voted

to choose a number of persons to take care of the boys in the gallery." March 8, 1852. An article was inserted in the warrant, calling a meeting of the parish, "To see if the Parish will make a general repair and revision of their meeting-house, and take measures that may be proper to settle with the pew holders." "Voted unanimously to make a general repair and revision of their meeting-house." "Also made choice of Benjamin Kingman, Oakes S. Soule, and Marcus Packard a committee to procure plans for reseating and repairing the meeting-house, and report at a future meeting." March 22, 1852. The committee appointed to get a plan for reseating and repairing "reported in favor of building a new house, and recommended that the Parish thoroughly review the whole subject deliberately." This report was accepted, and the same committee was appointed to "investigate and get such information in relation to the whole matter of building and repairing their house as they may think best calculated to enable the parish to judge correctly as to what is best to be done, to examine modern built houses at their discretion."

The same day "voted to reconsider the vote to repair and reseat the Meeting-House."

FOURTH MEETING-HOUSE.—The above-named persons were chosen as building committee. April 26, 1852, Benjamin Kingman, Ozen Gurney, and Marcus Packard were appointed to settle with pew-holders, sell the old house, and provide another place of worship. December 27, 1852, "Voted to instruct the building committee to proceed in building a house when the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars is subscribed." March 17, 1853, made choice of three persons to appraise the old pews, namely, John W. Loud, of Weymouth; Joseph Lewis, of Duxbury; Nathan Randall, of Duxbury, were chosen.

The ladies of the First Congregational Church and society held a levee for social intercourse and fellowship at the Satucket Hall, February 15, 1853. The object of the meeting was to increase the fund for furnishing the new meeting-house which was then talked of building. The meeting was largely attended, the weather mild, the traveling good, with a bright moon. The meeting made choice of William P. Howard as president. The North Bridgewater Brass Band was present, and made the first impression; then prayer was offered by Rev. Paul Couch; then

a musical treat by Isaac T. Packard ; remarks appropriate to the occasion by Rev. Paul Couch ; amusements ; refreshments for five hundred persons ; and a little later in the evening the following song was sung by Isaac T. Packard, the organist of the church :

THE OLD VILLAGE CHURCH.

A song for the church, the old village church,
Which has stood full many a year.
We'll sing to its praise in the loftiest lays ;
For we love its portals dear.

The storms they have beat on that sacred retreat,
While its inmates have bowed in prayer ;
The lightnings have flashed and the deep thunder crashed
With the notes of the chanting choir.

Memory now can look back through time's beaten track
And remember the joyful day
When its frame was reared, while the workmen cheered,—
To them it was sport and play.

They saw the tower rise, pointing up to the skies,
While within the deep-toned bell
Gave forth the glad sound to the people around
That the building was finished well.

Then a song for the church, the old village church,
Which has stood full many a year.
We'll sing to its praise in the loftiest lays,
For we love its portals dear.

But old Father Time, he thinks it no crime
To crumble the stateliest towers ;
In silence he's spaced, and the beauty defaced
That was once in this temple of ours.

And progression appears in these later years
To make it our duty clear
That we must in our might, while contending for right,
A fine new structure rear.

Then a song for the church, for the new village church
Which we hope we then shall see,
In which we may raise glad notes of praise
To thee, Great One in Three.

The work has begun, and the ladies have done,
 And are doing from day to day,
 An honorable part to encourage each heart
 To labor without delay.

They have invited us here, and with right good cheer
 We respond to their festive call;
 And we'll do nothing worse than to fill their purse,
 To discount in the fall,

In decking the church, the new village church
 Which we hope we then shall see,
 In which we may raise glad notes of praise
 To thee, Great One in Three.

The frame of the new house was raised August 25, 1853, in the afternoon, when the following ceremony took place: 1, hymn, sung by the children; 2, prayer, by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church; 3, prayer, by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church; 4, hymn, written by Isaac T. Packard, the organist of the church:

Praise to thy name, Eternal King,
 In grateful numbers here we bring;
 Oh, now behold us from above,
 And smile upon us in thy love.

Here on this hallowed ground we meet,
 And now thy blessing we entreat;
 Oh, may these walls in order rise,
 Through help that cometh from the skies.

Oh, build this house, this house of prayer!
 Make it the object of thy care;
 Here with thy people ever dwell;
 Here may thy saints thy glories tell.

And from this earthly house below
 May multitudes redeemed go
 To that prepared by thee above,
 There join to sing redeeming love.

The old meeting-house was sold to Messrs. Winthrop S. Baker and Rufus P. Kingman for \$1226.60, who took a lease of the land upon which the building stood, a few feet south of where the present building now stands, for the term of fifty years from March 21, 1854, at the rate of one hundred dollars per year. The building was remodeled and used as a hall for public meetings until destroyed by fire November 7, 1860.

DEDICATION.—The present new and splendid edifice was opened to the public at two o'clock on Thursday, July 27, 1854. There were several hundred persons present, and the exercises were in the following order: 1, voluntary on the organ; 2, chant,—“Holy, holy, holy Lord God of hosts;” 3, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 4, anthem,—“Let all the nations fear;” 5, prayer; 6, hymn:—

To thee this temple we devote,
Our Father and our God;
Accept it thine, and seal it now,
Thy Spirit's blest abode.

Here may the prayer of faith ascend,
The voice of praise arise;
Oh, may each lowly service prove
Accepted sacrifice.

Here may the sinner learn his guilt,
And weep before the Lord;
Here, pardoned, sing a Savior's love,
And here his vows record.

Here may affliction dry the tear,
And learn to trust in God,
Convinced it is a Father smites,
And love that guides the rod.

Peace be within these sacred walls,
Prosperity be here;
Long smile upon thy people, Lord,
And evermore be near;

7, sermon by Rev. Paul Couch, text, Isaiah ii. 2-5, showing that the house of God is to be a central and controlling power in the world's reformation; 8, hymn, anthem,—“Peace be to this habitation;” 9, dedicatory prayer; 10, anthem,—“Hark! the song of jubilee;” 11, closing prayer; 12, hymn and doxology by the congregation,—“Praise God from whom all blessings flow;” 13, benediction.

The sermon is spoken of as having been of the highest order. Many a golden thought was presented to the people, and will be treasured by them. The singing also was of the most excellent kind, and entitled to great praise. The last hymn was sung to the tune of “Old Hundred,” in which the congregation joined, and seldom has that tune been sung with such great power and in such correct time as on that occasion. The organ poured forth a flood of harmony from which no deviation could be made, and every one present seemed pleased with the arrangements and detail of the exercises. The day was pleasant and the attendance very large.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.—The exterior of this edifice is pleasing to the eye in its beautiful proportions, while they present and possess unusual strength, and are so arranged that the whole appearance is not only satisfactory, but very graceful and imposing. The length of the building is ninety-six feet, width sixty-four feet, with a spire one hundred and eighty-five feet in height, and contains one hundred and sixteen pews on the floor and twenty-eight in the gallery. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, designed by Messrs. Towle & Foster, of Boston; was built by Samuel Vaughn, of Boston.

The pews are all neatly carpeted, cushioned, and upholstered, both in the gallery and below. The gallery contains a large and beautiful organ, built by W. B. D. Simmons, of Cambridge Street, Boston, which was finished May 17, 1854. On entering the building we find on the first floor a vestry of good size and large rooms carpeted and well furnished, for the use of the Ladies' Association connected with the society. Ascending from the main entrance on either side, stairs of very easy grade, we find ourselves in the vestibule, from which we enter the auditory or ascend to the galleries. The interior effect is exceedingly fine. The spacious floor, well-arranged pews all uniform and somewhat richly upholstered, the ample galleries not projecting from the sides with huge overshadowing effect, but rather relieving the height and presenting a corresponding finish, the chaste and elegant pulpit, finely-frescoed walls and ceiling are in perfect harmony with each other and their design and uses, and beautifully wrought without glaring effect. Upon the west side of the building, on the ceiling to the left of the pulpit, is the following inscription: "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary. I am the Lord." To the right of the pulpit is the following: "The Lord hath chosen Zion. He hath desired it for his habitation." The outlay in erecting this house, including the organ, was about twenty-four thousand dollars. The first sale of pews took place on Monday following the dedication, at which seventy-three pews were sold for the sum of \$22,282.50. The choice money paid was \$1746.50. After the sale there were forty-three pews remaining unsold on the floor of the auditory, many of which were very desirable, and several in the galleries, all of which were carpeted and furnished as below.

The bell that belonged on the old church, when sold, was transferred to the new house above described, in June, 1854. The following legend was upon the same:

I to the church the living call,
And to the graveyard summon all.

This bell, after having done many years of faithful service, gave out but a short time after it was removed; for we find, September 5, 1855, a new bell was purchased of Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, weighing two thousand and thirty-five pounds.

CHAPTER VI.

Capture of Louisburg—Treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle—War renewed in 1754—Attack on Nova Scotia by the Colonies—Crown Point—Niagara—List of men in the Crown Point Expedition—Capt. Simeon Cary's Company—Capt. Josiah Dunbar's Company—Expedition against Canada—Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's Company—At Crown Point—Controversy between England and America—Acts of Trade—Sugar Act—Stamp Act—Tea Destroyed in Boston Harbor—Boston Port Bill—Preparations for War—Minute-Men—Company marched on Lexington Alarm—List of Persons in the various Companies in the Service during the War—Shay's Rebellion—List of Soldiers called into the Service to quell the same at Taunton—War of 1812—Impressment of Seamen—Embargo—War declared by the President—Calls for Troops from Militia—Pay-Roll of Company from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, stationed at Plymouth.

THE OLD FRENCH WAR.—By a treaty made between the English and French at Utrecht in 1713, the French had ceded the provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to Great Britain. The French, finding need of a fortress in that region, had built Louisburg on the Island of Cape Breton, at a cost of thirty thousand livres and twenty-five years of labor.

When the war of 1744 broke out between France, Spain, and Great Britain the New England colonies soon found the French made use of this fortress as a hiding-place for the privateers that annoyed their vessels. A naval force was got ready for sea. Four thousand three hundred and sixty-six men were raised from the various colonies, properly equipped, and placed under the command of Governor Shirley, assisted by Commodore Warren, a British officer from the West Indies, who succeeded in the capture of the fortress after a siege of forty-nine days. The town and island surrendered June 17, 1745. Nothing now occurred of importance till the treaty made between England and France in October, 1748, at Aix-la-Chapelle. This war has been called, by way of distinction from a later one, the "Old French War," or otherwise known as "King George's War."

Owing to the irregularity and torn condition of the rolls, and no record of the names of those who took part in this expedition being on the old town records, we are unable to present their names.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—By the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle between the French and English hostilities had ceased for a few years, although occasional depredations and incursions were made into the border towns, rendering it necessary to keep up some of the garrisons; and in many places people were obliged to go armed to their fields to work, for fear of Indian massacre and assault. The war was renewed in 1754, although it was not formally declared until 1756.

Early in the year 1755 the colonies proceeded to attack the French at four different points—Nova Scotia, Crown Point, Niagara, and Ohio River.

In these expeditions Massachusetts bore a prominent part, and contributed both men and means to carry on the war. We find among the names of those that went from the North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton, the following list. In a return of sick in Col. Pomeroy's regiment, at Lake George, November 25, 1755, is the name of

Nathan Packard.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Joseph Washburn's company, on the Crown Point expedition, from September 11 to December 22, 1755 :

Lemuel Dunbar, sergt. Isaac Perkins, corp. Joseph Cole, corp.

Also in Capt. Samuel Clark's company, on the Crown Point expedition, from September 15 to December 16, 1775 :

Zechariah Gurney.

In the muster-roll of Capt John Clapp, in Col. Dwight's regiment, we find

Lemuel Dunbar, ensign. Joseph Cole, sergt. Elisha Gurney, corp.
Benj. Southworth, corp.

In camp at Fort Edward, July 26, 1756, in service from February 18 to November 15, 1756.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Simeon Cary's company, in Col. Thomas Doty's regiment, in service from March 13 to December 11, 1758 :

Simeon Cary, capt. Lemuel Dunbar, 1st lieu. James Packard, Jr., sergt.

Privates.

Edmund Pettingill.	John McBride.	Jonathan Snow.
Isaac Packard, Jr.	Henry Kingman, Jr.	John Packard.
Isaac Fuller, Jr.	Adam Kingman.	Ephraim Jackson.
Archibald Thompson, Jr.	James Loring.	Lemuel Kingman.
Abijah Hill.		

In the roll of Capt. Josiah Dunbar's company, in service from February 14, 1759, to December 28, 1760 :

Elisha Gurney, 1st lieu.

Privates.

Ephraim Cole.

Abijah Hill.

The following list of men in Capt. Simeon Cary's company, in an expedition against Canada, in service from May 14, 1759, to January 2, 1760 :

Simeon Cary, capt.

Jonathan Snow, sergt.

Privates.

Samuel Cole.

Jesse Perkins.

Joshua Packard.

Joseph Pettingill.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, stationed at Halifax, N. S., in service from March 31, 1759, to November 1, 1760, are

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.

Eleazer Packard, drummer.

Privates.

Isaac Fuller.

Lemuel Kingman.

Jonathan Perkins.

James Loring.

Seth Packard.

In Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, in service from April 18, 1761, to January 14, 1762, we find the names of

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.

Peter Dunbar, corp.

Privates.

Lemuel Fuller.

Adam Kingman.

Stephen Pettingill.

Lemuel Kingman.

Also in muster-rolls of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, enlisted for an expedition to Crown Point, in service from March 4, 1762, to December 5, 1762 :

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.

Privates.

Hugh Carr.

Lemuel Fuller.

John Pratt.

Thomas Carr.

Ephraim Graves.

Philip Reynolds.

Abijah Hill.

We have thus far endeavored to present the names of all those who did service during the French wars. Doubtless many have served in these expeditions who are not on the rolls, or have entered other companies not belonging in the Bridgewater rolls.

We can see, however, by the foregoing lists that the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) did her part in the service in which Massachusetts took the lead.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—No period in the history of the world is more interesting, or more full of moral and political instruction than that of the American Revolution. The controversy between Great Britain and the American colonies arose in regard to the right of Parliament to tax the colonies while they were not allowed the privilege of representation in that body. Parliament determined to make the experiment, which it did, and the result of which is familiar to all readers of history. The first of a series of oppressive acts was that known as the "Acts of Trade," that tended to destroy all trade with the colonies. The second act required a duty to be paid into the English treasury on all sugar, molasses, indigo, coffee, wines, etc., that came into the colonies. This act passed April 5, 1764, and was called the "Sugar Act."¹

At the time of the passage of this act, it was resolved to quarter ten thousand soldiers somewhere in America. Both of these acts were strongly opposed by the colonies, and laid the foundation for a still greater breach in the trade between the two countries. Trade in the colonies was principally confined to home productions, and the people determined not to import anything that it was possible to do without. Parliament finding the source of income very small, sought for another way to raise funds.

On the 22d of March, 1765, the famous Stamp Act was passed, to go into effect on the 1st of November following. This act required all colonial documents, as bonds, notes, and deeds, to be written on stamped paper, and to bear the royal seal, or to be of no value.

A general burst of indignation followed the passage of this act. Legislative bodies passed resolves, and protested against the measure. Societies in great numbers were formed, called "Sons of Liberty," who determined to resist parliamentary oppressions. People began to wear cloth of their own manufacture, and denied themselves of foreign luxuries. Economy became the order of the day, the excess of which was soon felt in England, as many manufacturers were idle for want of a

¹ The tax on rum was ninepence; molasses, sixpence per gallon; and sugar, five shillings per hundred.

market for their goods, and laborers began to feel the consequences of her folly.

The king and Parliament soon saw their error, and repealed this act March 18, 1766, at the same time declaring they had a right to tax the colonies whenever they "deemed it expedient," thereby intending not to give up their right to taxation, but only to change the form; for the next year they passed an act levying a duty on glass, paper, paint, tea, etc. This only created continued opposition, which was such that Parliament thought proper to repeal all former resolves in regard to taxation, reserving a small tax of threepence a pound on tea. The strong resolutions passed by the colonies not to import or consume tea finally deprived the English government of a revenue from that source, and an attempt was made to import it through the agency of the East India Company, who had a right to export teas to all ports free of duty. Several ships were sent to the large cities in America. Those sent to Boston were consigned to some of Governor Hutchinson's relatives. The inhabitants were determined it should not be landed, and it was not. It was thrown into the sea by a body of men disguised as Indians. As soon as the news of the destruction of the tea arrived in England, Parliament resolved to punish the devoted town of Boston. Next came the Boston Port Bill, forbidding the landing or loading of goods in the harbor, passed March 25, 1774.

All these measures that were passed by Parliament did not intimidate the Americans, but served to strengthen their firm purpose not to submit to their oppression in any form.

When the Legislature of Massachusetts met at Salem in June, 1774, a meeting of delegates from all colonies was proposed, which soon after met at Philadelphia, September 4, 1774, when a declaration of rights was agreed upon.

At this time everything assumed the appearance of opposition by force. Fortifications were thrown up in Boston by General Gage, who had been appointed governor by Parliament. The Provincial Congress met at Concord, October 11, 1774, where measures were taken for arming the whole province. Twelve thousand men were ordered to be raised, and to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and were called "minute-men." Companies were formed through all parts

of the country. Provisions and military stores were collected at various places, particularly at Concord. General Gage, wishing to destroy the means of carrying on the war by the provincials, detached Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, April 18, 1775, to proceed to Concord for the purpose of destroying the military stores which he had learned had been stored there. Information having been sent in advance to Concord of their movements, the people flew to arms, and marched in small squads to where they were needed.

When the British troops arrived at Lexington, about five o'clock on the morning of the 19th, they were met by a small band of militia, paraded in front of the village church. Major Pitcairn rode up to them and bade them disperse, which command was followed by a scattering fire, and a general skirmish ensued, in which eight were killed and several wounded. The main body of the troops passed on to Concord, where they arrived soon after sunrise, and a fight known as the "Concord Fight" took place. At Lexington was the first blood shed in defence of the liberty of the people, and immediately on the departure of the troops from that place, by an arrangement previously made, the committees of safety throughout the whole country dispatched messengers on horse in every direction, so that by evening every town within one hundred miles was informed that the war had commenced. The news was scattered throughout the towns by guns being fired, and other signals being given, so that people in the remote sections of a town were soon aware that they were needed. The news of this battle arrived in Bridgewater early in the day, and before sunset the company had collected and were ready for a march.

After a long and laborious search among the Revolutionary rolls, we have found the following names of those who have taken part in the Revolutionary War from North Bridgewater, now Brockton. The first we find is the company of minute-men that marched on the 19th of April, 1775, on the occasion of the Lexington alarm.

List of Capt. Josiah Hayden's company in Colonel Bailey's regiment of minute men, April 19, 1775 :

Josiah Hayden, capt.	Joseph Cole, sergt.	Jeremiah Beals, corp.
Nathan Packard, 1st lieut.	Henry Kingman, sergt.	Eleazer Cole, drummer.
Zachariah Gurney, 2d lieut.	William Packard, corp.	Silvanus Packard, drummer.
Reuben Packard, sergt.	Timothy Ames, corp.	

Privates.

Simeon Alden.	Nathan Edson.	Oliver Howard.	Uriah Southworth.
Noah Ames.	Barnabas Edson.	Bela Howard.	John Thompson.
Daniel Ames.	Fobes Field.	Simeon Keith.	Enos Thayer.
Japhet Beal.	Mark Ford.	Lemuel Packard.	Ezekiel Washburn.
Simeon Brett.	Richard Field.	Jonathan Packard.	Ebenezer Warren.
Samuel Brett.	Ephraim Groves.	Jonathan Perkins, jr.,	Job Bryant.
Seth Bryant.	John Gurney.	Jonas Reynolds.	Mannasseh Dicker-
William Cole.	Micah Gurney.	Joseph Reynolds.	man.
Ephraim Cole.	Anthony Dike.	Joseph Sylvester.	Jacob Edson
Jonathan Cary.	Robert Howard.	Charles Snell.	Thomas Pratt.
Daniel Dickerman.	Daniel Howard.		

Also Capt. Robert Orr's company, Col. John Bailey's regiment, who marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the Lexington alarm :

Daniel Cary, one month and one day in service.

Luke Packard, one month and one day in service.

Capt. Robert Webster's company, Gen. Pomeroy's regiment :

Asa Packard, fifer, in service three months and twelve days from April 27, 1775.

We find in the roll of Capt. Nathan Mitchell's company, that marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the Lexington alarm, the 19th of April, 1775, the name of

Jonathan Cary, in service eleven days.

Again on the 23d of April, 1775, the Provincial Congress resolved to raise thirteen thousand five hundred men from Massachusetts immediately, the term of service to be eight months. Among these we find the following companies :

A muster-roll of Capt. John Porter's company in Col. Paul D. Sargent's regiment :

	Term of service.	
John Porter, captain	June 29	to August, 1775.
Isaac Fuller, sergeant	July 7	" "
Uriah Southworth, corporal	June 29	" "
Ezekiel Washburn, corporal	June 29	" "
Samuel Cole, drummer	July 7	" "
Luther Cary, fifer	June 29	" "
Daniel Ames, private	July 7	" "
Ebenezer Edson, private	June 30	" "
Benjamin Fuller, "	June 30	" "
William Shaw, "	June 27	" "

The following narrative concerning John Porter, jr., will be found of much interest to our readers, as one of the many events of the Revolutionary War, and one in which a resident of the old North Parish was one of the actors.

On the 5th of May, 1775, sixteen days after the battle of Lexington and Concord, there was an alarm at Weymouth, which was instantly reported to many towns, when the militia of those town marched to Weymouth. When the alarm reached the North Parish of Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, on a lecture-day, May 5, 1775, John Porter, jr., was preaching for his father, and he instantly dissolved the meeting and hastened to Weymouth, armed and equipped to do a soldier's duty. After graduating at Yale College he had studied for the ministry and had preached occasionally. He also taught school, the late Joseph Sylvester, esq., of North Bridgewater, having been one of his pupils.

He was resident in the North Parish of Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, in the year 1779, when a call was made by the Continental Congress upon the State of Massachusetts to fill up her quota of fifteen battalions in the Continental army. At the age of twenty-seven years John Porter, jr., procured the necessary authority and recruited a company in the four parishes of Bridgewater and in Easton, and at the election of officers was chosen captain by the ballots of the privates enlisted,—as was the usage in those days,—and he and his company were mustered into the regular army. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment, but retained the command of his company. He was always spoken of as a brave man and an efficient and enthusiastic officer. He was soon promoted to the office of major of the regiment, and in the absence of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel was for some considerable time major commanding.

One extremely hot day in August, in the year 1780, the army was on a forced march in New Jersey, and the soldiers suffered much from heat and thirst; nevertheless, as orders were pressing, the officers continued to push them forward as fast as possible. About one o'clock in the afternoon Major Porter's regiment came along to a place in the road where there were some shades trees; the men were covered with sweat and dust, and they could not resist the temptation to cast themselves down in the cooling shade and take a few minutes' rest. Shortly after, General

Poor, of Exeter, N. H., who was in command of the brigade, rode up and ordered Major Porter to call up his men and proceed on their march. Major Porter issued the orders given him, but not a man started in response. But a few minutes elapsed before General Poor again rode up and ordered that the regiment move forward, at the same bestowing upon the major commanding criticisms in the presence and hearing of the soldiers of his regiment which Major Porter considered highly offensive. Addressing General Poor, he said to him that if he himself were of equal grade and rank he should "hold him responsible" for the language he had used. General Poor instantly replied that he would waive his privilege as the superior officer, and the result was that before the end of the day he was challenged by Major Porter, which challenge General Poor promptly accepted and the duel was fought at break of day the next morning. The seconds arranged that each should stand back to back against the other with loaded pistol in hand, that each should advance five paces, fire over the shoulder at the other when the word should be given, and that they should then advance and finish the contest with swords. At the fire General Poor fell, wounded by the ball of his adversary. Major Porter, not wounded, instantly turned and drew his sword, when the seconds interfered and stopped all further proceedings. General Poor's wound proved fatal, and he died on the 8th of September following, 1779. The affair was hushed up as much as possible, but Major Porter was not long after relieved of his command. Rev. John Porter and all his family were greatly distressed by this conduct of one so near to them, and rarely made allusion to it. Indeed, it is not supposed that it was generally known among the people of the time.

Major Porter's accomplishments as an officer were widely known, and afterward he was designated as aide-de-camp to accompany General Lafayette, on the return of the latter to France at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. On his return home, Major Porter used to narrate to his friends here his introduction by General Lafayette to Louis XVI, king of France, and to his queen, Marie Antoinette. He subsequently moved to the small island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, to engage in mercantile pursuits, where he probably died, though the time and circumstances of his decease were never known to his friends.

No man of this company received any guns, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, or clothing, excepting what he provided himself with.

A complete list of men in Capt. Josiah Hayden's company, in Col. John Thomas's regiment, to August 1, 1775:

<i>M. W. D.</i>			<i>M. W. D.</i>		
John Hayden, captain	3	1	1	Southworth Cole, private	2 0 5
Zechariah Gurney, first lieutenant	3	1	1	Thomas Crafts, " "	3 1 1
Joseph Cole, ensign	3	1	1	Daniel Dickerman, " "	3 1 1
Eleazer Cole, sergeant	3	1	1	Anthony Dike, " "	Armorer
Ephraim Groves, sergeant	3	1	1	William French, " "	0 3 3
Job Bryant, corporal	3	1	1	Micah Gurney, " "	3 1 1
Richard Field, corporal	3	1	1	Jonathan Packard, " "	3 1 1
Sylvanus Packard, drummer	3	1	1	Oliver Packard, " "	3 1 1
Simeon Brett, private	3	1	1	Thaddeus Pratt, " "	3 1 1
Luther Cary, " "	3	0	5	Joseph Snell, " "	2 1 1

In Capt. Daniel Lothrop's company, in Col. John Bailey's regiment, for eight months' service, from May 3, 1775, were the following:

Term of Service.

Ephraim Jackson	Three months.
Ebenezer Dunbar	One month.
Adam Howard	Three months and six days.
Nathan Leach	One month and two days.
Daniel Packard	One month and two days.
Mathew Pettingill	One month and two days.

A muster-roll of Capt. Frederick Pope's company (eight months' service) to August 1, 1775:

Eleazer Snow, enl. June 25, 1775.
Mannasseh Dickerman, enl. June 24, 1775.
Eleazer Snow, enl. June 27, 1775.

Names of men enlisted in Capt. Thomas Pierce's company of artillery, in Col. Knox's regiment, for service at Roxbury, December 16, 1775:

Elijah Packard. Jonathan Packard.

An exact roll of Capt. Elisha Mitchell's company, in Col. Simeon Cary's regiment, that marched April 2, 1775:

Joseph Cole, lieut. Joseph Snell, corp. Samuel Cole, drummer.

Privates.

Daniel Ames.	Jonathan Cary.	Josiah Packard.
Thomas Craft.	Jonathan Keith.	Ichabod Packard.
Daniel Cary.	Simeon Keith.	Luke Packard.

Capt. Eliakim Howard's company, in Col. Edward Mitchell's regiment, that was ordered to march to the service of the United States, March 4, 1776:

Daniel Howard. Simeon Keith. Jeremiah Thayer, Jr.

Capt. Henry Prentiss's company, in Col. Marshall's regiment, raised for the defence of Boston, July 5, 1776:

Zechariah Gurney, lieutenant. Joseph Cole, lieutenant.

List of Abiel Pierce's company, in Col. Nicholas Dike's regiment, from August 3, 1776, to November 29, 1776:

Barzillai Field. Stephen Pettingill. Ichabod Packard.

The following persons were in the service under Capt. Henry Prentiss in Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment, to August 1, 1776:

Zechariah Gurney, enl. May 4th.	Gideon Lincoln, enl. June 8th.
John Thompson, enl. June 8th.	Mark Ford, enl. June 8th.
Ezekiel Washburn, enl. June 8th.	Enos Thayer, enl. June 8th.
Zechariah Gurney, enl. June 8th.	Joseph Reynolds, enl. June 12th.
David Reynolds, enl. July 12th.	

This company was also in service from August to November 1, 1776, at the expiration of which time they enlisted for one month additional service.

A muster-roll of Capt. Snell's company, in Col. Mitchell's regiment of militia, who marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, December 8, 1776, and were in service two weeks and two days:

David Packard, 1st lieutenant.	John Packard, 2d lieutenant.	William Packard, sergeant.
Jeremiah Beal, sergeant.	Ezra Cary, sergeant.	Samuel Brett, corporal.

Privates.

Timothy Ames.	Daniel Ames.	Jonas Packard.	Jonathan Hayden.
Fobes Field.	Joshua Ames.	Charles Snell.	Eleazer Snow.
Ephraim Packard	Simeon Alden.	Henry Thayer.	

The following are those having served in the artillery companies:

A roll of officers and men in Capt. Daniel Lothrop's company, in Col. Thomas Crafts's regiment of artillery, in the service of Massachusetts Bay, up to the first day of August, 1776:

Joseph Cole, 1st lieutenant, enl. May 9, 1776.
 Richard Field, sergeant, enl. May 13, 1776.
 Samuel Cole, drummer, enl. May 16, 1776.
 Jeremiah Thayer, matross, enl. May 20, 1776.

This company was also in service from August 1, to November 1, 1776; also from November 1, 1776, to February 1, 1777:

Eleazer Snow enlisted in this company November 1, and was in service with the above-named men from February 1, 1776, to the 7th of May of the same year.

January 26, 1777, a resolve was passed by the Assembly, making a requisition on Massachusetts for every seventh man of sixteen years old and upward, without any exception (save the people called Quakers), to fill up the fifteen battalions called for by the Continental Congress, to serve three years or during the war. The following are those enlisted from Bridgewater: *

Ebenezer Edson, Crane's Regiment; three years; Frothingham Co.
Micah Gurney, Thirteenth Regiment; three years; Light Infantry Co.
Joshua Cushman, Ninth Regiment; three years; Capt. Miller.
Ephraim Groves, Crane's Regiment; three years; Frothingham Co.
Nehemiah Packard, Thirteenth Regiment; during war; Light Infantry Co.
Benjamin Packard, Thirteenth Regiment; during war; Capt. Allen.
Daniel Packard, Fourteenth Regiment; three years; 8th Co.

The following persons marched on a secret expedition to Tiverton, R. I., and were in service from September 25 to October 30, 1777:

Nathaniel Packard, 1st lieut.

Jonathan Packard, 2d lieut.

Nathaniel Manley, sergt.

Seth Edson.

Caleb Howard.

Simeon Packard.

Shepard Packard.

Elijah Packard.

John Pratt.

John Pratt (2d).

John Packard.

Each of this company received a bounty of twenty dollars per month.

Capt. Edward Cobb's company that marched from Bridgewater to Bristol, R. I., April 21, 1777, for two months' service:

	Time in Service.		
	M.	W.	D.
Daniel Howard, 1st lieut.....	2	4	0
Hezekiah Packard, fifer.....	2	0	4½
Barzillai Field.....	2	0	4½
Zechariah Gurney.....	2	0	4½
Oliver Packard.....	2	0	4½
Jonathan Snow.....	2	0	4
Hugh Carr.....	2	0	4

We also find in Capt. Stetson's company, Col. Marshall's regiment, the name of

Daniel Packard, enl. April 9, 1777.

Joshua Warren was in Capt. Bartlett's company, in Col. Wesson's regiment, May 7, 1777.

Solomon Packard was in Capt. Benjamin Edgell's company, Col. John Jacob's regiment, five months and sixteen days, 1777.

A draft was made for men to reinforce the northern army January 1, 1778. For this service, in Capt. Jacob Allen's company, Col. John Bailey's regiment, from Massachusetts, in the camp at Valley Forge, January 24, 1778, is the name of

Caleb Howard, corp.

A pay-roll of Capt. Nathan Packard's company, in Col. Thomas Carpenter's regiment of militia, in the State of Massachusetts, from July 25 to September 9, 1778, in service in Rhode Island:

Nathan Packard, capt.	Jesse Perkins, 1st lieut.	Nathaniel Orcutt, 3d lieut.
Joseph Reynolds, corp.	Ebenezer Dunbar, corp.	

Privates.

Mannasseh Dickerman.	Simeon Keith.	David Packard.	Amzi Brett.
	Samuel Craft.	Mark Ford.	John Pratt.
Daniel Pettingill.	Simeon Packard.	David Reynolds.	John Thompson.

Capt. John Ames's company of militia, who marched to Rhode Island and joined Col. Nathaniel Wade's regiment on the 27th of June, 1778, for a term of twenty days, agreeably to a resolve of the General Court:

Daniel Howard, 1st lieut.	Lemuel Gurney, fifer.
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Privates.

Daniel Cary.	Seth Edson.	Asa Keith.	Joshua Warren.
Thomas Packard.	Oliver Packard.	Thomas Pratt.	Barzillai Field.
	Micah Pratt.		

"A return of men mustered for Col. Robinson's regiment, by James Hatch, muster-master for the county of Plymouth, to serve in ye New England States until January, 1778:"

Uriah Southworth.	Alpheus Cary.	Peter Edson.	Simeon Dunbar.
Eleazer Snow.	Daniel Howard.	Southworth Cole.	Oliver Packard.
Luther Cary.	Abiah Southworth,	July 26, 1778.	

In Capt. Joseph Cole's company, Col. John Jacob's regiment, in the Continental service one year from January 1, 1778, we find the following names:

Joseph Cole, capt.	Isaiah Fuller, 1st lieut.	Hezekiah Packard, fifer.
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Privates.

Alpheus Cary.	Peter Edson.	Ephraim Churchill.	Joshua Warren.
	Luther Cary.		

In September, 1778, the following persons were mustered into the service of the States, to serve till January 1, 1779:

Hezekiah Packard. Jeremiah Thayer. Zechariah Gurney. Oliver Packard.

Isaiah Fuller was a lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Cole's company, in Col. John Jacob's regiment, from April 1, 1778, to January, 1779, for nine months' service.

In Capt. Calvin Partridge's company of militia, in Col. Samuel Pierce's regiment, stationed at Little Compton, R. I., April 30, 1779:

Zech. Gurney, 1st lieut. James Packard, sergt. Zechariah Watkins, lieut.
Lemuel Gurney, private.

Privates.

Solomon Hill. Daniel Brett. Shepard Packard

were in Col. Ezra Wrod's regiment for one month; enlisted for service at Ticonderoga in May and part of June, 1778.

Shepard Packard also enlisted in Capt. Edward Sparrow's company, Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, in June, 1779

Joseph Sylvester enlisted in Col. Bailey's regiment, for three years or during the war, October 24, 1779.

The pay-roll for six-months men raised in the town of Bridgewater, in July, 1780, for Continental service, contains the following names from the North Parish:

Akerman Pettingill. Zechariah Gurney. Hugh Carr.
Solomon Packard.

Also

Simeon Keith, sergt., Jeremiah Thayer, corp., Jacob Packard, private,

that marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, by order of Council, July 22, 1780, in service from July 30 to August 9.

Capt. David Packard's company, in Col. Eliphalet Cary's regiment, marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, July 22, 1780, in service from July 23 to August 9, 1780:

David Packard, capt. Eleazer Snow, 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Daniel Howard. William Packard. Ephraim Packard.
Samuel Brett.

Corporals.

Fobes Field. Ephraim Cole. Jonathan Cary.
Luther Cary, fife major. Micah Gurney, drummer.

Privates.

Philip Packard.	Richard Field.	Barnabas Pratt.
Daniel Howard.	Ephraim Field.	Nathaniel Snell.
Bela Howard.	Zechariah Howard.	Joseph Reynolds.
William Brett.	Jonathan Reynolds.	Enos Thayer.
Joshua Ames.	James Perkins.	Eleazer Cole.
Alpheus Cary.	Daniel Dickerman.	Timothy Reynolds.
Timothy Ames.	Daniel Ames.	Jeremiah Beal.
Howard Cary.	Solomon Hill.	Samuel Chesman.
Lemuel Packard.	Adin Packard.	Eleazer Snow, jr.
Barnabas Pratt, jr.	Levi Packard.	Manasseh Dickerman.
Thomas Packard.	Abiah Packard.	Job Ames.
Charles Hayden.	Joshua Cushman.	Noah Ames.
David Gurney.	Ichabod Howard.	John Gurney.

An order was passed by the Assembly to raise two thousand men to reinforce northern armies in 1780.

In this service we find from the North Parish in Bridgewater,

Hugh Carr,

Akerman Pettingill,

in Captain Hancock's company who marched from Springfield July 4, 1780, for six months.

Zechariah Gurney was in the eleventh division, and marched from Springfield under command of Ensign Bancroft for six months, July 11, 1780.

Solomon Packard was in the seventh division of six-months men who marched from Springfield under the command of Captain Dix, July 7, 1780.

The following is a list of Capt. Nathan Packard's company in Maj. Eliphalet Cary's regiment that marched on account of the alarm in Rhode Island, July 22, 1780, by order of council from North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Nathan Packard, capt. Jesse Perkins, 1st lieutenant. John Thompson, sergt.

Privates.

Mark Packard.	Ebenezer Edson.	Caleb Packard.	Gilbert Snell.
Josiah Packard.	Benjamin Keith.	Simeon Packard, jr.	John Tilden.
Anthony Dike.	Seth Kingman.	Jacob Packard.	Rufus Brett.
Mark Perkins.	Daniel Manley.	William Shaw, jr.	Asa Packard.
Barnabas Edson.	Shepard Packard.	Daniel Shaw.	Josiah Edson.
Seth Edson.	Jonathan Perkins.	Naphtali Shaw.	Josiah Perkins, jr.

Again we find in the company of Capt. Luke Bicknell, in Colonel Putnam's regiment at West Point, New York, 1781, several persons from North Bridgewater, now Brockton :

Joshua Cushman,	Thomas Packard,	Isaiah Packard,
Simeon Packard,	Marlboro' Packard,	Daniel Alden,

The following persons enlisted in Col. John Bailey's regiment, January 25, 1782, to reinforce the Continental army :

Joseph Sylvester,	Daniel Packard,	John Thompson,
Benjamin Kingman,	Noah Pratt,	

We have now given the readers an account of those who took part in the war that resulted in our national independence. Imperfect as this list may be, owing to the unconnected tattered rolls at the State House, we have endeavored to get the names of all who did military duty during the eight years' strife between England and America, and place them in readable form. We have brought the account down to the close of the war, or to the time of the signing of the treaty at Paris, in November, 1782. The war had grown exceedingly unpopular after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, although nothing definite was done till March, 1782, when the House of Commons voted not to prosecute the war any further. At the close of that year commissioners were chosen on both sides, who met at Paris, and after a long consultation, they agreed upon the articles of peace. These were signed November 30 of that year, and on the 20th of January, 1783, hostilities ceased between the two countries.

On the 19th of April, just eight years after the battle of Lexington, Washington issued his proclamation of peace. Thus ended a war of nearly eight years' duration, in which a hundred thousand lives were lost, and millions of property destroyed. It was the decision of this war that established the United States among the powers of the earth. In looking over the list of persons that took part in the battles of our country, we should not forget those who were left at home to provide for the families of absent ones. In many instances the women of the town had to till the soil to obtain what food was actually needed for subsistence; in short, every nerve was brought into requisition to provide home-made cloth, stockings, shirts, and blankets, that were called for by the government in large quantities; and although the women,

wives, and mothers of those who fought the battles, could not fight in face of the foe with muskets, they did their part in aiding and abetting; and their deeds were as heroic in many instances as those we record; may their memory ever be cherished with gratitude, and stimulate us all to act well our part, and thus be mutual helpers to each other through life, that at its close we may have the satisfaction of feeling that we have done our whole duty, and done it well!

SHAY'S REBELLION.—At the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, peace and independence having been established, the attention of the people was directed to the finances of the country. The English merchants flooded the country with foreign goods, and thereby drained us of specie, and ruined the manufacturers. This involved merchants and others in debt.

The masses of the people, finding themselves burdened under the weight of taxes and loss of employment, became quite disheartened and uneasy, and hence could easily be led into almost any kind of a scheme to relieve their burdens. Debts could not be collected, and the heavy taxes were the ruin of a great many. During this state of feeling, a few persons, taking advantage of that condition of affairs, called a public meeting, which was held at Hatfield, Mass., in August, 1786, to see what they could do to better themselves. This meeting so inflamed the people that a mob of fifteen hundred people assembled at Northampton, to prevent the sitting of the courts. From thence the insurrection fire continued to burn and spread throughout the State. One Daniel Shay, of Pelham, Mass., was one of the principal movers in the scheme. A similar company was collected at Springfield, in September following. Here they found a military force sufficient to stop their proceedings. Similar gatherings were had in the towns where the county courts were held, in other parts of the State, the object being to stop all means of collecting debts by the usual process of law. Such a gathering was had at the court-house in Taunton, Bristol county, in September, 1786.

At this place, as before, the insurgents found that preparations had been made for a grand reception; and after a delay of a day or two, in frightening the people in that vicinity, the mob dispersed.

Among those called to suppress this rebellion at Taunton were the following companies from Bridgewater. The list below gives the names of those from the North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton :

A muster and pay roll of ye 7th company of militia in the 2d regiment, in the county of Plymouth, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Orr,—

Lemuel Packard, capt.	Parmenas Packard, sergt.	Josiah Reynolds, drummer.
Daniel Cary, 1st lieut.	Howard Cary, sergt.	Ephraim Sturtevant, sifer.
Samuel Brett, 2d lieut.	Ephraim Field, corp.	

Privates.

Oliver Howard.	Jonas Howard.	Gideon Howard.	Daniel Ames.
Robert Howard.	William Reynolds.	Seth Edson.	Thomas Packard.
John Howard.	Barzillai Field.	James Cary.	John Crafts.

The above named persons were in service from September 9th to the 13th, 1776.

Sworn to before

JUSTICE HOWARD.

LEMUEL PACKARD, *Captain.*

A muster and pay role of Captain John Thompson's company of militia, in service from September 9 to September 13, 1786 :

John Thompson, Captain.

Privates.

Levi Washburn.	Nathan Packard, Jr.	Ichabod Bruyint.	Calvin Brett.
Jeremiah Thayer.	David Edson, Jr.	Calvin Bruyint.	William Shaw.
Mark Perkins.	Thomas Thompson, Jr.	Job Bruyint.	Henry Kingman.
Josiah Perkins.	Jonathan Keith.	Job Bruyint, Jr.	Ichabod Edson.
Amasa Brett.	Josiah Packard.	Daniel Perkins.	Ephraim Groves.
Leonard Orcutt.	Jonathan Perkins, Jr.	Nathan Keith.	Japhet Beals.
Oliver Packard.	Elijah Packard.	Daniel Bruyint.	Jonas Howard.
Obadiah West.	Peter Bruyint.	Seth Kingman.	Beza Bruyint.
Nathan Packard.			

Sworn to before

JUSTICE HOWARD.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Captain.*

BRIDGEWATER, September ye 9th, 1786.

WAR OF 1812.—The war of 1812 was memorable as the opening of a second war with England. The difficulty existing between the two nations consisted in the English government impressing our seamen on board their ships, and by a series of depredations upon our commerce, even upon our own coasts, together with insults to the American flag in various ways.

On the 4th of April an embargo was placed upon all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States for ninety day, and on the 18th of June war was formally declared by the president between England and the United States. Various incidents and many interesting events occurred both on land and sea during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, which we have not space to publish. The skirmishing on the sea was spirited, and resulted in many victories to our forces, and on land was as favorable as could be expected, and in the end secured us our rights as Americans.

The plan of operations at first was to guard our sea-coasts, sending troops to man them by calls on the militia at various times, the whole under the direction of the regular army. The spring of 1814 opened with the loss of the ship *Essex*, of the navy, at Valparaiso, which served to stimulate the people of the United States to renewed activity, although the war was considered by many as uncalled for. Fortunately, there were those who thought it best to maintain their dignity, and not allow any injustice to be done to our seamen. During the year 1814 the militia along the seaboard towns were called upon to guard the forts. Among those who responded to the call from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, was the following company :

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, under command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, detached from the Third Regiment, First Brigade, in the Fifth Division, stationed at Plymouth, under command of Lieut.-Col. Caleb Howard, commandant.

Nehemiah Lincoln, capt. Ephraim Cole, Jr., lieut. Silas Dunbar, ensign.

Sergeants.

Gustavus Sylvester. Martin Kingman. Josiah Dunbar.

Corporals.

Jabez Kingman. Galen Manley. Daniel Packard. Nathan Jones.

Musicians.

Robert S. Holbrook. George W. Burt.

Privates.

John Ames.	William Battles.	Ira Hayward.	Ambrose Packard.
Benjamin Ames.	Chester Cooley.	Manley Hayward.	Luke Packard.
Oliver Bryant.	Zenas Cary.	James Hatch.	Jesse Packard.
John Burrill, Jr.	Luther Cary.	Bernard Jackson.	Sullivan Packard.
Samuel Brett.	Otis Howard.	Isaac Whiting.	Arza Packard.
Zibeon Brett.	Gideon Howard.	Benjamin Kingman.	Zibeon Packard.
Zenas Brett.	Austin Howard.	James Loring.	Thomas Reynolds.
John Battles.	Oliver Howard.	John May.	Matthew Snell.

Oliver Snell.	Samuel Dickerman.	Joseph Packard.	Hezekiah Packard.
Jeremiah Snell.	John Delano.	Cyrus B. Phillips.	Charles Lincoln.
John Smith.	Isaac Eames.	Waldo Hayward.	Sidney Howard.
Newton Shaw.	John Field.	Martin Drake.	Sprague Snow.
Simeon Warren.	Asa Howard.	Isaac Packard.	Galen Warren.
Cyrus Warren.	Cyrus Howard.	Lemuel Sumner.	Jonathan Edson.
Ephraim Willis, Jr.	Lewis Howard.	David Packard.	Nathaniel Ames.
James Willis.	Oliver Howard, Jr.	Silvanus French.	Howard Manley.
Ebenezer Crocker.	Jason Packard.	Simeon Cary.	John Thompson.
Martin Cary.	David Packard (2d)	Enos Thayer.	Waldo Field.
Simeon Dunbar.	Loring White.	Galen Packard.	Salmon Manley.
Samuel Dike, Jr.	Nathaniel Ames.	Charles Clapp.	Ozen Gurney.
Bela C. Dike.	Theron Ames.		

Plymouth, October 12, 1814.

This may certify that the above is a true and correct roll of the company under my command, from the 20th of September to the 12th of October, 1814.

NEHEMIAH LINCOLN, *Captain.*

The following persons were also in service three days, from the 12th to the 15th of October, 1814, under the command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, and not included in the above list :

Nahum Leonard, lieut.	Seth Keith, sergt.	Ansel Alger, sergt.
Simeon Taylor, corp.	Jona. Copeland, 3d corp.	

Privates.

David Ames.	Asa Briggs.	Charles Ames.	Benjamin Randall.
Charles Copeland.	Perez Williams, Jr.	Bezer Lathrop.	Asa Packard.
Ebenezer Caldwell, Jr.	Seba Howard.	Gershom Orcutt.	Edward C. Howard.
Perez Robinson.	Eleazer Churchill, Jr.	Howard Alger.	Samuel Packard.
Daniel Hartwell, Jr.	John Colwell.	Kingman Cook.	Charles Dunbar.

CHAPTER VII.

The Rebellion of 1861—Election of 1860—State of the Country at the Commencement of the Rebellion—Steamer *Star of the West*—Secession of South Carolina—Firing upon Fort Sumter—Call for Seventy-five Thousand Volunteers for Three Months—Company F, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment—Casualties and Changes in the Twelfth Regiment—Narrative of the Twelfth Regiment—Martland's Brass Band—Call for more Troops—Company I, First Massachusetts Cavalry—List of Changes and Casualties in the Same—Companies and Regiments in which Soldiers have been in the Service—One Hundred Days' Men—List of Changes, Prisoners, Promotions, Deaths, etc., during the Rebellion.

IT is well known that there had existed for a long time a bitter antagonism between the Northern and Southern portions of the United States upon the great subject of slavery. Fierce party contentions had long existed, and ever will continue under a free elective government.

Till the election of November, 1860, however, there never was a Southern presidential candidate that did not receive electoral votes at the North, nor a Northern candidate who did not receive electoral votes at the South. The country at this time was in a state of unexampled prosperity. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—East, West, North, and South—had just recovered from the great financial crisis of 1857, and our country was spoken of and regarded by the rest of the civilized world as among the most prosperous nations of the world. We had been classed (with England, France, and Russia) as one of the four leading powers of the age. No sooner had the result of the election of November 6 been made known than it appeared on the part of one of the Southern States—and whose example was soon followed by others—that it had been the firm intention of those States not to abide the result of the election unless it resulted in giving them their candidate. They were not satisfied with having their own choice for sixty years, and now they had agreed not to abide by the decision of the majority, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in consequence of this the greatest conspiracy of the nineteenth century came to light, and the nation at once became involved in a civil war.

The first overt act of war committed in pursuance of this treasonable conspiracy, after the formal act of South Carolina passing its secession ordinance, was the firing upon a national transport, laden with men and supplies for the garrison in Charleston harbor. The date of the ordinance was December 20, 1860. The firing upon the steamer *Star of the West* was January 9, 1861. The commencement of the Rebellion is dated from April 12, 1861, when the rebels, who numbered by hundreds, commenced firing upon Fort Sumter from every direction.

It was then the intention of the rebels to follow up their first blow by seizing the capital at Washington. In this they were frustrated; for on the 15th of April the War Department called for seventy-five thousand troops from the militia of the several States for three months' service, who hastened to Washington, and thus saved the capital of the nation. In no portion of the world was ever an army gathered so quickly; in less than two months over two hundred thousand men were in the army, ready for action. The response to the president's call was truly wonderful, both in men and money.

On the 16th the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was on its way to the seat of government by railroad, and the Third and Fourth Regiment moved by steamers; on the 18th the Eighth Regiment marched under General Butler; on the 20th the Third Battalion of Rifles, under Major Devens; and the Fifth Infantry, with Cook's battery of light artillery, on the morning of the 21st. The number of troops furnished by Massachusetts under these calls for three months' service was three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

The call for volunteers in the month of April, 1861, was met in the spirit of '76. Frequent meetings were held, patriotic speeches were made, and volunteers came up nobly to fill the ranks.

On Saturday evening, April 20, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the vestry of the New Jerusalem Church for the purpose of forming a new military company. Dr. Alexander Hichborn was chairman of the meeting, Jonas R. Perkins, esq., secretary. There were about three thousand persons present. Spirited and patriotic addresses were made, and over one hundred came forward and enlisted in the service of their country.



J. S. Perkins



TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The following company enlisted as volunteers for three years or during the war :

Roll of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Alexander Hichborn, as corrected at Fort Warren, July 13, 1861, under command of Col. Fletcher Webster :

Alexander Hichborn, 39, capt., North Bridgewater, physician, married.
Alpheus K. Harmon, 34, 1st lieut., North Bridgewater, painter, married.
Hiram W. Copeland, 26, 2d lieut., North Bridgewater, clerk, single.
John S. Stoddard, 31, 1st sergt., North Bridgewater, brush manufacturer, married.
Nathan H. Crosby, 28, 2d sergt., Bridgewater, awl-forgers, married.
Charles L. Sproul, 25, 3d sergt., North Bridgewater, stitcher, married.
Francis P. Holmes, 31, 4th sergt., North Bridgewater, awl-forgers, married.
James B. Sampson, 24, 5th sergt., North Bridgewater, merchant, single.
James S. Tennet, 30, corp., North Bridgewater, wood-turner, married.
Uriah Macoy, 35, corp., North Bridgewater, trader.
Roswell C. Amsden, 33, corp., North Bridgewater, boot-cutter, married.
Galen Edson, 33, corp., North Bridgewater, cabinet-maker, married.
Charles H. Reinhart, 39, corp., North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
Frederick C. Packard, 18, corp., North Bridgewater, melodeon manufacturer, single.
Walter D. Packard, 20, corp., North Bridgewater, clerk, single.
Edwin T. Cowell, 19, corp., North Bridgewater, baggage-master, single.
James Sullivan, 12, musician, Boston, single.
Joseph Lynch, 22, wagoner, East Stoughton, teamster, single.
James A. Allen, 23, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, single.
Luther E. Alden, 30, private, North Bridgewater, boot-cutter, married.
James F. Andrews, 35, private, North Bridgewater, cabinet-maker, married.
Leander B. Andrews, 30, private, North Bridgewater, painter, married.
Lawrence Burke, 19, private, North Bridgewater, cooper, single.
John Barry, 19, private, North Andover, machinist, single.
Isaac W. Blanchard, 25, private, North Bridgewater, butcher, married.
Henry Burns, 28, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Eli Bunker, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Henry L. Bunker, 18, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
William H. Benney, 22, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
John L. Colter, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Henry R. Coots, 40, private, Chelsea, shoemaker, married.
George W. Childs, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
John Creighton, 21, private, Boston, laborer, single.
Malcomb D. Halberg, 30, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Thomas Doyle, 30, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Albert S. Dean, 27, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, married.
Aaron B. Dodge, 22, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
Joseph P. Davis, 23, private, East Randolph, shoemaker, married.

Sargent Daniels, 37, private, North Bridgewater, butcher.
Seth Edson, 33, private, North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
Aaron B. Frost, 23, private, Lowell, shoemaker, single.
Joseph W. Freeman, 22, private, North Bridgewater, needle-maker, single.
Henry W. Freeman, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
Robert F. Fuller, 29, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
John E. Ford, 25, private, Boston, barber, single.
Andrew J. Frost, 31, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
John C. Greeley, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
Warren A. Holmes, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Linus P. Howard, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
Rufus F. Hull, 23, private, Georgetown, manufacturer, married.
Albert P. Hovey, 32, private, Boxford, wheelwright, married.
Nathaniel H. Hall, 30, private, North Bridgewater, stitcher, married.
Christopher T. Harris, 21, private, Plymouth, tin-worker, single.
Volney Howard, 21, private, Randolph, bootmaker, single.
Clarence E. Hartwell, 25, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, married.
John S. Hamilton, 25, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
John Hallihan, 24, private, Lowell, shoemaker, married.
Charles Howard, 20, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
William W. Hayden, 17, private, South Bridgewater, clerk, single.
Andrew Jackson, 22, private, West Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
Laban Jackson, 20, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
Thaddeus Keith, 28, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
Dexter D. Keith, 29, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
Benjamin J. Keith, 19, private, South Bridgewater, blacksmith, single.
Martin M. Keith, 22, private, South Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Carl A. Linstead, 27, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
Timothy Leary, 18, private, West Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
F. A. Manchester, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
Francis N. Maroni, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Henry E. Morley, 22, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
William W. Newson, 28, private, Boston, mechanic, single.
Arthur J. F. O'Keefe, 18, private, Boston, printer, single.
Isaac S. Porter, 19, private, Stoughton, farmer, single.
James A. Packard, 25, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
Samuel N. Packard, 37, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
Anthony P. Phillips, 19, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
Herbert A. Phillips, 24, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
George A. Perkins, 23, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
Gilman B. Parker, 21, private, West Boxford, shoemaker, single.
Henry C. Richardson, 18, private, West Boxford, mechanic, single.
William H. Rugg, 21, private, Boxford, shoemaker, single.
William F. Robinson, 27, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, married.

Osgood Ring, 40, private, North Bridgewater, boot-trees, single.
 Charles Reed, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Henry Rogers, 27, private, South Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Frederick S. Symonds, 33, private, North Bridgewater, awl-forgers, single.
 Frank M. Stoddard, 19, private, East Stoughton, shoe-cutter, single.
 Francis A. Sanford, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 George G. Smith, 22, private, Easton, shoemaker, single.
 Luther T. Snell, 18, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, single.
 Harrison Stevens, 18, private, Boston, clerk, single.
 George F. Tinkham, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Ephraim Tinkham, 28, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Nathan M. Tripp, 25, private, North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
 Ira Temple, 23, private, Boston, teamster, single.
 Joseph J. Vincent, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
 George B. Walker, 22, private, Weymouth, bootmaker, single.
 George F. Whitcomb, 19, private, Randolph, lastmaker, single.
 Thomas W. Wall, 21, private, East Stoughton, shoemaker, single.
 Lewis B. Wade, 19, private, Northwest Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
 Herbert O. Morse, 21, private, Boxford, shoemaker, single.
 Webster Howard, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
 Jerome R. Hodge, 27, private, Canton, Me., shoemaker, married.
 Franklin M. Godfrey, 23, private, Easton, carpenter, single.
 Richard Packard, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-striper, single.
 Samuel E. Chandler, 24, Charlestown, clerk, single.
 Freeman Ranney, 44, private, Boston, merchant, married.
 John Howard, private, East Bridgewater, school-teacher, single.
 William Woods, 21, private, Boston, medical student, single.

The Twelfth Regiment of which Company F, of North Bridgewater, formed a part, was organized at Fort Warren by Col Fletcher Webster (son of the late lamented and illustrious Hon. Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, Mass.), "a brave and generous gentleman," who fell in the battle of Bull Run August 30, 1862. The regiment, when mustered into service on the 26th day of June, 1861, numbered one thousand and forty men. Company F was recruited at North Bridgewater, and left that town April 29, 1861, at 9 o'clock A. M. The event of leaving the town was the occasion of a grand demonstration by the people of the town, thousands of whom had turned out to bid them farewell. The company assembled in their armory, which they left under the escort of the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, Capt. Lucius Richmond, with the engine companies Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6, and a large body of citizens, marching to the music of the North Bridgewater brass band, through the village to

the railroad depot. This gathering was very numerous, probably never exceeded upon any occasion in that town. A sober feeling pervaded the concourse in view of the peril to be encountered by our townsmen, and sympathy for those who were parting with husbands, brothers, and sons, and perhaps forever. A large company of citizens with the band accompanied the soldiers in the train to Boston, marched in procession to Faneuil Hall, and from thence to their temporary quarters, at 71 Clinton Street. The company numbered eighty, rank and file, when they left the town for Boston, to which there were large additions made soon after.

MARTLAND'S BAND.—Roll of North Bridgewater brass band attached to the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers :

Band-Master.

William J. Martland.

Musicians.

Amasa S. Glover.	Lucius H. Packard.	George A. Bates.
Thaddeus M. Packard.	Henry C. Packard.	James S. Bean.
George E. Sturtevant.	Joseph Kennedy.	Louis A. Beaumont.
Samuel C. Perkins.	Fernando De Argome.	Charles M. Capin.
Isaac C. Dunham.	Minot Thayer.	Nathaniel Carver.
John B. Emmes.	Richard B. Atkinson.	John Calman.
Robert S. White.	William Dubois.	

This band was mustered out of the service May 8, 1862.

DEATHS, CASUALTIES, ETC.—An account of casualties, deaths, desertions, promotions, and changes in Company F, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment :

Alexander Hichborn, capt., com. June 26, 1861 ; disch. May 13, 1862.

Alpheus K. Harmon, 1st lieut. June 26, 1861 ; capt. May 10, 1862 ; wounded at the battle of Bull Run ; disch. July 8, 1864, at the expiration of three years' service ; pro. acting provost-marshal of the Ninth Massachusetts District June, 1864, and is now the efficient sheriff of Plymouth county.

Hiram W. Copeland, 2d lieut. com. June 26, 1861 ; disch. Jan. 8, 1862.

John S. Stoddard, enlisted in Co. F, of the 12th Regt. of Massachusetts Volunteers as a private, and immediately upon the organization of the company was appointed orderly sergeant ; afterwards commissioned as second lieutenant May 13, 1862 ; promoted first lieutenant Dec. 14, 1862. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner ; but by his native shrewdness and strategy he succeeded in getting back to his regiment ; immediately after this he received a cap-

tain's commission, dated July 23, 1862; he fell, while leading his men on in the very face of the enemy, pierced by a bullet, killing him instantly, May 10, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. In all the positions that he was called to fill he proved himself faithful, and an officer of unusual capacity, while his kind and considerate regard for his men, and his ever genial disposition, made him a favorite with all, wherever he was known, and the community in which he lived have reason to deplore the loss of one whose soldierly qualities commanded the respect of his associates. He was buried on the battle-field by his men.

Nathan H. Crosby, 1st sergt., disch. for disability October, 1862.

Charles L. Sproul, sergt., disch. by order from War Department, Aug. 1, 1863; afterwards attached to the navy on the Mississippi River; com. as 1st lieutenant in Co. C. 60th Massachusetts Regt. for one hundred days' service, July 11, 1864, capt. July 30.

Francis P. Holmes, sergt., disch. Sept. 1, 1861; afterwards re-enlisted, and was killed.

James B. Sampson, sergt., pro. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 18, 1862, and assigned to Co. A Jan. 13, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and was an inmate of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; was a prisoner at Columbia, S. C., where he ran past the guard with two other fellow-captives, and reached the Union lines in safety, after a perilous journey of three hundred miles.

James S. Tannett, corp., afterwards sergt., died July 13, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Manassas.

Uriah Macoy, corp., afterwards 1st sergt., taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and was a resident of Belle Isle Prison, Richmond, Va., till March, 1864; com. as capt. of Co. C, 60th Massachusetts Regt., in one hundred days' service, July 11th; pro. maj. July 30, 1864; must. out of service Nov. 30, 1864.

Roswell C. Amsden, corp. disch. for disability Aug. 18, 1862.

Galen Edson, corp., pro. sergt.; died Feb. 20, 1864, at Culpeper Court-House, Va. He was engaged in the battle at Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. He was spoken of by his superior officers as a brave and faithful soldier, always at his post, never shrinking from duty or danger.

Charles H. Reinhardt, corp., disch. for disability May 30, 1862.

Frederic C. Packard, corp., trans. to Co. D Nov. 18, 1861, and disch. for disability Oct. 17, 1862.

Walter D Packard, corp., detached as hospital clerk at Frederick, Md., and hon. disch. July 8, 1864.

Edwin T. Cowell, corp., trans. to the United States Signal Corps Jan. 13, 1864.

James Sullivan, musician, disch. for disability Jan. 26, 1864.

Joseph H. Lynch, wagoner, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

James A. Allen, sergt., pro. to 1st lieutenant. July 23, 1863; sergt.-maj. Jan. 25, 1863.

Luther E. Alden, corp., trans. to Invalid Corps March 15, 1862, and afterwards to Vet. Res. Corps; wounded at the battle of Bull Run.

James F. Andrews, private, must. out at the expiration of service July 8, 1864; wounded at battle of Bull Run; released from Libby Prison, January, 1864.

Leander B. Andrews, private, must. out at exp. of service, July 8, 1864.

John Barry, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; must. out at the exp. of service, July 8, 1864.

Henry Burns, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; must. out at the exp. of service, July 8, 1864.

Eli Bunker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; trans. to the Invalid Corps Jan. 16, 1864.

Henry L. Bunker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

William H. Bennie, private, disch. on account of wounds received at Bull Run Feb. 12, 1864.

George W. Childs, corp., killed in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.

John D. Creighton, private, disch. on account of wounds received at Bull Run, June 11, 1863.

Malcolm F. Dhalberg, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; died Dec. 17, 1862.

Thomas Doyle, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. on account of wounds Dec. 15, 1862.

Albert S. Dean, private, disch. for disability June 4, 1862.

Aaron B. Dodge, private, disch. for disability Jan. 9, 1863.

Joseph P. Davis, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Sargent Daniels, private, trans. to the U. S. Cav. Oct. 13, 1861.

Seth Edson, private, disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1862.

Aaron B. Frost, private, died in battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Joseph W. Freeman, private, disch. for disability Dec. 12, 1862.

Henry W. Freeman, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Robert F. Fuller, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 16, 1864.

Andrew J. Frost, private, died at Fairfax Court-House Aug. 28, 1862.

John C. Greeley, private, trans. to brigade headquarters; wounded at the battle of Bull Run; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Warren A. Holmes, private, disch. for disability March 14, 1863.

Linus P. Howard, private, killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Rufus F. Hull, private, disch. for disability October, 1862.

Albert P. Hovey, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Nathaniel H. Hall, private, trans. to division headquarters; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Christôpher T. Harris, private, disch. for disability Sept. 26, 1862.

Volney Howard, sergt., pro. to brig. com.-sergt., July 12, 1863.

Clarence E. Hartwell, private, trans. to the U. S. Cav. Oct. 13, 1861.

John S. Hamilton, private, died of smallpox near Washington, December, 1862.

John Hallihan, private, disch. for disability June 11, 1863.

Charles Howard (2d), private, wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. for disability on account of wounds Oct. 10, 1862.

William W. Hayden, minor, private, disch. June 28, 1862.

Andrew Jackson, sergt., slightly wounded in the eye at the battle of the Wilderness ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Laban Jackson, private, wounded in the side at the battle of the Wilderness ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Thaddeus Keith, 1st. sergt., killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864. At the time of his death he was at the fore-front of the battle, where he gallantly and bravely resisted several onsets of the enemy. His frank and generous nature made him a favorite in the company.

Benjamin J. Keith, private, disch. for disability Dec. 28, 1861.

Dexter D. Keith, private, disch. for disability Jan. 29, 1863 ; afterwards re-enlisted ; lost his right hand in the battle of Plymouth, N. C., April, 1864, and taken prisoner.

Martin M. Keith, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run.

Carl A. Lindstedt, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Timothy O'Leary, private, trans. to New York Battery ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Francis A. Manchester, private, slightly wounded at Antietam.

Francis N. Maroni, corp., killed in action at second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Henry E. Morley, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Isaac S. Porter, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.

James A. Packard, corp., detached for hospital duty ; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Samuel N. Packard, private, disch. for disability July 3, 1863.

Anthony P. Phillips, private, disch. March 4, 1863 ; trans. to the 73d Ohio Regt.

George A. Perkins, private, killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Gilman B. Parker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Bull Run.

Henry C. Richardson, private, trans. to the 39th Mass. Regt. June 25, 1864.

William H. Rugg, corp., must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Herbert Phillips, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

William F. Robinson, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Osgood King, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 18, 1863.

Henry Rogers, private, disch. for disability March 4, 1863.

Frederick S. Simonds, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run ; disch. for disability March 13, 1863.

Frank M. Stoddard, sergt., wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg ; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.

Francis A. Sanford, private, killed at the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

George S. Smith, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 20, 1864.

Luther T. Snell, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam ; disch. for disability March 3, 1863.

Harrison Stevens, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam ; disch. for disability Dec. 25, 1862.

George F. Tinkham, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. on account of wounds March 4, 1863.

Ephraim Tinkham, private, wounded at Fredericksburg; trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1862.

Nathan M. Tripp, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Joseph J. Vincent, private, pro. hosp. steward March 20, 1863.

George B. Walker, private, severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; died at Washington of wounds Sept. 24, 1862.

George F. Whitcomb, private, disch. for disability Sept. 1, 1861.

Thomas W. Wall, private, wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. for disability November, 1862.

Lewis B. Wade, private, wounded at Fredericksburg; detached as provost-marshal; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Herbert O. Moore, private; no report.

Webster Howard, private, detached to provost-guard; disch. April 29, 1863.

Jerome R. Hodge, private, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Franklin M. Godfrey, musician, disch. from the 12th Regt.; re-enl. in the 33d Regt.; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Richard Packard, private, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Samuel E. Chandler, private, pro. to q. m.-sergt. Jan. 25, 1863.

Freeman R. Ranney, private, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863.

John Howard, private, disch. for disability Dec. 27, 1862.

William Woods, private, disch. for disability Jan. 11, 1863.

Lyman Allen, private, was drafted in North Bridgewater July 15, 1863, and was detailed to do guard duty at Long Island, where by strict integrity of character he won the confidence of all with whom he had to do. With others he was sent to the front and attached to the 12th Regt., and was killed in the first battle that he was engaged in, near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Rodney M. Leach, private, was drafted July 15, 1863; trans. to the 39th Mass. Regt. June 25, 1864; wounded.

Henry L. Winter, private, killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Names of those having deserted from Company F, Twelfth Regiment, after being regularly enlisted:

John L. Colter, private, Aug. 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run.

Charles E. Reed, private, March 16, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

John E. Ford, private, July 22, 1861, from Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Arthur J. O'Keefe, private, Aug. 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run.

Lawrence Burke, private, July 1, 1862, at Manassas Junction.

NARRATIVE OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

On the 23d of July, 1861, this regiment left Boston, and arrived at Sandy Hook, Md., on the 27th inst., and went into camp. They marched twenty-one miles to the Monocacy River, and encamped, remaining there several days; from that place they marched

to Hyattstown, a distance of six miles; to Darnestown, eighteen miles; to Muddy Branch, seven miles; to Edward's Ferry, fifteen miles; and to Seneca Mills, by the way of Poolesville, fifteen miles. They went into winter quarters at Frederick, Md., having arrived through Darnestown and Barnestown, a distance of thirty miles. Upon the 27th of February, 1862, they broke camp at Frederick, and went into camp at Shenandoah City, Va., distant twenty-five miles from Frederick. March 1st they went to Charlestown, Va., by the way of Bolivar Heights, a distance of seven miles; they left Charlestown March 10, for Winchester, Va., by the way of Berryville, twenty-four miles; marched from Winchester to Snicker's Gap, by the way of Berryville, on the 21st of March, eighteen miles; March 23d went to Aldie, distant eighteen miles; they returned to Snicker's Gap on the 24th, from whence they marched to Goose Creek, distant eleven miles; on the 28th they left for Cub Run, and on the 29th marched to Bull Run, five miles. They were almost continually on the march from place to place through the Shenandoah Valley between the 1st of April and August 1st, seldom remaining long in one camp; August 9th they were engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which they lost Capt. N. B. Shurtleff, jr., and ten men wounded; after this they made several marches and countermarches, and on the 20th of August were engaged in the battle of the Rappahannock, in which they suffered no loss; from this to the 30th they were almost constantly on the march, and on the day last mentioned, in an engagement at Grovetown, near Bull Run, Col. Webster, Capt. Kimball, and ten men were killed, and one hundred and thirty-five men were wounded and missing. After this battle the regiment retreated to Centreville, arriving there the next day; on the 14th of September they marched to South Mountain, and were engaged in that battle, in which one man was killed and five wounded; from that place they went to Keedysville, and on the afternoon of the 16th formed in line of battle and bivouacked for the night; they engaged the enemy at five o'clock in the morning, but were ordered to leave the field at nine A. M., and withdrew in good order. They went into this fight with three hundred and twenty-five men, lost forty seven killed and one hundred and sixty-six wounded, several of whom subsequently died of their wounds. On leaving the field, bringing off their regimental colors, four officers and thirty-two men, they volunteered to support a battery; after which they rejoined their brigade, and participated in the pursuit of the flying enemy, who withdrew across the river.

The regiment was at this time under the command of Captain B. F. Cook, of Company E. On the 22d of September, Col. James L. Bates took command of this regiment. From this time until November 10, they were mostly on the march in Maryland and Virginia, and arrived at the Rappahannock Station, November 8, near which they encamped.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, fought on the 13th of December, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was in General Gibbons' division. The division was formed in three brigade lines, and the third, commanded by General Taylor, had the advance, the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment acting as skirmishers for the division. Colonel Lyle's brigade, composed of the Twelfth Massachusetts, the Twenty-sixth New York, and the Nineteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the second line, this regiment having the right. The third line was Colonel Root's

brigade, the Sixteenth Maine Regiment having the right. The position of the Twelfth Regiment was taken at nine o'clock A. M.; the enemy were hidden from view by a thick wood. Our men remained lying down until one o'clock P. M. under a brisk fire of shot and shell, the skirmishers being hotly engaged, and the balls of the enemy passing over us. During these four hours there was but one man of this regiment injured. At one o'clock the signal to advance was given to the whole division and immediately obeyed. A heavy fire of musketry broke from the whole line of woods in our front. General Taylor's brigade stood the fire some thirty minutes, when the brigade in which was this regiment was ordered to relieve them. As they advanced they became separated from the brigade by the retiring regiments of the Third Brigade, and continued to advance independently, taking a position and firing until their ammunition began to fail. Their brigade had fallen to the rear, and they were alone until the third line came forward; their solid ranks broke the right of this line, which opened to the right and left to get to the front where it was quickly formed. The Twelfth Regiment followed the one in their front, the Sixteenth Maine, a short distance, and being out of ammunition, were about to join their brigade in the rear, when they were ordered by General Taylor to prepare for a charge. The colonel thereupon gave the command to fix bayonets and filed to the right of the brigade and charged with them into the woods in their front. About two hundred of the enemy rushed through our lines and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. We carried the position and remained some twenty minutes expecting support, but none was in sight, and the men were constantly falling before the fatal fire of an unseen enemy. Captains Ripley, Reed, Packard, and Clark, and a hundred of the men had fallen. After consulting with the officers the colonel gave orders to about face, and they fell back slowly and reluctantly and in very good order, bearing their tattered banners with them to their brigade. After reaching the place, they were ordered to fall back to where they were supplied with ammunition and rations. They remained under arms all night, and early on the morning of the 14th, they were ordered to another position where they remained till the night of the 15th, when they recrossed the river to Falmouth with their corps. During the battle the Twelfth was under fire six hours, and their loss was chiefly sustained during the last two hours. During that time they had five officers wounded and fifteen men killed, eighty-seven wounded, and three missing, making an aggregate of one hundred and five out of two hundred and fifty-eight, with which they went into the fight.

On the 3d of May, 1861, the president called for forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered into infantry and cavalry service; also for an increase of the regular army of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen, making nearly sixty-five thousand.

The number required of Massachusetts was three regiments; this number was afterwards increased to six, and again, by the persuasion of Col. Fletcher Webster, to seven regiments.



Lucius Richmond

On the 17th of June, Massachusetts offered ten more regiments to the United States for three years, which were accepted. Under these calls regiments were filled and sent to camp or to the field to fill up old regiments, as they were needed.

The following lists will show the regiments in which the men from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, have served :

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.—List of Company I, First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Lucius Richmond, under Col. Robert Williams :

Nathaniel Merchant, 1st lieutenant, discharged, Dec. 26, 1861.

Freeman H. Shiverick, 1st lieutenant; promoted from 2d lieutenant.

Lewis Cabot, 2d lieutenant.

George B. Mussey, company-sergeant; Francis A. Richardson, quarter-master-sergeant.

Sergeants.

Robert S. Capen.

George W. Leach.

George N. Holmes.

William S. Huntington.

Joseph E. Cole.

Corporals.

Benjamin Knight, Jr.

Matthew W. Lincoln.

John H. Walker.

Joseph T. Stevens.

Joshua Turnbull.

Samuel C. Lovell.

Augustine A. Colburn.

Roscoe Tucker.

Buglers.

Henry T. Dagget.

John D. Darling.

Farriers.

A. J. Bailey.

Alfred Worthington.

Privates.

Richard Adams.

Joel D. Dudley.

Hiram F. Howe.

Giles R. Alexander.

Edward Drury.

George W. Hunt.

Martin Argan.

George A. Edson.

James H. Howland.

Caleb Badger.

Elihu T. Ellis.

Freeman P. Howland.

Andrew W. Bartlett.

Joseph C. Estes.

Daniel W. Jacobs.

Joseph Bisbee.

William H. French.

John Jewett.

Francis A. Bliss.

Ebenezer H. Faxon.

Edward T. Jordan.

James Baynes.

James Fitzpatrick.

Caleb H. Joslyn.

Ezekiel N. Brown.

Tolman French.

Andrew J. Keene.

Virgil F. Blaisdell.

Charles P. Farnsworth.

Noah M. Knight.

Isaac W. Cox.

Edward T. George.

Thomas D. Knight.

Samuel A. Chandler.

Isaac P. Gaynor.

William H. S. Kimball.

Richard Cunningham.

Francis O. Harlow.

John H. Leonard.

Thomas F. C. Dean.

Henry P. Holmes.

Ellis V. Lyon.

Edward A. Lunt.	Samuel Patterson.	Edward Tilden.
Jeremiah Leavitt.	Amandus Richardson.	James H. Tucker.
Daniel Linnehan.	Gilbert G. Richardson.	William A. Vining.
Stephen C. Moulton.	William W. Robinson.	Rufus H. Willis.
Andrew Morse.	George W. Reed.	Henry M. Wheeler.
Wilson Orr.	John A. Studley.	Joseph Ware.
Horace F. Pool.	Moody K. Stacey.	Nathan C. Wood.
Isaac R. Porter.	Joseph S. Stone.	Frederick M. Wortman.
John T. Peterson.	William A. Smith.	Eugene W. Whitehouse.
Chas. M. Packard.	John Sylvester.	

This company was recruited in North Bridgewater by Capt. Lucius Richmond. In 1853 a dragoon company was chartered in the town, and when the call was made for men he enlisted as many of that company as he could, and offered their services to the government, and was accepted.

The company left North Bridgewater in the morning train for Camp Brigham, Readville, on the 11th of September, 1861. Before leaving the town the company partook of a collation at their armory, and then marched through the principal streets in the village to the music of drum and fife, escorted by a large concourse of citizens, with Engine Companies Nos. 2, 3 and 5. The streets were filled with an eager crowd to witness their departure and bid them farewell.

The regiment left the State in battalions. The First Battalion left on the 25th, the Second on the 27th, the Third on the 29th of December, 1861. The Third Battalion—consisting of Company I, of North Bridgewater, Capt. Lucius Richmond; Company K, Capt. James H. Case, of Middleboro'; Company L, Captain William Gibbs, of Waltham; Company M, Capt. Marcus A. Moore, of Waltham—left Camp Brigham December 29, 1861, by the way of the "Shore Route" to New Haven and New York.

Upon their arrival in New York they had a collation provided for them at Park Barracks, where they remained for fourteen days. Left New York for Port Royal in steamer *Marion*, January 11, 1862, where they arrived after a passage of seventy-two hours. Camped at Hilton Head till about the 1st of August. From thence removed to Beaufort, S. C.; was engaged in the battle of Pocotalgo, S. C., during which three men were slightly wounded in Company I. Afterwards remained in camp till April 1, 1863, when twenty-five men were detached for courier

duty on Morris and Folly Islands. On the last of May the remainder of the company was ordered from Beaufort to Hilton Head, and again, on the 7th of June, fifteen were ordered to James Island, under General Terry.

On the 7th of July Captain Richmond was placed in command of fourteen infantry companies, forming the picket-line from Hilton Head to Caribou Sound, near Fort Pulaski; removed to headquarters at Hilton Head, January 4, 1864. Ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., February 5th, where they arrived on the 8th of February. Here they joined Captain Elder's First United States Battery of four guns, and the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment Mounted Infantry, under command of Col. Guy V. Henry. These companies were brigaded and placed under the command of Colonel Henry, as acting brigadier-general.

These forces started on an expedition of one hundred and fifty miles into the country on the day of their arrival, and during the first night surprised and captured four picket-posts of five men each, and captured an artillery camp of eight guns, called Camp Finnegan, after which they proceeded on to Baldwin Station, on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad, where they arrived at sunrise, February 9, 1864, and captured four cars loaded with ammunition, cannon, and forage, and also a quantity of turpentine, rosin and cotton. On the 10th arrived at Barber's Ford, on the South Fork of St. Mary's River. Here the forces engaged in fight about noon. During this engagement, Thomas F. C. Dean, of Stoughton, was killed. He was a member of Company I, from North Bridgewater. Four men were slightly wounded. The Union forces captured forty-five prisoners. The next night they bivouacked at Sandersonville, after driving Finnegan's forces from there, which was his headquarters at that time.

After destroying distilleries, corn, etc., started for Lake City, and arrived within one and a half miles of that place, when they engaged General Finnegan's force in sight of the city. After a severe fight of about two hours, ammunition becoming short, and having no supply-train, they fell back to Barber's Ford, by order of General Seymour.

On the 15th of February went to Callihan Station, on the Gainesville and Fernandina Railroad. At St. Mary's River destroyed three ferries, and returned to Barber's Ford on the 19th of February. On the fol-

lowing day General Seymour engaged the rebels at Olustee with five thousand men, the enemy having thirteen thousand men. After a severe fight both sides fell back. On their retreat, the Union forces destroyed Baldwin village. Fought at Camp Finnegan February 23, Mile Run, February 25.

On the 30th of March the battalion was ordered to Pilatka, Fla., where they remained fourteen days. Where there they lost four men while on picket duty—Matthew Lincoln, of Abington; H. F. Poole, of Easton; John Sylvester, of East Bridgewater; Roscoe Tucker,—who were carried to Andersonville Prison; the last three have since died. On the 14th of March the battalion evacuated Pilatka. At this time, part of the company having re-enlisted and gone on a furlough to the North, Captain Richmond was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., with the remainder of the company; stopped there three days; from thence removed to Jacksonville, Fla. On the 22d of April was ordered to Virginia; embarked for Hilton Head, and arrived there next day. May 1, started for Yorktown, Va.; arrived May 3, joined General Gilmore, May 8, at Bermuda Hundred. The company was engaged in fights on the 8th and 9th of May at Swift Creek; was engaged in front of Fort Darling from the 11th to the 16th of May, and fell back to Bermuda Hundred the same day. On the 9th of June was engaged in front of Petersburg, Va.; on the 28th of September was in front of Richmond, and from that time to middle of November was in several fights. About the 15th of November, was ordered to the headquarters of the Army of the James, under General Butler, and was employed on escort and courier duty. Captain Richmond was honorably discharged December 17, 1864, after thirty-nine months' service, in which he proved himself a brave and good officer. In the advance from Jacksonville to Lake City it was Captain Richmond's company that led the advance, capturing and first engaging the forces of the enemy in front, and was in almost every instance successful.

In 1864 this company was consolidated into the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, so that the history of those from North Bridgewater, or belonging to Company I, may be found in that regiment.

List of men from North Bridgewater in Company K, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. James H. Case, of Bridgewater :

Edmund Crockett,
Joseph Dam,

Waldo Field,
John Simonds,
Austin H. Snow,

Hiram Thayer,
William Welsh.

DEATHS, CASUALTIES, ETC.—List of changes, casualties, deaths, etc., that have occurred in Company I, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Capt. Lucius Richmond :

Freeman H. Shiverick, 1st lieut., resigned July 28, 1862.

Lewis Cabot, 2d lieut., trans. to the 4th Mass. Cav.

B. Knight, jr., corp., disch. for disability at Beaufort, May 12, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Pocotalgo, Oct. 22, 1862.

George N. Holmes, sergt., disch. for disability April 23, 1864.

Joseph T. Stevens, corp., died at Hilton Head, March 31, 1862.

A. J. Keene, private, disch. for disability at Beaufort, April 22, 1863.

Joshua Turnbull, corp., disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.

A. W. Bartlett, private, died at Beaufort, from wounds received at Barber's Ford, Fla., Feb. 10, 1864.

Joseph C. Stone, private, disch. for disability at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, Aug. 29, 1862.

Henry T. Daggett, bugler, pro. to chief bugler, of the regiment May 7, 1864.

Richard Adams, private, disch. for disability April 20, 1862.

Virgil S. Blaisdell, private, disch. for disability April 8, 1864.

Caleb Badger, private, disch. for disability July 9, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C.

Joseph B. Bisbee, private, died July 14, 1862 ; was in action at Pocotalgo.

Thomas F. C. Dean, private, killed at Barber's Ford, Feb. 12, 1864. He was in action on James and Morris Islands during the siege of Fort Wagner and Pocotalgo, S. C.

Tolman French, private, disch. for disability May 4, 1864.

James Fitzpatrick, private, trans. to the Invalid Corps July 9, 1863.

Eben R. Faxon, private, disch. for disability at Beaufort, April 22, 1863.

James H. Howland, private, disch. for disability at Hilton Head, April 8, 1862.

John Jewett, private, trans. to Co. K Dec. 23, 1861

Jeremiah Leavitt, private, pro. to hospital steward 1862.

Edward A. Lunt, disch. for disability at Beaufort, July 9, 1863.

George B. Mussey, com.-sergt., trans. to the non-com. staff April 9, 1862 ; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.

Francis A. Richardson, q. m.-sergt., disch. for disability at Hilton Head, December, 1863.

Gilbert R. Richardson, private, disch. Feb. 7, 1862.

W. A. Smith, private, disch. for disability at Hilton Head, April 8, 1862.

Frederic M. Wortman, private, fell overboard from steamer "Rebecca Clyde," in Port Royal harbor, Feb. 6, 1864, in action at Pocotalgo.

Hiram M. Wheeler, private, disch. for disability at Boston, November, 1862.

- R. S. Capen, private, pro. to sergt.-maj. in the 4th Mass. Cav.
 S. C. Lovell, corp., trans. to Co. K; pro. to ord.-sergt. Aug. 23, 1864.
 F. A. Bliss, corp., trans. to Co. F; pro. to q. m.-sergt. Aug. 12, 1864.
 J. E. Cole, private, transf. to the non-com. staff as saddler's sergt. Sept. 10, 1864.
 John H. Walker, corp., pro. to q.m.-sergt., disch. at the exp. of service, Sept. 24, 1864.
 Augustine A. Colburn, corp., pro. to com.-sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. H. Leonard, corp., hon. disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Isaac Cox, private, disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 William S. Huntington, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 George N. Hunt, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 F. O. Harlow, sergt., disch. Sept. 1864.
 D. W. Jacobs, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 John T. Peterson, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. R. Porter, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. D. Darling, bugler, pro. to the non-com. staff Sept. 25, 1864.
 H. P. Holmes, private, disch. Oct. 8, 1864.
 George S. Richards, private, disch. Oct. 14, 1864.
 H. F. Howard, private, disch. Oct. 30, 1864.
 A. J. Bailey, farrier, disch. Oct. 30, 1864.
 E. W. Whitehouse, private, disch. Nov. 13, 1864.
 John Sylvester, private, died at Andersonville, December, 1864.
 Roscoe Tucker, private, died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865.
 Horace F. Poole, private, died on the passage home from Florence, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war, March 9, 1865.
 Matthew W. Lincoln, private, was a prisoner at Florence; exchanged March 9, 1865.
 R. H. Willis, private, pro. to 2d lieut. January, 1865.
 George W. Leach, private, pro. January, 1865.
 H. S. Kimball, private, pro. to 2d lieut. in colored infantry December, 1864.
 Joel D. Dudley, corp., killed at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Samuel Patterson, private, captured in front of Jacksonville, March 16, 1864.
 Ellis V. Lyon, private, died Sept. 24, 1864; funeral Oct. 2, 1864.

First Massachusetts Regiment:

Co. E, Capt. Clark B. Baldwin, John Donahue.

List of men in Capt. Francis H. Tucker's company, Company H, of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Col. George H. Gordon, for three years' service, as mustered May 25, 1861, from North Bridgewater:

James P. Bell.	Charles M. Hall.	Linus B. Thomas.
John Cullen.	Maurice Keating.	Jeremiah Merea.
Richard Casey.	Patrick Keenan.	Hugh O. Donald.
Benjamin N. Gardner.	Patrick Murray.	

List of men in Capt. Ward L. Foster's company, Company G, of the Seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Col. Darius N. Couch, as mustered into three years' service June 11, 1861, from North Bridgewater :

Charles W. George, corp.	Oliver Horton.	Joseph Reynolds, Jr.
James S. Newman, corp.	Morgan Jones.	Horace M. Clark.
George L. Horr.	John B. Dean.	Jacob Rotch.
Samuel F. Howard,	Albert D. Hunt.	Alfred H. Tilden.
Alonzo S. Hamilton.	Edward B. Leach.	David Thompson, Jr.
Russell S. Higgins.	Francis S. Packard.	John Griffin.

We also find the following names in the same regiment as follows :

Co. A, Capt. David H. Dyer, John B. Cobb.
 Co. K, Capt. Franklin P. Harlow, Walter C. Churchill.
 Co. E, Capt. Horace F. Fox, William Douglas.

List of men in Company K, Capt. George W. Dutton's company, of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Thomas Cass, as mustered into three years' service June 15, 1861, from North Bridgewater.

John Lanagan.	Michael Clark.	James Webb.
William Linnehan.	Patrick Cunningham.	Roger Cunningham.
David Maguire.	John Sweeny.	William Farrell.
William Mitchell.	John Scannell.	James Gilbridge.
Michael Connell.	Dennis Wheelan.	James Harris.
Charles O. Collins.		

Also in Co. B, Capt. Christopher Plunkett, June 15, 1861 :

Thomas Hogan.	John Horan.	John Russell.
James Riley.	Michael Kelly.	Patrick Sheridan.

Co. E, Capt. John R. Teague, Michael Horan.
 Co. I, Capt. James E. McCafferty, Jr., Owen Sweeney.

A list of men from North Bridgewater in the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years, as mustered June 12, 1861 :

Co. B, Capt. John H. Davis, Thomas Donahue, William Walsh.
 Co. C, Capt. Porter D. Tripp, George W. Wood.
 Co. E, Capt. James R. Bigelow, Dennis Downey, Miletus Luther, Patrick O'Brien, Perley A. Doyle.

In the Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Company K, Capt. William P. Blackmer, is

Charles Drayton, must. June 26, 1861.

The muster-rolls of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. James Barnes, contain the following names, mustered in July and August, 1861 :

Co. A, Capt. Lewis N. Tucker, James Mathison.

Co. B, Capt. George C. Ruby, William Flannagan.

Co. E, Capt. Thomas Weston, Samuel Kimball, Ferdinand Robinson, David Sanford, Thomas W. Childs, Howard P. Keith.

Co. F, Capt. Henry Onion, Thomas P. Leyden.

Co. H, Capt. Joseph W. Collingwood, James F. Willis.

Co. I, Capt. Frederic D. Forrest, Ira Belcher.

Twentieth Regiment, Col. W. Raymond Lee :

Co. H, Capt. George M. Macy, George H. Howard.

Co. I, Capt. A. W. Beckwith, James Barney.

Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Col. Henry Wilson and Col. Jesse Gové :

Co. D, Capt. John F. Dunning, Francis E. Allen, Edward Lathrop.

Twenty-third Regiment, Col. John Kurtz :

Co. K, Capt. Carlos A. Hart, Moses Paron.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Thomas G. Stevenson :

Co. G, Capt. Robert F. Clark, George A. Howard, Justin Howard, Paul W. Jackson.

Co. F, Capt. George F. Austin, Heman E. Packard.

List of men in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers :

Co. B, Capt. Lawrence P. Barrett, Philip Donahue.

Co. C, Capt. John Brennan, Timothy Connelly, Michael Casey, Edward Duyer, John Doherty, Edward Magrane, Thomas Maloney, Thomas Sullivan, Uriah Phillips, John Flannagan.

Co. I, Capt. G. F. McDonald, Timothy Regan, Hugh Riley, John Canara.

Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. E. W. Pierce, three years' service, 1861 :

Co. B, Capt. Israel N. Wilson, Anthony La Rochelle.

Co. C, Capt. Lebbeus Leach, Edward F. Drohan, David W. Harden, John S. Howard, William Keith.

Co. G, Capt. Charles D. Richardson, George W. Pope.

Thirtieth Regiment, Col. N. A. M. Dudley :

Co. D, Capt. Marsh A. Ferris, D. M. Rochester.

Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Francis J. Parker :

Co. B, Capt. George L. Prescott, Charles Augustus.

Co. G, Capt. Charles Bowers, Julius R. Churchill.

Co. H, Capt. Henry W. Moulton, Sylvester Russell, Daniel Shannahan.

Again the president, at the request of the various governors of the loyal States, issued a proclamation July 1, 1862, calling for three hundred thousand more volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war. The number of regiments sent from the State up to this date was twenty-seven, besides thirteen unattached companies, making in all thirty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven men.

The quota for Massachusetts was fifteen thousand ; the number called for from North Bridgewater was fifty-two. In response to the above call, a legal meeting of the town was held at the new church vestry July 19, 1862, at which it was "voted to borrow five thousand two hundred dollars for a term of years ; and to pay one hundred dollars each to any person that should volunteer into the service of the United States, under the late call of the president."

After remarks by several gentlemen present, the following resolutions were offered by D. C. Cowell, and adopted :

Resolved, That earth has never seen a holier war than that now waged by the Government of the United States to put down rebellion ; and that we should be derelict and criminal in the highest degree, if we failed to make every needful sacrifice, in order to transmit to our prosperity the glorious heritage of popular government.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the recent legislation in Congress, as an evidence on the part of the government that treason and rebellion shall be promptly and effectually crushed.

Resolved, That there shall be paid from the town treasury to each volunteer from this town, who shall enlist on or before the 30th inst., until our quota is complete, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Resolved, That while the citizens of this town will endeavor to do, and will do, their duty, and their whole duty, they have a right to expect that those in authority, whether in Congress, the cabinet, or the field, will pursue a vigorous policy, and make war in earnest, until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and acknowledge paramount allegiance to the United States.

Resolved, That justice, which is the only sound policy and the best economy, demands that the government should call upon every loyal person without distinction of complexion or race, within the rebel States, to rally around the flag of the Union, and should give freedom and protection to all who obey the call, and that the neglect in the future so to do will be a stupendous blunder, unparalleled in the history of the world.

Immediately after the above meeting the business of recruiting and filling the town's quota was brisk, resulting in the following persons enlisting for the term of three years, or during the war.

In the Thirty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years' service, Col. Albert C. Maggi, commander, we find,—

Enlisted in July and August, 1862.

Co. B, Capt. James Brown, Andrew Anderson, Alexander Turner.

Co. H, Capt. Edward B. Blasland, Thomas Drohan, Charles O. Flannagan, Arthur McIntee, Peter Donahue, Patrick McEstee.

Co. I, Capt. Elisha Doane, Caleb Athearn, Albert B. Dunbar, Matthew Grady, Gustavus Arfridson, Daniel Feeley, Oliver M. Holmberg, Joseph Beals, John Finnegan, John Maguire, Charles Strommet.

Co. M, Capt. B. Frank Rogers, William O'Brien, John H. T. Sanford, John Mason, Harrison L. Higgins, Charles F. Swanstrom.

List of men in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years' service, Col. Edward A. Wild commander:

Enlisted in July and August, 1862.

Co. A, Capt. Stephen H. Andrews, Thomas P. Barnfield, Albert G. Drake, Marcus E. Packard, Alden Cushing, Charles N. Packard, Edwin L. Snow, Dudley Wade, Henry C. Ames.

Co. C, Capt. Tracy P. Cheever, Preston Holbrook, Davis B. Reynolds, William P. Roberts, Elmer W. Holmes, Heman F. Stranger, John Kendall, James Ide, Horatio D. Snow, Edward F. Snow, George L. Robinson, Elisha A. Cushing, Henry A. Willis, William Deane.

List of men in Company K, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Timothy Ingraham:

Capt. James H. Slade.	Gibbon Sharp, jr.	William A. W. Averill.
George A. Jenks.	Samuel H. Sanford, jr.	Thomas R. Broadhurst.
Edmund A. Landers.	John Kendall.	

Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. P. Stearns Davis:

Co. A, Capt. George S. Nelson, Sylvanus E. Packard, George W. Cole, Samuel Dean.

Co. F, Capt. Joseph J. Cooper, Fernando C. Skinner.

Co. H, Capt. Charles N. Hunt, Francis J. Childs, Ephraim F. Howard.

List of men in Company A, Capt. James T. Lurvey, Fortieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Burr Porter:

Nelson Cushman.	A. G. Tinkham.	Lucius S. Perkins.
John D. Sanford.	John L. Mason,	Albert W. Hayden.

The following men enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts Light Battery in July and August, 1862, for three years' service, under the command of Capt. Achille De Vecchi :

David Brett.	John H. Kelley.	H. A. Packard.
Bartlett C. Edson.	Henry F. Nash.	Reuben L. Willis.
Henry Fenn.	Henry Packard.	Austin Packard.
Richard Holland.	Eleazer Cole.	

List of men in Tenth Massachusetts Battery, under the command of Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, for three years' service, mustered September 9, 1862 :

John P. Apthorp.	Franklin Ward.	Charles N. Packard.
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In the early part of the year 1862, permission was given to raise a company of heavy artillery for garrison duty at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. This company was raised by Stephen Cabot of Boston.

For this service we find the name of

John Geary, mustered March 6, 1862.

Again in August came a call for three hundred thousand more troops, as follows :

Ordered, First, that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged.

Ordered, Second, that if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers for that State shall be made up by a special draft from the militia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

The quota for Massachusetts, under this call, was nineteen thousand and eighty. In response to this call the people were, as in previous calls, "wide awake." Early on Thursday morning, August 21, 1862, a large handbill was circulated, with the following announcement : "*War meeting! Grand rally! Volunteering vs. drafting! Rally to your country's call!*" etc. The meeting which this bill called together was held on the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st, at two o'clock, in the new church vestry. Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, J. C. Cluer, of Boston, and others of the town, the sentiment of the meeting being decidedly in favor of crushing the rebellion. This meeting closed at five o'clock P. M., to give way for a legal town-meeting to be held in the same place. At

the close of this meeting, which had been adjourned to the Saturday following, after remarks by several persons present, the following resolutions were offered by David L. Cowell, which were adopted by the meeting :

Resolved, That the citizens of North Bridgewater, in furnishing their quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers for *three years*, and the additional quota for *nine months*, have neither exhausted their means nor their patriotism, but that they are ready to respond to another call, and still another, if necessary, to put down *treason* and *rebellion*.

Resolved, That the present rebellion is an insurrection of political slaveholders against republican institutions, and therefore the power of slavery should henceforth be turned to the use of freedom ; that the slaves of rebels should be liberated, and as many of them as are willing armed ; and, while we have unwavering confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President, we earnestly implore him to have faith in the people, and *go ahead*.

Resolved, That, without detracting from the merit of those who have gone before, the alacrity with which our young men come forward in response to the call for nine months' men eminently entitles them, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to be called volunteers.

The number that had enlisted up to the close of the meeting was seventy, each of whom generously offered to relinquish fifty dollars of their bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, as voted by the town to be paid to each volunteer.

From August 25 to December 9, 1862, the following persons enlisted in the nine months' service, as appears on the rolls of the various companies from North Bridgewater :

List of men in Company K, from North Bridgewater, in the Third Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, for nine months' service, under Col. Silas P. Richmond, from September 23, 1862 :

Samuel Bates, capt.	Albert L. Marshall.	Nathan F. Packard.
Augustus Davenport.	Isaac P. Osborne.	George Phelan.
N. M. Davenport, jr.	James H. Packard.	Henry L. Manly.
Luther M. Morse.	Shepard B. Wilbur.	Elisha Reynolds.

The above regiment served in the commencement of the war as three months' volunteers from the old militia organization. After their term of service at Fortress Monroe had expired it returned to its old place in the militia of Massachusetts. When the call was made for a draft of nine months' men, the Third Regiment, Col. Silas P. Richmond, volunteered at once, and was sent to Camp Joe Hooker, at Lakeville, where

it filled up its ranks to the full requirement. The above company embarked on board the steamers *Merrimac* and *Mississippi*, at Boston, October 22, 1862, and sailed for Beaufort, S. C., the same evening.¹

List of men in Company E, Fourth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Henry Walker, for nine months' service, from September 26, 1862 :

Lewis Soule, capt.	Henry F. Dearborn.	Albert S. Peck.
	Matthew T. Packard.	

This regiment went into Camp Joe Hooker, at Lakeville ; afterwards in service, under General Banks, at New Orleans.

List of men in Company C, Forty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. Isaac S. Burrill, for nine months' service, mustered in October, 1862 :

Orville W. Leonard, capt.	David Murphy.	Volney H. Dunbar.
Frederick C. Blanchard.	William McGrane.	Cornelius Duffy.
Augustus Bowley.	Patrick McGrane.	Frank Langren.
Christopher Corcoran.	Andrew P. Olson.	Hugh McIntire.
Swan P. Colberg.	Willard F. Packard.	Robert Owen.
Josiah Edson.	Albert Thompson.	George F. Parker.
Leroy S. Hamilton.	Thomas Farrell.	Michael Reardon.
James Kenyon.	Hiram A. Freeman.	Thomas Kelly.
	James Corcoran.	

This regiment was recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, the nucleus of which was the Second Regiment, afterwards changed to the Forty-second. It was ordered to General Banks's department, in the Gulf, and was on duty at New Orleans, Galveston, and Carrollton, La.

List of men in Company K, Forty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. Charles L. Holbrook, mustered September 16, 1862, for nine months' service :

J. Emory Rounds, capt.	John S. Perry.	George H. Fullerton.
Cyrus F. Copeland.	Martin V. B. Dunham.	Sherman T. Merea.
Aaron S. Harlow.	Daniel B. Lovell.	Charles Tillson.

This regiment was recruited through the influence of the Second Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, First Brigade, First Division, otherwise known as the "Tiger Regiment ;" was in camp at Readville ; left camp, and embarked on board transport, October 24, 1862, and

¹ See Col. Richmond's "Report" for further items concerning their service.

sailed for Newberne, N. C., where it was in service in General Foster's division.

In the Forty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Francis L. Lee, nine months' service :

Co. D, Capt. Henry D. Sullivan, Howard Davis.

This regiment, otherwise known as the "New England Guard Regiment," encamped at Meigs, Readville, embarked on steamer *Merrimac*, for Newberne, N. C., October 22, 1862.

List of men in the Forty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, for nine month's service, under Col. Charles R. Codman, Company G, Capt. Joseph Murdock :

George E. Allen.	Richard Field.	Marcus H. Reynolds.
William S. Brett.	Robert S. Maguire.	Charles E. Tribou.
Sydney Chandler.	Moses A. Packard.	William H. Vose.
Andrew C. Gibbs.	Warren Shaw.	Charles H. Crocker.
Augustus B. Loring.	George Thacher.	William E. Bryant.
	Davis H. Packard.	

This regiment was well known as the "Cadet Regiment," from the fact that many of the officers belong to that organization ; embarked on board steamer for Newberne, N. C., October 22, 1862, where it joined General Foster's forces. They were engaged in the battles of Whitehall and Kinston.

In the Forty-eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months' service, Col. Eben F. Stone, Company K, Capt. J. S. Todd, we find,—

Charles B. Shaw, must. Dec. 9, 1862.

This regiment was in the Department of the Gulf.

This completes the list of those who were from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in the nine months' service. The foregoing exhibits all the regular enlistments in the various companies in Massachusetts regiments. We next find the scattering enlistments as follows :

Men in the Rhode Island contingent, belonging in North Bridgewater, previous to January, 1863 :

George B. Bunker, Albert Mathison, Thomas O. Mera, Patrick Casey, in the Third Regiment.

John W. Curtis, in the Fourth Regiment.

Ninth Rhode Island Battery :

Benjamin Packard.	John Pike.	Eben Luther.
Franklin Reynolds.	Edmund Reynolds.	William H. Wade.

List of men in the New York contingent, from North Bridgewater, previous to January, 1863 :

Terrance Connell, Co. K, 4th Regt.	Rufus E. Matthews, Mounted Rifles.
William Fitzgerald, Sickles' brigade.	Phillip McDonald, 99th Regt.
Hugh Riley, 99th Regt., Co. K.	

The following men from North Bridgewater were in the naval service previous to 1863 :

William W. Packard, enl. Feb. 10, 1861 (3 years), on *Kingfisher* ; pro. to capt. steward.

Charles H. Packard, enl. Sept. 12, 1862 (1 year), on *Dacotah* ; disch. Sept. 12, 1863.

Walter L. French, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on *Hunchback* ; disch. Aug. 15, 1863.

George F. Packard, enl. Aug. 12, 1862 (1 year), on *Daylight* ; disch. June 6, 1863.

Samuel J. Wade, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on *Miami* ; disch. Sept. 6, 1863.

Lorence J. Dam, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on *Miami* ; disch. Sept. 6, 1863.

Elijah Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on *Colorado* ; disch. September, 1863.

S. S. Churchill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862 (1 year), on *Housatonic* ; disch. Sept. 17, 1863.

Names of persons drafted in North Bridgewater, Sub-District No. 27, July, 1863 :

Rufus E. Howard.	Josiah E. Packard.	Perez McFarland.
Rufus Copeland.	Henry Cross.	Nathaniel B. Blackstone.
Ellison Hawes.	Lorenzo D. Bates.	John W. Hayward.
Charles H. Cary.	Leonard G. Stetson.	Samuel A. Holbrook.
Levi Leach.	Francis Brett.	James McGuire.
John D. Thayer.	Henry M. Jackson.	Sylvanus C. Stetson.
Michael McSweeney.	Charles H. Phillips.	

(The above persons paid a commutation fee of three hundred dollars each.)

Simeon W. Edson.	William H. Searle.	George M. Nash.
George W. Andrews.	Luther H. Hollis.	Lyman Allen.
	Rodney M. Leach.	

(The last named were sent to rendezvous.)

Warren A. Howard.	Zina Hayward (2d).	Francis L. Wilder.
John P. Bertman.	Edwin Howard.	Pelham Jones.
Joseph Bullard.	Simeon D. Carr.	Lyman E. Tribou.
George E. Sturtevant.	Lysander F. Gurney.	

(Each furnished substitutes.)

A proclamation was issued October 17, 1863, calling for three hundred thousand more soldiers for three years or during the war, and "in all places where the quotas are not filled on or before January 5, 1864, on that day a draft will be enforced." In the enlistment under this call, they were for one, two, or three years, and in any company that was not full, and hailing from the same State that the recruit resided in.

In the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery from Massachusetts, mustered in November and December, 1863, for three years, are the following:

David W. Graves.	Frank D. Drake.	John E. Hollis.
Luther Shepardson.	Daniel B. Eames.	Charles E. Jernegan.

List of persons from North Bridgewater in the Second Heavy Artillery, mustered into three years' service in August, October, and December, 1863:

William E. Bryant.	Jonathan W. Shaw.	James Coffee.
William Kerrigan.	Philip Saxton.	Joseph Hurley.
Christopher Brannagan.	John M. Wentworth.	Dexter D. Keith.
William Murphy.	George T. Whitecomb.	Sumner A. Smith.

Veteran Reserve Corps:

Nehemiah C. Ivers, three years; must. Oct. 21, 1863.

Patrick Powers, one year; must. Nov. 11, 1863.

Morris Glancy, three years; must. Nov. 24, 1863.

Fifty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

Co. A, Capt. George A. Fletcher, Warren S. Gurney, must. for three years, Dec. 26, 1863.

Co. G, Samuel T. Packard, must. Jan. 19, 1864.

Second Massachusetts Cavalry, three years' service:

Fisher Copeland, must. Dec. 29, 1863.

George H. Matthews, must. Jan. 1, 1864.

Patrick Donahue, must. Oct. 30, 1863.

March 14, 1864, an order was given to the various provost-marschals throughout the State, by order of President Lincoln, to draft two hundred thousand men as a reserve force, in addition to the five hundred thousand called for in February, 1864, to be used in the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States.

The different towns were allowed till April 15th to fill their quota under this call by volunteering.

Under this call the following persons were in service in the Veteran Reserve Corps of the United States :

Patrick Powers.	Edward Creedan.	Turner Torrey.
Daniel Delaney.	Thomas Havy.	Daniel Donahue.
Simeon Dowling.	Elbridge L. Leach.	Patrick Lynch.
Caleb Badger.	James Fadden.	Edward P. Packard.
	Cyrus L. Williams.	

First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, United States troops :

Orlando Dow.	A. M. Robinson.	Otis H. Hamilton.
Alden B. Winns.	George A. Stone.	George H. Stearns.
John L. Hibbard.	William Kearney.	Nathaniel McKinsley.

The following persons were obtained to fill up the town's quota under call of March 14, 1864:

Three Years' Recruits obtained at Washington.

James Wilson, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 James Rexss, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Gerthref Wentgel, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Charles Hammond, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Henry A. Levick, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Lyman A. Root, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 William Hunt, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 George J. Miller, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 George Jordan, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 James R. Brown, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Michael F. Kelley, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 James D. Cole, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Baptist Sawyer, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 Adolphus Richards, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
 James S. Badger, April 30, 1864, 1st Battery.
 Nathaniel Colman, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Robert Eckhart, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Hughes, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Michael Ryan, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Andrew J. Covell, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Nicholas Paul, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Michael Stanton, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Christian Alson, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 John F. Cunningham, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 101st Co.
 David Martin, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 101st Co.
 Michael Fony, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 Charles Gall, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.

Charles R. Goodwin, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 James Miller, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 David P. Shaw, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 Theodore Sheltz., May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 John Lyons, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 39th Co., V. R. S.
 Thomas Hillman, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 John Darling, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Albert Marquis, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 James H. Grew, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Lewis Artemas, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 David White, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Nathaniel Brown, May 6, 1864.
 Jacob Greely.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.—Again in July, 1864, the enemy having marched to within a few miles of the capital, and the governors of several States feeling desirous to aid in the defence of the same, at their earnest solicitation, they were permitted to call for troops to serve for one hundred days. An order was issued by Gen. William Schouler, from the headquarters at Boston, July 8, 1864, calling for four thousand men to do garrison duty in the forts in and around Washington, to be raised immediately. In response to the above call, forty-two companies were in camp at Readville in less than ten days after the order was issued. Again did North Bridgewater come up nobly to the work of filling up the ranks. A company of a hundred and one, rank and file, was recruited, and left the town under the command of Capt. Uriah Macoy, July 13, 1864. The company left town in the morning train of cars for Readville. A large concourse of friends of the company assembled at the depot to witness their departure, and to bestow their parting good wishes.

The following is a list of the company, which was mustered in July 14, 1864, and mustered out November 30, 1864 :

Uriah Macoy, appt. capt. July 11th ; pro. maj. July 30th.
 Charles L. Sproul, pro. 1st lieutenant. July 11th ; pro. capt. July 30th.
 Thomas P. Barnfield, pro. 2d lieutenant. July 11th ; pro. 1st lieutenant. July 30th.
 Beriah T. Hillman, pro. 2d lieutenant. July 30th.
 D. Perkins Reynolds, pro. 1st sergeant. July 31st.
 John Ryan, pro. 2d sergeant. July 31st.
 Daniel L. Weymouth, pro. 3d sergeant. July 31st.
 Peter Dalton, pro. 5th sergeant. July 31st.

Huron Wade, pro. 3d corp. July 31st.
 Emery Z. Stevens, pro. 5th corp. July 31st.
 Alfred W. Jones, pro. 6th corp. July 31st.
 Amos S. Perkins, pro. 7th corp. July 31st.
 Seth L. French, pro. 8th corp. July 31st.

F. D. Millet, mus.	John W. Porter.	Daniel Lawson.
George F. Hayward, mus.	Reuel W. Dunbar.	Barzillai Field.
Ethan Allen.	Frederick M. Hathaway.	Seth L. French.
Elijah Bates.	Samuel W. Holbrook.	Leonard Faunce.
Willard Bryant.	Seth M. Hall.	Varanes Filoon.
Ezekiel R. Bartlett.	Bela B. Hayward.	Michael Fitzgerald.
Charles R. Beals.	Frederick Hanson.	Thomas Fitzpatrick.
George W. Barnfield.	Roland Harris.	William H. Foster.
James E. Ball.	Edwin Holmes.	Henry Gardner.
George W. Barnard.	David Perkins.	Charles E. Graves.
Herbert C. Blood. ¹	Cyrus Reed.	Spencer B. Glass.
Frederick N. Bigelow.	Gardner W. Reynolds.	Charles W. Gardner.
Nathan B. Blood.	Howard W. Reynolds.	George A. Haven.
John A. Belcher.	Josiah E. Reynolds.	Robert Henderson.
James Corcoran.	Henry A. Soule.	William Stevens, clerk.
Benjamin F. Lewis.	Lewis D. Stinchfield.	James Sullivan.
Benjamin E. Mitchell.	George B. Smith.	Alexander Thrasher.
Frederick Mitchell.	John H. Cole.	Charles H. Thompson.
Timothy McCarty.	George Churchill.	David L. Tinkham.
Austin S. Macoy.	Charles R. Curtis.	Asa W. Tinkham.
Albert W. Mowry.	Benjamin B. Curtis.	John Towle.
William McGonnigle.	James Dwyer.	Herbert M. Thompson.
Augustus Melburg.	Willard Howard.	Albert E. Windship.
Joshua Morse.	Andrew Johnson.	Edward M. Willis.
Timothy Mullens.	Flavel B. Keith.	Dexter E. Wilbor.
Anthony Phillips.	Thomas Kenney.	Samuel J. Wade.
Harrison Phillips.	Justin V. Keith.	John Westgate.
Charles D. Packard.	Avory F. Keith.	George H. French.
	Edward Luney.	

This company was located at Indianapolis, Ind., and, although not actively engaged in any battle, did valuable service in doing guard duty, and received the thanks of the commanding general.

The following persons enlisted in the service in August and September, 1864, for one year, mostly in heavy artillery companies:

¹ Died October 25th, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles W. Bacon.	Volney H. Dunbar.	Franklin M. Stortevant.
Joshua R. Bartlett.	Lucas W. Alden.	James Farrell.
John Gartland.	Stephen Davis.	Wilson Morse.
Thomas Moran.	George W. Stephens.	Daniel D. Sanford.
Galen E. Pratt.	James Hoyt.	Edward W. Spencer.
Patrick Diamond.	John Diamond.	George E. Peck.
Ira O. Severance.	William Emerson.	St. Clair McLeod.
John Fury.	Otis Cobb.	Marcus W. Wheeler.
Jacob Peacock.	Thomas Shean.	Alexander D. Washburn.
John Keegan.	James Herrod.	James H. Keenan.
Charles H. Crosby.	John Donohue (2d).	

List of men in Company B, Capt. Robert Crossman (2d), Fifth-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. John C. Whiton, for three years' service :

William A. Start, chaplain. Joseph Skinner. Charles Bond.

Company D, Capt. Charles E. Churchill :

Charles D. Hunt.	Daniel W. Willis.	Clarence Caulkins.
Osman J. Perkins.	Joseph L. Bunker.	Samuel J. Caulkins.
Charles W. Reynolds.	Francis I. Snow.	William F. Willis.
Joseph G. Warren.	Isaac A. Reynolds.	Bradford Snell.
Daniel Y. Soper.	John R. Mills.	

Company F, Capt. Charles D. Copeland :

George E. Holmes.	Nehemiah Thompson.	Daniel C. Bird.
George H. Thompson.	Jerrie C. Vaughn.	Thomas Eagan.
William Mackay.	John B. Parker.	Hiram A. Freeman.
Albert G. Thompson.	George M. Skinner.	Henry D. Peirce.
Levi B. Holbrook.	Henry M. Bartlett.	

Company G, Capt. Samuel B. Hinckley :

Anthony P. Faunce.

Company H, Capt. William H. Harley :

James A. Smith.

Dennis Higgins.

Company I, Capt. Nathan S. Oakman :

Elijah Gay.	George B. Stevens.	Henry L. Thompson.
	James F. Williams.	

Company K, Capt. Albion M. Dudley :

William S. Brett.	John S. Perry.	Frank Benson.
	Peter Johnson.	

Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. James Gibson :

Harrison A. Hunt.

John E. Hunt.

United States Signal Corps:

James M. Kimball.

Edwin T. Cowell.

Jeremiah S. Young.

Second Massachusetts Light Artillery, Capt. William Moreland, for
one year's service:

Henry J. White.

Ziba H. Bryant.

Jeffrey A. Potter.

James Coffee.

Fourth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. George G. Trull, three
years' service:

William Geary.

Fifth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Charles A. Phillips, one
year's service:

James Sheerin.

Francis E. Baxter.

Seventh Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Newman W. Storer,
three years' service:

Patrick McCullough.

Tenth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams, one year's
service:

Cornelius McAuliffe.

Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones, three
years' service:

Josiah H. Foye.

Sixteenth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott, three
years' service:

Rufus C. Bean.

Fourth United States Artillery, Co. L:

Nathaniel J. Huntress.

Willis F. H. Fisher.

Fortieth United States Regiment Colored Troops, three years' service:

George Bussey.

Third Massachusetts Cavalry, three years' service:

Thomas P. Williams.

Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Joseph W. Morton, three years'
service:

Charles M. Hathaway,

Edward E. Holden,

Philip Rochester.

For one year's service in same regiment:

Lawrence Hogan.

John Farrell, Jr.

James Donahue.

Philip H. King.

Allen F. Williams.

Cornelius Birmingham.

In the call of July, 1864, for five hundred thousand troops, a draft was to be made in all districts that were not filled within sixty days. To avoid a draft and the liability of serving, the following persons furnished substitutes :

James Davis, Aug. 29, 1864, three years, for George E. Bryant.
 John Brown, Sept. 3, 1864, three years, for Charles H. Curtis.
 James Collins, Sept. 5, 1864, three years, for Horatio B. Thayer.
 Emil Thompson, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for William A. Osborn.
 John H. Stevens, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for Elmer L. Keith.
 Peter Keenan, Aug. 15, 1864, three years, for Charles P. Keith.
 John Dobbins, Aug. 25, 1864, four years, for Charles H. Cole.
 John James, Aug. 14, 1864, three years, for Nelson J. Foss.
 John Roach, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for Francis A. Thayer.
 Ambrose Dube, Sept. 2, 1864, three years, for George R. Thompson.
 John Fitz Gibbons, Sept. 7, 1864, three years, for Luther Studley.
 Alfred Grey, Sept. 9, 1864, three years, for Henry L. Bryant.
 John Allen, Aug. 29, 1864, three years, for Charles R. Ford.
 Martin Hawkins, Aug. 27, 1864, three years, for George Sawyer.
 Charles Auringer, Aug. 24, 1864, three years, for Simeon F. Packard.
 John Nelligan, Aug. 24, 1864, four years, for Barnabas H. Gray.
 John Dyer, Aug. 30, 1864, four years, for Augustus T. Jones.
 Jeremiah Maloney, August 23, 1864, three years, for Sylvanus Keith.
 Charles Felman, Sept. 14, 1864, three years, for Henry E. Lincoln.
 Michael Martin, Sept. 14, 1864, three years, for Arza B. Keith.
 Jonathan J. Thompson, Sept. 15, 1864, three years, for Charles Howard, Jr.
 John Pointon, Sept. 17, 1864, three years, for Jonas Reynolds.
 Edwin R. Sice, Sept. 21, 1864, three years, for Eben G. Rhodes.
 Benagah C. Boston, Sept. 13, 1864, three years, for L. Bradford Howard.
 Charles Werner, Sept. 22, 1864, three years, for Elbridge W. Morse.
 James Edwin, Sept. 19, 1864, three years, for Mitchell Willis.
 Thomas McManus, Aug. 1, 1864, one year, for Jonas R. Perkins.
 James Brown, Oct. 10, 1864, three years, for Cyrenus W. Blanchard.
 Atone Robero, Oct. 25, 1864, three years, for Eliphalet L. Thayer.

Navy Recruits.

Alvan Howe, Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
 Stillman Billings, Sept. 7, 1864, one year.
 William C. N. Sanford, acting master's mate.

List of causalities, promotions, changes, deaths, etc., in the foregoing companies :

David W. Graves, 1st Heavy Art.; wounded in the foot at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864.

George W. Pope, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, in Co. G, 29th Mass. Regt. for three years' service; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 6, 1862; 1st lieut. July 29, 1864; died Aug. 5, 1864, at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from the effects of a wound received in one of the battles before Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.

John B. Cobb, Co. A, 7th Mass. Regt.; died of yellow fever at Mansfield, N. C., Oct. 20, 1864. At the time of his death he was q. m.-sergt. of Co. B, 2d Mass. Heavy Art.

Preston Holbrook, Co. C, 35th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner in the battle at Poplar Spring Church, carried to Libby Prison, and there remained one night; from thence to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained five months; released from prison in March, 1865.

George E. Holmes, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; was taken prisoner while on picket-duty near Petersburg, Va., June 7th, 1864; was carried to Andersonville Prison; released in March, 1865; he died at Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1865.

John E. Hunt, Co. B, 59th Mass. Regt., musician.

Harrison A. Hunt; taken prisoner at Petersburg; died Nov. 22, 1864, at Danville, Va. Alfred H. Tilden, Co. G, 7th Mass. Regt.; wounded in one of the battles in the Shenandoah Valley, 3d and 4th of June, 1864.

Samuel T. Packard, Co. G, 56th Mass. Regt.; severely wounded in the face; died at his residence, Oct. 10, 1864.

Sylvanus C. Packard, Co. A, 39th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner in one of the battles on the Weldon Railroad; released in March, 1865.

Charles T. Packard, enl. in Co. F, 12th Mass. Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut. June 26, 1861; capt. Aug. 20, 1862; he was wounded in the severe battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, losing one eye.

Frank E. Drake, Co. I, 1st Mass. Heavy Art.; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864.

Daniel W. Willis, Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; killed in battle.

John R. Mills, Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; killed in battle.

Simeon W. Edson, 22d Mass. Regt.; lost a leg in the battle of Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Daniel W. Edson, 22d Mass. Regt.; lost a leg in the battle of Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Walter D. Allen, 3d Mass. Cav.; died at the Philadelphia Hospital Oct. 29, 1864, from the effect of wounds received in Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley.

Richard F. Johnson, Battery C, 3d R. I. Heavy Art.; wounded July 18, 1862, at Morris Island, S. C.

John D. Sanford, Co. K, 40th Mass. Regt.; died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., July 16, 1864.

Heman F. Stenger, Co. C, 35th Mass. Regt.; wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Alonzo S. Hamilton, Co. F, 7th Mass. Regt., also of Co. C, 33d Me. Regt.; wounded at the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1863.

George M. Nash was drafted and sent to join the 32d Mass. Regt.; was severely wounded at Spottsylvania, and died in an ambulance on the way to Fredericksburg, Va.

Jerrie C. Vaughn, enl. March 12, 1864, in Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut. March 25, 1864; wounded near one of his eyes, a bullet lodging behind one of them; he was formerly maj. of the 67th N. Y. Regt.

Horace Baker lost an arm in one of the battles of May 12, 1864.

John A. Holmes, 29th Mass. Regt.; severely wounded in both knees.

John B. Parker, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; wounded in the leg in battle June 3, 1864.

Andrew C. Gibbs, wounded in leg June 1, 1864.

Daniel C. Bird, stunned by a shell in the head May 12, 1864.

Frederic C. Blanchard, Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; appointed one of the Louisiana engineers; also ordered on the staff of Gen. Couch as chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna.

Henry L. Thompson, Co. I, 58th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner near Petersburg July 30, 1864; sent to prison at Danville, where he remained one month; paroled, and arrived at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 3, 1864.

Samuel F. Howard, Co. G, 7th Mass. Regt.; was shot in the foot at the battle of Fredericksburg during an assault on St. Mary's Hill.

Charles W. Reynolds, enl. April 2, 1864, in Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; fell in the battle of Petersburg a day or two before the final surrender.

John W. Burns, bugler in Co. H, 12th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner Oct. 11, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he died Feb. 24, 1864.

Caleb T. Athearn, Co. F, 33d Mass. Regt., wounded in the leg.

Dr. Charles H. Mason, surg. on board the gunboat *Virginia*, died at a station near New Orleans of yellow fever Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864; was medical examiner of recruits at New Orleans.

George W. Packard, 11th Mass. Battery; wounded by a bullet in the neck.

William Mackey, Albert Fisher, D. Y. Fisher, B. C. Allen, of North Bridgewater, were removed from prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864.

Daniel P. Sherman, Co. B, First Mass. Cav.; killed at the battle of Aldie June 17, 1863.

Enos W. Thayer, enl. in the volunteer service Sept. 10, 1861; com. as capt. of Co. C, 26th Regt. Mass. Vols., Sept. 25, 1861; he sailed with the regiment from Boston, Nov. 21, 1862, on the steamer *Constitution*, and arrived at Ship Island December 3d, where they remained till May 39, 1862; was in the attack on Sabine Pass; also in the battle of Winchester, where he fell, wounded in a charge upon the rebels September 19th; he was a prisoner within the rebel lines five hours, when the Union cavalry made a charge and rescued him. He died October 10th, at Winchester hospital; his remains were buried at Mansfield, Mass., with military honors Nov. 11, 1864. He was much respected as an officer by his superiors, and was a brave, noble, and generous man.

Albert M. Smith, son of Albert Smith of Charlestown, Mass., formerly of North Bridgewater, was a member of Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; was in the "Banks Expedition" at New Orleans, La., 1862-63. At the expiration of that service re-enlisted, and was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, since clerk in the hospital department.

Joseph Scott Packard, Jr., formerly of North Bridgewater, was color-bearer in the 2d Mass. Regt.; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.

Acting Master Frederic Crocker, pro. to lieutenant for bravery at Sabine Pass; afterwards commanded an expedition that captured one thousand prisoners, with their arms and ammunition; he was attached to the gunboat *Kensington*, on the Florida coast, under the command of Commodore Farragut; his promotion is said to have been richly deserved.

Lucius F. Kingman, son of Davis Kingman, formerly of North Bridgewater, lately of Northboro', Mass., was killed in battle, 1863.

George H. Thompson, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt., taken prisoner June 7, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Sumner A. Smith, Co. H, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, died on the Mississippi River.

Edwin E. Faunce was in the 75th Illinois Regt.

Ambrose Henry Hayward was in Co. D, 28th Penna. Regt. of Veterans; he enlisted May 24, 1860, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 15, 1864, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Pine Knob, Ga. He was a noble, true-hearted soldier. At the time of his being wounded he was in command of his company, and had been in several engagements. He was endeared to all his companions by his courteous and manly deportment.

Charles N. Packard, corp., was in the 35th Mass. Regt. Mr. Packard was one of the one thousand that were inspected by the regimental, brigade, and division commanders, and pronounced in every respect the most efficient soldier. He has participated in no less than fifteen battles; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and marched through Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with great credit to himself, and much respected by his comrades.

Austin Packard, enl. July, 1862, in the 9th Mass. Batt.; wounded in the arm at the battle of Gettysburg; he was conveyed to Philadelphia in the cars, where his arm was amputated. A prostrating fever was caused by the operation, in consequence of which he died Sept. 21, 1864. Funeral honors were paid to his remains at the grave by a detachment under Capt. A. K. Harmon.

George W. Cole, William Mackey, Fernando Skinner, and Ellis Howard, were released from rebel prisons in March, 1865.

Samuel Kimball, enl. in Co. E, 18th Mass. Regt., Aug. 26, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

William Flannagan, enl. June 26, 1861; killed at the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1861.

Ferdinand Robinson, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; killed at the battle of Bull Run.

Joseph Beals, enl. July 30, 1862; died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Edward F. Drohan, Co. C, 29th Mass. Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1862.

Charles F. Swanstrom, 33d Mass. Regt.; died Dec. 23, 1862.

Henry Fenn, 9th Mass. Batt.; killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Andrew P. Olsen, enlisted in Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; died at the Massachusetts Hospital, New York city.

Orrin D. Holmes, son of Nathan Holmes, of North Bridgewater, enl. from Plymouth; fell in the battle before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1864.

We have now brought the chapter of the great Rebellion of 1861 down to the close of enlistment of troops in September, 1864. From this time to the close of the war there was one continuous line of successful victories over the Confederates.

The year 1865 opened with bright prospects before us, by the capture of Fort Fisher, January 15; of Columbia, S. C., February 17;

Charleston, S. C., February 18; Wilmington, N. C., February 21; of Richmond, April 3; flight of the Confederate officers of State from Richmond, April 4; surrender of Lee's army, April 9; surrender of Johnston's army, April 26; capture of Jeff. Davis, May 10. But that which gave the greatest joy to the Union people was the surrender of Lee. Then we began to see through the clouds that had been so long over us, and in the middle of May, 1865, the greatest armed rebellion of the world was at an end, so far as fighting was concerned, and the nation now appears to be as prosperous as ever. Business is good, mechanics have returned to their occupations, the farmers to their long-neglected fields, and everything wears the appearance of a peaceful and prosperous hereafter. We are, as a people, stronger than before the war. We have stood up against everything that any people has ever been called to bear; and now the "star-spangled banner in triumph still waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CHAPTER VIII.

Militia History—First Militia Company—Officers—Military Division of the Parish—North and South Companies—Plymouth Country Brigade—First Cavalry Company, 1787—North Bridgewater Dragoon Company, 1853—Militia Districts—Active and Reserve Companies—District Number Sixty—District Number Sixty-one—Cunningham Rifles.

THE first military company formed in the ancient town of Bridgewater was formed October 2, 1689. Thomas Hayward was chosen first captain; John Hayward, lieutenant, and Samuel Packard, ensign. At that time the militia of the counties of Barnstable, Plymouth, and Bristol, constituted one regiment, and Josiah Winslow, of Marshfield, was the colonel.

In 1762 the population of the town had become numerous enough to increase the number of companies to six. The one in the North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton, was called the Sixth Company. Daniel Howard was first captain in the parish; Robert Howard, lieutenant, and Abiel Packard, ensign. These were succeeded by Robert Howard,

promoted to captain; Abiel Packard, promoted to lieutenant, and Henry Kingman, ensign. Afterwards Lieut. Abiel Packard was promoted to captain, and Ensign Henry Kingman promoted to lieutenant, and Constant Southworth, ensign.

These continued in office till about 1765, at which time the Sixth Company in the town was divided into two distinct and separate companies, known as the North and South. The line of division was across the parish from east to west, near the Centre Village. The officers of the North Company were Barnabas Howard, captain; John Howard, lieutenant, and Abiel Packard, ensign. The officers of the South Company were Isaac Packard, captain; Josiah Packard, lieutenant, and Issachar Snell, ensign. These officers held their commissions till the Revolutionary War.

In 1773 the military companies of ancient Bridgewater had been increased to nine, and these, with two companies from Abington, constituted the Third Regiment, of which Josiah Edson was colonel. This regiment was honored with a review by Governor Hutchinson on the 13th of October of that year. Josiah Hayden was appointed colonel of this regiment July 1, 1781; Daniel Cary, major, Sept. 6, 1792.

In 1810 the Plymouth county brigade was placed under the command of Col. Sylvanus Lazell, promoted to brigadier-general. The brigade then consisted of four regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery. Among the field and staff officers of the Third Regiment were :

Caleb Howard, lieut.-col., appointed April 19, 1817.

Nathan Jones, lieut.-col., appointed Oct. 3, 1829.

Martin Cary, lieut.-col., appointed Oct. 1, 1832.

Benjamin Keith, lieut.-col., appointed Nov. 17, 1838.

Edward Southworth, maj., appointed Aug. 22, 1815.

Martin Cary, maj., appointed Sept. 22, 1831.

This regiment disbanded April 24, 1840.

April 7, 1787, a cavalry company was organized in the town, and Isaac Lazell was appointed first captain. The following are the names of commanders from the North Parish :

Gideon Howard, capt., appointed May 25, 1803.

Noah Chesman, capt., appointed Sept. 23, 1811.

Jeremiah Beals, Jr., capt., appointed Sept. 9, 1819.

Nathan Hayward, capt., appointed Sept. 20, 1823.

This company was disbanded April 10, 1828.

In June, 1853, a charter was granted to Nahum Reynolds and fifty others to form a cavalry company, which was organized June 27, 1853, under the name of "North Bridgewater Dragoon Company." The first meeting for the choice of officers was held in Tyler Cobb's Hall, Gen. Eliab Ward presiding over the meeting, at which time the following officers were chosen :

Nahum Reynolds, capt.	H. A. Raymond, 3d lieutenant.
Robert A. Stoddard, 1st lieutenant.	Jonas R. Perkins, 4th lieutenant.
J. Freeman Ellis, 2d lieutenant.	

Sergeants.

Freeman Bicknell, 1st.	Samuel S. Brett, 3d.	James H. Case, 5th.
Charles T. Packard, 2d.	E. C. Mayhew, 4th.	

Corporals.

Lucius Richmond.	George N. Holmes.	Daniel Hayward.
	Welcome White.	

Musicians.

J. H. Smith.	Samuel Parsons.	William Upton.
	Henry Kitman.	

Privates.

Cyrus B. Kingman.	James C. Snell.	Frederic Perkins.
Ephraim Noyes.	Manly Packard.	Julius Thompson.
James E. Lyon.	F. P. Hartwell.	Bela T. Brown.
Peter Dalton.	Mitchell Willis.	Charles J. F. Packard.
E. A. Packard.	Horace Bryant.	Rufus S. Noyes.
George L. Howard.	James S. Sherman.	Leander Waterman.
Richard M. Fullerton.	Shubael P. Mears.	Charles E. Smith.
Willard Packard.	Edward B. Packard.	Isaac Kingman.
Oliver Jackson.	Horatio G. Macomber.	William Poole.
David F. Tribou.	George W. Leach.	H. T. Sanford.
E. M. Dunbar.	Charles Woodward.	Harrison Packard.

List of military officers with the dates of their commission :

Colonels.

Simeon Cary, 1758.	Josiah Hayden.	Nahum Reynolds.
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Lieutenant-Colonels.

Caleb Howard, May 21, 1810.	Nathan Jones, Oct. 3, 1829.
Edward Southward, April 29, 1817.	Martin Cary, Oct. 1, 1832.

Majors.

John Porter, May 30, 1777.	Moses Noyes, July 22, 1824.
Josiah Hayden.	Nathan Jones, Sept. 15, 1828.
Daniel Cary, Sept. 6, 1792.	Martin Cary, Sept. 22, 1831.
Caleb Howard, June 15, 1802.	Nahum Reynolds, Aug. 28, 1837.
Edward Southworth, Aug. 22, 1815.	Uriah Macoy, July 30, 1864.
Nathan Hayward, March 23, 1824.	



John H. Pringman

Captains.

Daniel Howard.	Abiel Packard, Nov. 17, 1819.
Robert Howard.	Luke Packard, July 4, 1820.
Abiel Packard.	Moses Noyes, March 19, 1822.
Barnabas Howard.	David Ames, May 7, 1822.
Isaac Packard.	Ziba Keith, Sept. 5, 1822.
Jeremiah Beals.	Nathan Hayward, Sept. 20, 1823.
John Porter, Dec. 9, 1774.	Jabez Kingman, May 4, 1824.
Simeon Cary, Dec. 9, 1774.	John Battles, July 15, 1825.
Nathan Packard, July 25, 1778.	Nathan Jones, May 30, 1827.
Lemuel Dunbar, July 25, 1778.	John W. Kingman, July 4, 1828.
Joseph Cole, July 25, 1778.	Ornan Cole, Oct. 7, 1828.
David Packard, July 23, 1780.	Alvah Noyes, Aug. 10, 1829.
Lem'l Packard, March 10, 1785.	Augustus Jones, Aug. 10, 1831.
Anthony Dike, July 16, 1792.	Martin Carey, Aug. 10, 1831.
Parmenas Packard, March 28, 1795.	Charles Gurney, Dec. 3, 1831.
Leavitt Thayer, May 2, 1796.	Thos. Hathaway, Oct. 27, 1832.
Robert Packard, May 29, 1796.	Cary Howard, Nov. 1, 1834.
Abel Kingman, May 5, 1799.	Nahum Reynolds, May 3, 1836.
Howard Cary, May 14, 1799.	Nahum Reynolds, June 27, 1853.
Zachariah Gurney (3d), May 5, 1802.	Robert A. Stoddard, Sept. 28, 1853.
Gideon Howard, May 25, 1803.	J. Freeman Ellis, April 25, 1854.
Oliver Jackson, June 17, 1804.	H. A. Raymond, May 8, 1856.
Jonathan Snow, May 6, 1806.	J. R. Perkins, July 11, 1857.
Thos. Thompson, May 6, 1806.	Lucius Richmond, Aug. 27, 1860.
Asa Jones, Sept. 16, 1809.	Alex. Hichborn, June 26, 1861.
Noah Chessman, Sept. 23, 1811.	Charles T. Packard, Aug. 20, 1862.
Nehemiah Lincoln (2d), May 25, 1814.	John S. Stoddard, July 23, 1862.
Adin Packard, May 31, 1815.	Alpheus K. Harmon, May 10, 1862.
Silas Dunbar, May 26, 1816.	Uriah Macoy, July 11, 1864.
Adin Packard, Jr., April 12, 1817.	Chas. L. Sproul, July 30, 1864.

Miscellaneous Offices.

Elisha Tillson, surgeon's mate, Sept. 30, 1794.
Daniel Hartwell, adjutant, Sept. 6, 1792.
Caleb Howard, adjutant, Aug. 27, 1795.
Issachar Snell, surgeon's mate, Dec. 13, 1800.
Rev. Daniel Huntington, chaplain, May 6, 1816.
John Tilden, Jr., adjutant, Jan. 1, 1827.
Rev. Edward L. Clark, chaplain, June 26, 1861.
Rev. Israel Washburn, chaplain, Sept. 1, 1862.
Rev. W. A. Start, chaplain, April 18, 1864.

In consequence of the various calls upon the Commonwealth for troops for the United States Service, during the Rebellion of 1861, the

volunteer militia of Massachusetts, as it existed previous to the beginning of the war, was nearly broken up, by the enlistment of its members individually, and as companies and regiments, for three months', nine months', one year's, three years', and one hundred days' service; and the law establishing the volunteer militia being no longer in conformity with the system of organization prescribed by the laws of the United States, it was found impossible to recruit this militia as the law then stood. To remedy this evil, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law in 1864 for the reorganization of the entire militia of the Commonwealth. This act was approved May 14, 1864, and all laws in existence previous to that date for the regulation of the militia were repealed. The new law provided for a new enrollment, to be made by the several assessors of the towns throughout the State, of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the same to be returned to the adjutant-general.

The commander-in-chief then proceeded to divide the Commonwealth into military districts of companies. Under this arrangement there were two hundred and forty-nine districts established. North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and West Bridgewater constituted two districts, and was divided as follows:

District number sixty includes the whole of North Bridgewater except the school districts four, five, six and seven, otherwise known as Marshall, Ames, Campello and Copeland Districts.

District number sixty-one comprised the southerly school districts, numbered four, five, six and seven, in Brockton, and the whole of West Bridgewater.

An order was next issued to some justice of the peace within the district, to call a meeting for the election of captains of the several companies. After the election of the captain, it became his duty to enroll all persons liable to enrollment within their respective limits. "And all persons under the age of twenty-four years, liable to do military duty, shall be enrolled in one roll, and constitute the 'active militia.' And all such persons as shall be above the age of twenty-four years, together with all persons that shall be exempt from duty, excepting in cases of riot, invasion, insurrection, war, etc., shall be enrolled in another roll, and constitute the 'reserve militia.' "

The active militia was to have been formed into regiments, brigades, and divisions by the commander-in-chief, and organized in conformity with the laws of the United States, subject to such changes as the commander-in-chief might make from time to time.

The reserve militia was to have been organized into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and attached to such brigades in the active militia as the commander-in-chief should deem expedient, when ordered out for actual service.

Orders were received by George W. Bryant, esq., to notify a meeting to be held January 30, 1865, for the choice of a captain for District Sixty. The meeting was held at the armory on Chapel street, at one o'clock P. M., when Samuel F. Howard was elected captain, who was commissioned January 30, 1865. A meeting was subsequently held for the choice of lieutenants April 1, 1865, when George Southworth was elected first lieutenant, and Bradford Wild second lieutenant, both of whom were commissioned April 1, 1865.

The choice of captains for District Sixty-one was made at a meeting held at West Bridgewater, on Friday, January 27, 1865, at which Austin Packard, esq., was called to preside. Mr. Thomas P. Ripley was elected captain, and received a commission dated January 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the company soon after, in April, Nathaniel M. Davenport, jr, was elected first lieutenant, and Ziba C. Keith, second lieutenant, both of Campello.

Agreeably to instructions from headquarters an enrollment was made by the captains of the above-named districts, and placed in the adjutant-general's office, in which we find the number of persons enrolled in District Number Sixty, Capt. Samuel F. Howard, for active service was one hundred and thirty men ; reserve militia, five hundred and nineteen men. The number of persons in District Number Sixty-one, Capt. Thomas P. Ripley, for active service, was seventy-eight men ; reserved militia, three hundred and nine men.

We have given the foregoing account of the militia organization up to May, 1865. The companies had hardly been formed, the officers chosen, when the Legislature passed a law, approved May 16, 1865, disbanding the "active militia," allowing them to volunteer in the service for five years. "All companies that do not volunteer within sixty

days from May 16, 1865, shall be discharged," thus leaving a militia force of volunteers only, of which there are but few old companies.

CUNNINGHAM RIFLES.—Among the present militia organizations of Massachusetts is the Cunningham Rifles, Co. I, which is a part of Massachusetts' regiment volunteer militia. The following were the officers and members in July, 1884:

Captain.

James N. Keith.

First Lieutenant.

Nathan E. Leach.

Second Lieutenant.

Andrew M. Bowden.

Sergeants.

Winifried S. Hathaway.

E. Francis Fuller.

S. Oscar Martland.

Oliver B. Battles.

Corporals.

Edward E. Herrod.

Loring M. Bates.

Charles Williamson.

Edwin W. Blankinship.

Frank L. Emerson.

Privates.

Walter C. Andrews.

George F. Hart.

E. Frank Swift.

Feli Blanchard.

Walter T. Howard.

Charles H. Sturtevant.

Aruna S. Chase.

Robert P. McKendrick.

Forrest W. Swift.

Frank Carr.

Wallace Martland.

George E. Sargent.

Horatio Corbett.

James E. A. Maffit.

Samuel H. Taylor.

William M. Carr.

Fred H. Moore.

Edward E. Tilton.

Benjamin F. Chubbuck.

Ewen McKendrick.

Rufus E. Tilton.

George E. Eliot.

Frelon H. Marshal.

Herbert Tribou.

Carlton L. Eldredge.

Charles W. Potter.

John A. Tribou.

Frank Foye.

Phillip E. Pierce.

William R. Tilden.

Nelson Goodwin.

Melvin E. Packard.

J. Frank Winslow.

William J. Howard.

William S. Packard.

Lewis E. Williams.

George E. Horton.

Daniel W. Packard.

Fred M. Wade.

William B. Hill.

William T. Pierce.

Frank N. Hall.

Frank H. Reynolds.

CHAPTER IX.

Ministry of Rev. John Porter—Rev. Asa Meech—Rev. Daniel Huntington—Rev. William Thompson—Rev. Paul Couch—Rev. Nathaniel B. Blanchard—Rev. Edward L. Clark—Rev. Henry A. Stevens—Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy—Rev. Henry L. Kelsey—Rev. George E. Martin.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In nearly all the early New England towns the history of the church is a history of the town, and among the first things sought for was the establishment of the gospel ministry among them. The prayer of the petitioners having been granted so far as to set them off into a separate parish, the next thing was to see whom they could get to preach to them. For this purpose a meeting was held October 8, 1739, "to see if the precinct would vote to have preaching three months this winter season." It being voted in the affirmative, David Packard, John Kingman and Abiel Packard were chosen a committee "to Geat a minister to preach to us three months this winter seson." And the committee was also requested "to apply to Mr. Porter, Mr. Howard, or Ephrim Keith," to supply the pulpit for three months.

Monday, March 24, 1740, "it was put to vote to see whether the precinct would vote to have Mr. Porter preach to them three months." "Voted in affirmative." "Samuel Kingman, David Packard and Timothy Keith were chosen a committee to go to Mr. Porter to see whether he would suply the pulpet for the three months." What the result of their interview was with him does not appear on record. We judge, however, that an invitation to settle as a permanent preacher was more agreeable, as a meeting was called soon after, on the 21st of April, by the same committee, "to see if the sd precinct can agree to give Mr. John Porter a Call to be an ordained minister of the gospel for sd precinct; also to see what Grattess the precinct will agree to give said Mr. Porter, for Incouragement for to Settell among us; also what we can agree to pay unto Mr. Porter as a yearly salary."

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN PORTER.—At this meeting it was "*voted* to Give Mr. John Porter a Call to be their minister;" also, "*voted* to Give

him two hundred pounds as a Grattess for Incuragement to settell among us, and give him one Hundred and ten pounds per year, as a yearly salary, During the time he shall be our minister."

The committee appointed "to discourse with Mr. Porter upon the above mentioned premises" was Samuel Kingman, David Packard, Timothy Keith, Daniel Howard and Samuel West.

August 4, 1740, "voted one Hundred pounds additional money as Grattess, making Three Hundred pounds, besides an addition of five pounds per year for four years, and then ten pounds per year for five years, and then to stand at one Hundred and Eighty pounds per year; to be paid in yearly, in any passable money, at the Reat of silver at Twenty-Eight Shillings per ounce; and so his salary to Rise and fall, as the price of silver Doth, During the time that he shall be our minister."

August 25, 1740, "voted to chuse Samuel Kingman, David Packard and James Packard a committee to Give Mr. Porter a Call in behalf of the precinct;" also voted that the 18th of September should be kept as a day of fasting and prayer, before the ordaining of Mr. John Porter.

The call, as presented to Mr. Porter, is as follows, together with his acceptance of the same:

MR. PORTER,—Since it hath pleased God to favor us with your labors amongst us for several months past, it has been to our general acceptance; and we have unanimously agreed to give you a call to take the pastoral charge of us, and hope that the same God who has made yours labors so satisfactory to us will incline your heart to accept, convincing you that it is a call from him as well as us; and, withall, we promise to make It our prayer to the Great God for you that he should furnish you with all ministerial gifts and graces for the work of the ministry and edifying of the body of Christ among us, and that we will ever honor and obey you when you shall become ours in the Lord. These are therefore to certify you that at a meeting legally warned, the precinct did, by a full and clear vote, give you a call to the ministry among us; and for your further encouragement did vote 300 Pounds for a settlement; and for the pursuant year, one hundred and ten pounds for your salary, and then to advance five pounds pr. year, four years, and then ten pounds pr. year, five years, and then to stand yearly at one hundred and Eighty pounds per year, to be paid in yearly, in any passable money, at the rate of silver at 28 shillings pr. ounce; and so your salary to rise and fall, as the price of siver doth, during the time you shall be our minister.

Dated at Bridgewater,
North Precinct,
August the 25th, 1740,

SAMUEL KINGMAN,
DAVID KEITH,
JAMES PACKARD,

Precinct Committee to give Mr. Porter a call In behalf of the precinct.

Answer.

To be communicated to the North Precinct in Bridgewater, given the 25th of Aug., 1740.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—Inasmuch as it has pleased the Sovereign God, who has all hearts in his hand, and can turn them as the rivers of water are turned, so to incline and Unite you of this Place as to give me an invitation to settle among you in the work of the gospel ministry, though unworthy, yet, Apprehending it to be the call of Christ, whose I am, and whom I ought to serve, I accept your call, and I trust I do it with due and becoming reverence and cheerfulness.

Brethren and Friends: Further I desire to express all due gratitude to you for your love and respect shown me in the various instances of it, and I pray to God to continue it; and you yet to manifest it in every regard, and as the gospel requires and acknowledge that those that preach the gospel, should live of the gospel, so I shall expect an handsome and honorable maintenance from you so long as I shall sojourn among you as your pastor. But, above all, I shall expect and request you to be constant, earnest, and incessant at the throne of grace for me, that God would give me grace to serve him cheerfully and faithfully in the great and difficult work I am now about to engage in, that so I may finish my course with joy, and, in the day of Christ's appearing and kingdom, may have many of you of my charge as a seal of my ministry, that so then together we may receive a crown of glory which shall never fade away.

I subscribe myself yours to serve in the Lord,

JOHN PORTER.

Agreeable to the above call and acceptance, the Rev. Mr. Porter was ordained as pastor of the Fourth Church in Bridgewater, October 15, 1740.¹

The following is the covenant which the church adopted as the basis of their union:

We, whose names are underwritten, the most of whom have been members of the first church of Christ in Bridgewater, having now, as we conceive, a call from God to embody a distinct church by ourselves, according to gospel order, and as our particular circumstances require, do, upon this solemn occasion, think it our duty, and therefore agree, to renew the covenant which our fathers made, both with God and with one another, under a humbling sense of our violations of past covenant engagements, adding hearty prayers that our past sins may be forgiven, and that we may have the help of the Holy Spirit to enable us to keep that covenant with God, wherein we solemnly engage, as follows: 1st. That we will take the Lord Jehovah to be our God, by a free choice of him, and firm dependence on him, and satisfaction in him, as our chief good, renouncing all other interest whatever. 2d. That we will cleave to the Holy Scriptures as our only rule of faith and obedience. 3d. That we will acknowledge our Lord Jesus Christ in his threefold office, as our Prophet, Priest, and King, particularly in his kingly

¹ David Packard provided for the ordination, for which he had £29 10s.

government; that all his laws and ordinances may be upheld by us in the purity and power of them; that an able and faithful ministry be encouraged and continued among us; that in all the administrations of the house of God, we will have a due regard to the power of office belonging to the ministry, and the privileges belonging to the brethren as to judgment and consent. That we will endeavor faithfully to observe the rules of purity, in respect to the visible qualifications of those we admit to communion with us, that the table of the Lord be not polluted,—that they be such as have a competent understanding of the mysteries of Godliness, and of a well-ordered conversation, and who, upon examination, hold forth repentance from dead works, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. We will conscientiously observe the rules of discipline which Christ hath prescribed, that the temple of God be not defiled; will see that church censure be faithfully dispensed to such as are full communicants, and to the children of the covenant. The adult in church relation (though not yet admitted to full communion), walking orderly, and waiting upon God to prepare them for the full enjoyment of him in all his ordinances, shall (at their desire) have the initiating seal of baptism administered to their children, and they themselves shall be encouraged and excited to follow the Lord in all the ways of his appointment, and when they offer themselves to join with the church, shall be examined respecting their proficiency, under the means, and hold forth such evidences of the grace of God as may be required to make their communion comfortable. 4th. We will walk in Love one toward another, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace, that there be no schism or rent in the body in Christ. 5th. In all difficult cases we will apply to neighboring ministers and churches of Christ for counsel. 6th. We will walk with God in our houses with a perfect heart, duly attending on family worship and government in the faithful discharge of relatives duties, endeavoring that true religion may be propagated to posterity, that our God may be children's God after us. 7th. We will bear our testimony against the growing sins of the times and of this place, and it shall be our endeavor that the work of reformation in all parts of it be carried on among us. 8th. As we have opportunity, we will seek the good of one another, and so the good of all men, both with respect to spirituals and temporals. 9th. It shall be our endeavor to stand complete in all the will of God, to cleave to the Lord and one another through all adversity. All this we do sincerely and solemnly engage in the sight of God, men, and angels, in a humble dependence of faith upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our acceptance with God, and on the power of his spirit and grace to work all our works in us and for us; and, finally, to perfect all that concerns us to the praise of his glory. Adopted September 18, 1740.

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|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Timothy Keith, | 9. Seth Packard, | 18. Mercy Packard, |
| 2. David Packard, | 10. Caleb Phillips, | 19. Lydia Packard, |
| 3. James Packard, | 11. Isaac Fuller, | 20. Sarah Packard, |
| 4. Zacheus Packard, | 12. Zachariah Cary, | 21. Rebecca Kingman, |
| 5. Samuel West, | 13. John Johnson, | 22. Jane Warren, |
| 6. Abiel Packard, | 14. Nathaniel Hammond, | 23. Mercy Packard, |
| 7. John Kingman, | 15. Hannah Keith, | 24. Hannah Phillips, |
| 8. Joshua Warren, | 16. Hannah Packard, | 25. Sarah Fuller. |
| | 17. Jemima Packard, | |

Rev. Mr. Porter was a man of very respectable talent, distinguished for his prudence, fidelity, exemplary life, and holy conversation. The great doctrines of the gospel were prominent in all his preaching; and a crucified Redeemer was a theme on which he delighted to dwell with peculiar earnestness, interest, and satisfaction. He continued to preach to this society for sixty years, when, feeling weary with many years of service in the vineyard of the Lord, and feeling the infirmities of age creeping upon him, he called for aid to assist him in his ministerial labors. To this claim the church and society readily assented, as appears by the following vote: April 21, 1800, "Voted, To chuse a committee of seven to look up sum suitable Person or Persons to assist Rev. Mr. Porter." Capt. Jesse Perkins, Deacon David Edson, Daniel Cary, Moses Cary, Daniel Howard, esq., Deacon Eliphalet Packard, Lieut. Caleb Howard were chosen as said committee. This committee found a man in the person of Asa Meech, who preached to them as a candidate until, at a meeting held August 18, 1800, "Voted, that thursday the twenty-Eighth day of August be held as a day of Fasting and prayer for directions in settling a colleague with Mr. Porter, and also to apply to Mr. W. Reed, and Mr. Gurney to preach on that occasion."

Also, "Voted that the parish committee request Mr. Meech to supply the pulpit further."

The publications of Rev. John Porter are "Evangelical Plan; or, an Attempt to form Right Notions in the Minds of the Common People, and to Establish them in the Minds of the People." Republished by Dr. Alden, of Randolph.

Rev. John Porter was the son of Samuel and Mary Porter, of Abington, Mass.; born in 1716; graduated at Harvard College in 1736; commenced preaching as a candidate for the Fourth Church in Bridgewater, now the First Church of Brockton, in December, 1739. Soon after the incorporation of the North Parish he received a call to settle with them as pastor August 25, 1740, which call he accepted, and was ordained October 15, 1740. Mr. Porter entered upon the duties of his office with all the advantages which a faithful church and affectionate society could afford. Their hearts were deservedly united in him, and seldom has any minister of the gospel been enabled to exert a more

general and salutary influence over the people of his charge. His qualifications, both natural and acquired, were peculiarly respectable. He was taught not only of men, but of God. Much of what was estimable in his Christian and ministerial character he gratefully ascribed to the labors of that justly celebrated and eminently useful servant of Christ, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, under whose ministry of the word he received the most deep and salutary impressions a little before his entrance upon the duties of the sacred office. With that great and good man he formed an intimate acquaintance, invited him to his pulpit, and, with his beloved flock, enjoyed the benefit of his evangelical instructions. This circumstance undoubtedly contributed to increase that zealous spirit of reformation by which the Rev. Mr. Porter's long and faithful ministry was so happily characterized. He clearly exhibited and ably defended the great doctrines of the gospel, and, though not fond of controversy, wielded the sword of the Spirit with uncommon skill, vigor, and success against all the assailants of evangelical truth. His labors among his people in the sanctuary and from house to house were greatly blessed. Mr. Porter continued to labor with this people until September 1, 1800, when, finding the infirmities of age creeping upon him, and a frame worn out in the service of his Master, he asked for assistance in his labors. His son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Crafts, and Rev. Asa Meech, then a candidate for the ministry, from Connecticut, came to his help, and Mr. Meech received a call to become a colleague pastor with him, which call he accepted, and was ordained October 15, 1800.

Rev. Mr. Porter continued to perform pastoral labor, preaching, occasionally, till his decease. The last sermon he preached was from John ix. 4: "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day: the night cometh when no man can work." This sermon is often spoken of as having been peculiarly and prophetically appropriate and most tenderly affecting to those who were listening to the last message of truth and love from the lips of one whom very many regarded as a *spiritual father*, and *all* as an affectionate and *faithful friend*. He departed this life March 12, 1802, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and in the sixty-second year of his ministry. His sickness was of three weeks' duration, which commenced about one week after the delivery

of the above named discourse. His wife, with whom he had so long and so happily lived for more than one-half a century, died about four months previous to his death. This circumstance seemed to render his death more welcome to him than otherwise. She was a woman of very exemplary habits, and a devoted mother in Israel. His funeral was attended by Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., of Bridgewater, Mass. His remains lie buried in the graveyard near the residence of the late William Tribou, at Campello. On the gravestone may be found the following inscription: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmanent; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." To the virtues of Rev. Mr. Porter's private life, and the usefulness of his ministerial qualifications and labors, the affection and respect with which he was viewed by his family and acquaintances, the love and veneration of the large and respectable religious society with which he so long lived in harmony and labored with success, the manner in which his services were accepted in other societies where he occasionally preached, and the lasting reputation he maintained in the church, are the most unequivocal and honorable testimonies. To the influence of this good man, more than any other thing, is the community indebted for the love of order, industry, economy, enterprise, and religious character of many of the descendants of that society. His influence had very much to do with the formation of the character of the early inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton.

Rev. Mr. Porter was the first settled minister in the North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton. He married Olive Johnson of Canterbury, Conn.

Children.—I, Olive, born February 1, 1749. Died same year. The mother died February 25, 1759, aged 23. He then married Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Hannah (Metcalf) Huntington, of Lebanon, Conn., January 3, 1757.

Children.—Rev. John, born February 27, 1752, graduated at Yale College. Studied divinity, and preached a short time. When the war broke out between America and Great Britain in 1775, he received a captain's commission, and went into the army. He was a good officer, and was soon promoted to the rank of major. He left the army a short time before peace was declared, went to the West Indies, and there died.

Olive, born May 23, 1753, married John Crafts September 9, 1790.

Rev. Huntington, born March 27, 1755, married first Susanna Sargent, second Sarah Moulton.

Jonathan, born July 5, 1756, surgeon on a privateer, and lost at sea.

David, born July 5, 1756, died May, 1767.

Rev. Eliphalet, born June 11, 1758, married Martha Ruggles, of Roxbury, Mass., October, 1801.

Mary, born November 16, 1762, married Rev. Thomas Crafts, of Middleboro, Mass., December 28, 1786.

Sibil, born May, 1766, died at Princeton, Mass. The father died March 12, 1802, and was buried in the old burying ground at Campello, at the age of eighty-seven years, and where a neat marble slab commemorates his memory. The mother died November 22, 1801.

MINISTRY OF REV. ASA MEECH.—September 1, 1800, "Voted to give Rev. Asa Meech a call." Also "Voted to choose a committee of seven to Report a plan for the settlement of Mr. Meech, which consisted of the following persons: Capt. Jesse Perkins, Matthew Kingman, Deacon E. Packard, Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. William French, Ichabod Howard, Lieut. Caleb Howard," who subsequently reported as follows, namely: "That he be our minister until two-thirds of the legal voters of the parish are dissatisfied with him, and then to be dismissed by giving him a year's notice. Also he having the same privilege to leave the people when he thinks proper, he giving them a year's notice." Also, "that the Said parish pay him Four Hundred Dollars for the first five years; and after the expiration of the five first years, Three Hundred and thirty-four dollars a year, so long as he continues our minister." The above report was accepted, and it was "Voted the above committee present Mr. A. Meech with the call of the parish to the work of the ministry," which is as follows:

To Mr. Asa Meech, Candidate for the Sacred ministry, now residing in this place.

SIR,—Whereas our aged and beloved pastor has requested the settlement of an assistant with him in the work of the Sacred Ministry. And as we are very desirous of a continuance of the regular Administration of Gospel ordinances among us—And having experience of your good abilities as a Gospel Preacher and such good evidence of your good moral character as gives us great satisfaction, Therefore we, the members of the fourth church and congregation of the Christian Society in Bridgewater, do hereby invite you, with a Solemn call, to Settle with us as a colleague pastor with Rev. John

Porter. That you may be more particularly informed of the doings of the Parish in this, a committee, consisting of the following-named gentlemen, viz.: Captain Jesse Perkins, Matthew Kingman, Lieut. Caleb Howard, Dea. E. Packard, Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. Wm. French, Ichabod Howard, will wait on you with the vote of the parish respecting the encouragement they offer you, as an inducement to Settle with us in the Sacred Ministry, and give you such other information as you may desire. Your answer is requested as soon as may be consistent with a full deliberation on so solemn and such an important subject.

DANIEL CARY, *Parish Clerk.*

The North Church in Bridgewater met this day [September 29, 1800], and proceeded to hear the answer of Rev. Asa Meech.

BRIDGEWATER, September 23, 1800.

To the fourth church and congregation of the Christian Society in Bridgewater.

Whereas you have given me an invitation and Solemn call to settle with you in the Gospel Ministry as a Colleague Pastor with the Rev. John Porter, Having looked to God by prayer for his most gracious direction, and having consulted my friends and fathers in the ministry, And after mature deliberation on the Subject, I trust and hope that a door is opened in divine providence for my usefulness in this place. This is therefore to manifest my acceptance of your call, and my willingness to be employed in performing the important office and duties of the Christian ministry among you so long as God shall open the way by harmonizing our minds, and give me grace, wisdom, and strength. And while I commit all to the great head of the Church may Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied to us abundantly from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

ASA MEECH.

September 29, 1800, "Voted that the ordination of Rev. Asa Meech be on the fifteenth day of October next."

At this meeting a committee of three was chosen to make provision for the council, namely, Capt Jesse Perkins, Daniel Cary, and Capt. Howard Cary, who were provided for by Mr. Daniel Cary, at an expense of \$165.58.

Mr. Meech was ordained as a colleague pastor with Mr. Porter October 15, 1800, and continued to preach till the death of Mr. Porter, which took place March 12, 1802, in the eighty-seventh year of his age and sixty-second of his ministry. He continued his labors after the death of Mr. Porter until, early in 1811, he was requested to resign, and was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council for that purpose. His farewell sermon was preached December 1, 1811.

His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M., pastor of the First Church in Preston, Conn, from text, Titus i. 9: "Holding fast the faithful word, as he hath been taught, that he may

be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers," which was a very able discourse upon the necessity of gospel ministration, the qualifications of ministers, or what gospel ministers should do to promote, and must do to secure, peace and promote good order in the church ; also on the doctrine of election, justification, and revelation, and the divinity of the Holy Ghost. He then goes on, giving a short exhortation to the pastor, and then to the people. Both of the above sermons were printed and circulated.

Rev Asa Meech was son of Thomas Meech, born in Boston, April 20, 1775. He was not a college educated man, but in 1807 received an honorary degree from Brown University. He was approved as a candidate for the ministry by the New London County Association in May, 1799, was ordained at North Bridgewater, October 15, 1800, and dismissed in 1811; from thence he removed to Canterbury, Conn., and was installed October 28, 1812, where he remained till the spring of 1822, preaching his farewell sermon May 5. Here his ministry was not only useful in increasing the number of the church, but by establishing its faith and order. Towards the close of his pastorate, however, a feeling of personal opposition arose, which rendered his removal expedient. He emigrated to Canada, where he purchased a farm near Hull, and employed himself thenceforth in its cultivation, preaching at times, as opportunity was offered. He died February 22, 1849, at the age of seventy-four. He had published three sermons, one of which was that on leaving Canterbury.

He married (first) Mary De Witt, of Norwich, April 29, 1802 ; (second) Maria De Witt. November, 1809 ; (third) Margaret Dockstader, November 7, 1822, and had by the three wives twenty-one children, some of whom now reside in Canada.

Publications of Rev. Asa Meech :

Ordination Sermon, delivered by Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M., October 15, 1800. Colleague pastor with Rev. John Porter.

Oration by Rev. Asa Meech, delivered in North Bridgewater, July 4, 1805, in commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Valedictory Sermon. By Rev. Asa Meech, A.M., December 1, 1811. Preached at the North Church in Bridgewater.

MINISTRY OF REV. DANIEL HUNTINGTON.—For a third time this society was called to settle a pastor. Their next minister was Rev. Daniel Huntington, who came from New London, Conn., to North Bridgewater early in the spring of 1812, and, after preaching, a few weeks, received a unanimous call to become their pastor. The following are some of the votes which were passed at the legal meetings of the society.

At a meeting held December 23, 1811, it was “voted that thursday the 19th day of December be kept a Day of fasting and prayer for Divine Direction to a parson to settle with us in the work of the ministry, and that the parish committee apply to Dr. John Reed, Rev. Mr. Strong, and Rev. Mr. Sheldon to assist, and that the committee provide for them.”

March 23, 1812, “Voted to choose a Committee of Seven men to procure a candidate or candidates to supply the pulpit, and made choice of Gideon Howard, esq., Howard Cary, esq., Dea. Ichabod Howard, Abel Kingman, esq., Dea. David Edson, Caleb Howard, esq., and Capt Zachariah Gurney.”

A meeting was held July 13, 1812, “To see if the Parish are united in Mr. Daniel Huntington as a preacher of the Gospell,” it was “voted unanimously in favor of Mr. Daniel Huntington,” “and to use means to procure him to supply the pulpit preparatory to a settlement.” “Voted that the Committee already chosen to perform that Duty use their discretion either to apply personally or by letter.”

August 17, 1812, “Voted to Join with the church to give Mr Huntington a Call to settle with us in the work of the Sacred Ministry”; also “voted to offer him Seven Hundred Dollars as settlement and Seven Hundred dollars as an annual salary, or Seven Hundred and fifty Dollars, to be paid annually so long as he remain our minister.” Capt. Jesse Perkins, Deacon David Edson, Deacan Ichabod Howard, Caleb Howard, esq., Howard Cary, esq., Joseph Silvester, esq., Abel Kingman, esq., were chosen a committee to wait upon Mr. Huntington and make him the above offer, which was in the following words:

To Mr. Daniel Huntington, Candidate for the Sacred Ministry:

SIR,—Whereas the Grate head of the Church in his wise and Righteous Providence has seen fit that this church and Society should be Destitute of a pastor, we are desirous to have the regular administration of gospel ordinances restored to us, and hav-

ing had so much Experience of your good abilities as a gospel preacher, am induced to hope that your labors may be blest among us. We, therefore, members of the fourth church and congregation in Bridgewater, do hereby give you solemn call to settle with us, and take upon you the sacred office of pastor, according to the regular mode practiced in our churches. That you may be more particularly informed of the doings of the parish, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Capt. Jesse Perkins, Dea. David Edson, Dea. Ichabod Howard, Caleb Howard, esq., Howard Cary, esq., Joseph Sylvester, esq., Abel Kingman, esq., will wait upon you with the votes of the parish relative to the encouragement they offer you as an inducement to settle with us in the sacred ministry, and give you such other information as you may desire. Your answer is requested as soon as may be consistent with a full deliberation on so solemn and important a Subject.

Signed by order and in behalf of said Parish.

MOSES CARY, *Moderator.*

JESSE PERKINS, *Parish Clerk.*

BRIDGEWATER, August 17, 1812.

Answer.

To the members of the fourth Church and Society in Bridgewater:

September 14, 1812.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: Having taken into serious and prayerful consideration the invitation Which you have given me to settle among you in the Gospel ministry, together with the offer which accompanies it, viewing almost unanimous expression of your wish and the pecuniary provision which evinces its sincerity, as indicative of the will of our divine Master, who in his providence has brought us together, I have thought it my duty to accede to your proposal, and hold myself in readiness to take upon me the sacred offices of your pastor according to the regular order of church whenever it shall please the great head of the church by the laying on of hands by the Presbytery to put me in trust with the Gospel. With Regard to choice of compensation which was left me by your note, I would inform you that the first offer, viz.: Seven Hundred as a settlement, and Seven Hundred as an annual salary is preferred and accepted.

Yet before the question of my settlement among you is fully concluded, suffer me to present to you a few requests, Which I believe it cannot be incompatible with your interest to grant, and, *First.* It is my wish that for the words 'until it is needful to procure another minister in his room,' which is annexed as a limitation to your offer of a salary, the following may be substituted: 'During his ministry among us,' as the latter expression, it is thought will more safely guard against future misunderstanding. *Second.* I have to request, for the same purpose, that my letter addressed through the hands of Silas Packard, Esq., to the Church and Society, on subjects connected with my proposed settlement, may may be put on record, that I may not be excluded from the society of my friends and relatives, who reside at some distance, nor be debarred such recreations as is necessary to health. I must request the privilege of exemption from parochial duty for three weeks annually. Shall these requests be granted?

Brethren and Friends, I shall cheerfully give myself to the work of the ministry among you, confidently hoping that you will receive me in brotherly love, and con-

stantly exercise towards me that christian tenderness and candor, for which delicacy and responsibility of my situation will so loudly call above all, trusting that you will not cease to supplicate the God of all grace and consolation that he would bless our connection and make it a source of our mutual and everlasting joy.

Your Brother and Servant in Christ,

DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

North Parish, September 14, 1812. "Voted that the ordination be on the last Wednesday in October. Accordingly the Council met on the Twenty-Eighth Day of October, consisting of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., of South Bridgewater; Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater; Rev. James Flint, D.D., of East Bridgewater; Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington; Rev. Jacob Norton, of Weymouth; Rev. Thomas T. Richmond, of Stoughton; Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., of Randolph; Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Joshua Huntington, of Boston; Rev. Abel McEwen, of New London, Conn.; together with their delegates," and he was duly installed as pastor of the "Fourth Church in Bridgewater." Rev. Mr. McEwen preached the sermon from the text, Nehemiah vi. 3: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" Rev. Dr. Griffin offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. Dr. Sanger gave the charge. Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Boston, a brother of the pastorelect, then pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, extended the right hand of fellowship.

Of the success of Rev. D. Huntington's labors among this church and society, we may say that, at the time of his settlement, the parish was just recovering from the effects of an unhappy division. This recovery, of course, was gradual; and the first three years may be considered as occupied in wearing out the prejudices and jealousies thus excited, so that the ordinary means of grace could be profitably used. During this period of time the ways of Zion mourned. In 1812 but one was received into the church on profession, and one in 1813; in 1814, three; in 1815, one; and then came one of God's times to favor Zion. In 1816 seventy-eight were added to the church (a full and interesting account of this revival was published by Rev. Mr. Huntington in the *Boston Recorder*, June 10, 1817), and in 1817 ten more were added as the fruits of the same harvest. During the whole time he remained with this

people, a period of twenty-one years, there were received into the church two hundred and fifty-three members; previous to 1820 there were one hundred and six members admitted. The years 1830, 1831, and 1832 were distinguished by an unusual interest in this church and neighboring churches. During those years eighty-six were added.

And as a consequence of too frequent services in his own and neighboring churches the health of the pastor gradually failed, and he was obliged to resign his pastoral labors, which he did by a letter, which was read to the congregation by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Randolph, March 10, 1833, and calling a meeting on the 19th of the same month to act upon the request. Agreeably to the notification the church met, and Eliphalet Kingman chosen to preside. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington, the subject of the request of the pastor was considered, and after careful inquiry concerning the necessity of the measure proposed, it was "voted, unanimously, that although we most sincerely regret the necessity of the Measure proposed, yet we feel constrained by a sense of Duty to our pastor, and to the cause which both he and we profess to love, to comply with his request;" also made choice of Deacon Silvanus French, Dr. Nathan Perry, and Heman Packard a committee to represent the church before the council, which consisted of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D. D., First Church in Easton; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, First Church in Braintree; Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler, First Church in Abington; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, First Church in Randolph.

This council convened at the house of the pastor, March 27, 1833, Rev. R. S. Storrs moderator, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock scribe. Afterward adjourned to Col. Edward Southworth's hall, where a communication was read, presented from the church and society, in which it was declared that it was with great reluctance they consented to his dismissal, and as an expression for the pastor's ill health, "Voted that he be requested to accept of a liberal donation."

The council, after mature deliberation, voted "that in view of all the circumstances of the case before them they are constrained, with much reluctance, to express their concurrence with the parties in reference to the dismissal of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and do consider his pastoral and ministerial Relation as regularly dissolved according to Ecclesiastical order," and state that,—

The providence of God, that has so clearly indicated this result, is deeply mysterious. When we reflect on the uninterrupted harmony of feeling, and the entire cordiality of the intercourse and co-operation of the pastor and the flock for more than twenty years, and add to this the fact of a constantly strengthening attachment, down to the present time, and also the remembrance of the usual amount of blessing with which the relation now dissolved has been attended, we are constrained to pause in silent wonder, and then exclaim, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight." In pronouncing the relation dissolved, we feel we are but declaring the will of Heaven; and most deeply do we sympathize with Each of the parties in this mutual trial. To the dearly beloved brother, with whom we have so long walked to the house of God in company, and so often taken sweet council, we give a parting hand, with emotions that cannot be uttered. We know him,—we love him; we shall never forget him nor his toils, nor his sorrows, nor his joys, nor his paternal sympathies, nor his rich success in the cause of the Redeemer; and most affectionately do we commend him as a faithful brother, and able minister of the new testament, a strenuous defender of the faith once delivered to the Saints, and an indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. Our prayers will go up to God without ceasing, that he may be fully restored to the services of the Sanctuary, and become the Spiritual father and guide of other hundreds in some other portions of our Zion; and that he may long live, and everywhere enjoy the same hallowed confidence, and full esteem of his brethren, which have been inspired by his uniform course of conduct, in the sphere of action from which he now departs in obedience to the call of Heaven. The brethren of the church and the members of this society will accept the assurance of strong sympathy and unimpaired affection on the part of this council. There is no root of bitterness that has sprung up in an evil hour; it is no diminution of your love; it is no spirit of envy or covetousness that has brought you into your present state of trial. The hand of the Almighty afflicts you; and will you not say, shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil? We know, beloved brethren, that hearts are ready to break, and that your sorrow most of all, lest you should see the face of your beloved pastor no more. But while we cannot chide your tears, nor wonder that you are ready to inquire, Why, Lord? we are bound to say to you, fear not. The same God who gave you the treasure in which you have so long rejoiced still lives, and listens to the sighs and prayers of his people; go to him, and he will sustain and direct and bless you still. The friends of your pastor will be your friends; his brethren will be your brethren; his God will be your God. Live in Love, cherish unity of spirit, and preserve it ever in the bonds of peace. As your sorrows are mutual, so shall be your consolations. As your day is, your strength shall be. And hereafter, when the Son of man shall appear in the clouds of heaven, may you, with your beloved and faithful pastor, and your children of many generations, stand before him, and hear from his lips the blessing, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

RICHARD S. STORRS, *Moderator.*
CALVIN HITCHCOCK, *Scribe.*

A true copy :

HEMAN PACKARD, *Clerk.*

Rev. Mr. Huntington was afterwards settled for several years over the South Congregational Church and Society at Campello.

Rev. Daniel Huntington removed to New London, Conn., and engaged in teaching a private school of young ladies, preaching only occasionally, where he remained till called to settle at Campello, Mass., January 1, 1840.

MINISTRY OF REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON.—Again, after the lapse of twenty-one years, is this society called upon to fill a vacancy in their pulpit, caused by the dismissal of Rev. D. Huntington. March 19, 1833, "Voted to choose a committee of five to supply with preaching," and Darius Littlefield, Heman Packard, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, Lieut. Ephraim Cole, and Deacon Sylvanus French were chosen said committee.

June 13, 1833. At a meeting of the parish, held this day, "Voted to give Rev. William Thompson a call to settle with them as their pastor." Mr. Thompson, however, wishing for time to consider the matter, gave his decision July 24, accepting the invitation of the society, and they "voted to have the ordination September 18, 1833." Afterwards changed to the 17th.

Accordingly, an ecclesiastical council was held at the house of Silas Packard, esq., September 17, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Thompson, which consisted of the following:

Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, of Park Street Church, Boston; Zachariah Gurney, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., West Randolph; Ezekiel French, delegate.

Rev. David Brigham, East Randolph; Ezra Thayer, delegate.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, Union Church, East and West Bridgewater; Samuel Rider, delegate.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Trinitarian Church, Bridgewater; Isaac Fobes, delegate.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, Easton; Giles Randall, delegate.

Rev. John Codman, Dorchester; Deacon Charles Howe, delegate.

Rev. Daniel Huntington, New London, Conn., their former pastor.

The council proceeded to examine the papers as laid before them, and receiving testimonials of Mr. Thompson's church standing and

theological studies, with his approbation to preach the gospel, and examining him as to his views and acquaintance with experimental religion, and becoming fully satisfied with them, it was "voted unanimously to proceed to ordain him."

The following was the order of exercises :

1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, anthem; 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; 4, hymn, "There is a stream, whose gentle flow;" 5, sermon, by Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, of Park Street Church, Boston, text, 2 Cor. ii. 16, "And who is sufficient for these things?" 6, ordaining prayer, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., of Randolph; 7, hymn, tune "Old Hundred":

Great Lord of angels, we adore
 The grace that builds thy courts below;
 And through ten thousand suns of light,
 Stops to regard what mortals do.
 Amidst the wastes of time and death,
 Successive pastors thou dost raise,
 Thy charge to keep, thy house to guide,
 And form a people for thy praise.
 At length, dismissed from feeble clay,
 Thy servants join th' angelic band;
 With them, through distant worlds they fly;
 With them before thy presence stand.
 Oh, glorious hope! oh, blest employ!
 Sweet lenitive of grief and care!
 When shall we reach those radiant courts,
 And all their joy and honor share?
 Yet while these labors we pursue,
 Thus distant from thy heavenly throne,
 Give us a zeal and love like theirs,
 And half their heaven shall here be known.

8, charge to pastor, by Rev. Daniel Huntington; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; 10, address to the church and society, by Rev. Daniel Huntington; 11, anthem, "Let us, with the joyful mind;" 12, concluding prayer, by Rev. David Brigham, of East Randolph; 13, doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;" 14, benediction, by the pastor.

The day was unusually pleasant, and the exercises very interesting and satisfactory to all present.

Mr. Thompson continued with this people but a short time, owing to a pressing call from a new theological seminary at East Windsor, Conn., which he received in September, 1834, and which, after one refusal and another urgent call, he was led to accept, and where he became a "Professor of Biblical Literature," at East Windsor, Conn. The council called for advice in relation to the request of Rev. Mr. Thompson for dismissal, convened at the house of Silas Packard, esq., September 4, 1835, and consisted of the following persons:

Those chosen by the pastor were,—

Rev. John Codman, D. D., of Dorchester; Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., of Newburyport, Mass.; Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., of Salem Street Church, Boston; Rev. Elisha Fisk, of Wrentham, Mass.; Rev. Lyman Matthews, of Braintree.

Those appointed by the church and society were,—

Rev. Warren Fay, D. D., of Charlestown, Mass.; Rev. S. Gile, of Milton; Rev. Jacob Ide, Medway, Mass.; Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Erastus Maltby, of Taunton, Mass.

The claims of the seminary were strongly urged by Rev. Dr. Tyler, president of the institution, in behalf of the trustees, and the claims of the society and church were represented by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., of Randolph, in a very able manner. The council, after considerable discussion and deliberation, "voted that the relation between Rev. William Thompson and the Church be dissolved." The society held a meeting September 5, 1834, and "voted to accept of the report of the Council," which is as follows:

The removal of settled pastors from their charges endangers in a high degree the best interests of the churches, and is not to be encouraged except where circumstances seem clearly and imperiously to demand it. Such circumstances in the present interesting state of the world, when so much is doing for the cause of Christ, must be expected to occur. And when they do, are to be met with a spirit of expanded benevolence, both by churches and their pastors. Especially should this be the case when the Theological Seminaries of our land call upon us for those who, by talent, experience, acquisitions, and, more than all, by practical piety, are needed to instruct those who are to be under shepherds of the flocks of the Redeemer. In yielding up their pastors to such claims, when clearly and affectionately presented, the churches emphatically give, and have given, to them again in full measure, pressed down and running over.

When other pastors sent forth by the instrumentality of him who was once their own, becoming willing and efficient workmen in many parts of the Lord's vineyard, such is the call now made upon this beloved church by one of these institutions, and the council would affectionately suggest that in considering this call it is important that the church should contemplate the relations to the vital interests of the whole of Zion sustained by such seminaries, and reflect also upon the fact that as they are dependent in a great measure on such institutions for faithful workmen, who shall go forth and reap the harvest of the world now white for their entrance, it becomes them to cherish toward them no common interest, but to be ready to sustain them by their most earnest endeavors. Especially should this be the case when it is remembered that the instructors in these seminaries, since they are to teach those who are to be future pastors, should be previously taught themselves in the field of practical labor, and must therefore generally come from our churches. Impressed with such sentiments, this council do advise this church to acquiesce in the late decision of their beloved pastor, and resign him to what he believes to be the call of the great Head of the church.

Some of the council desire it to be stated that they have come to this decision without deciding on the merits of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, but solely on the ground of Mr. Thompson's strong conviction of duty, and would express their opinion that but for such a conviction now publicly and clearly expressed, he might still be more useful in this present sphere of labor. The council recommend that the adoption of this result should be understood by the church and society as dissolving the connection between them and their beloved pastor; and in announcing this result they wish to express their strong sympathy in the self-denial the contemplated separation must cost them, and to assure them of their fervent prayers in their behalf. To this people it may be difficult to resign a pastor to whom their attachment is so strong, and in whom confidence is so entire. This trial seems to be aggravated by dissolving this happy relation so soon after it had been formed. All this the council most deeply feel, yet we confide in God to sustain us and guide you in this day of your affliction. And here our confidence in your future course and prospects is greatly strengthened by a recollection of your unanimity in the changes through which you have passed, while we commend you to the great head of the church, we fervently pray that you may remain of one mind, and soon be perfectly united in another pastor, who shall guide you and your children to that rest where the pain of separation shall be known no more.

JOHN CODMAN, *Moderator.*

ERASTUS MALTBY, *Scribe.*

A true copy of the original result.

ERASTUS MALTBY, *Scribe.*

MINISTRY OF REV. PAUL COUCH.—At a meeting of the society held July 20, 1835, it was "*voted* to unite with the Church in giving Rev. Paul Couch a Call to settle with us in the ministry, not one dissenting vote." Also, "*Voted* that we offer the Rev. Mr. Couch an annual Salary of Seven Hundred and fifty dollars, and also a Gift of One Hundred and fifty dollars."

August 9. "Chose a committee of five to confer with Mr. Couch and agree upon a council. Capt. Jeremiah Beals, Eliphalet Kingman, esq., Jesse Perkins, esq., Nahum Perkins and Deacon Sylvanus French were selected for that purpose, who agreed upon the following persons:

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Trinitarian Church, Bridgewater; Cornelius Holmes, delegate.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, Union Church, East and West Bridgewater; Deacon John Soule, delegate.

Rev. James W. Ward, First Church in Abington; Richard Vining, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, West Randolph; Ezekiel French, delegate.

Rev. David Brigham, East Randolph; Thaddeus French, delegate.

Rev. Erastus Maltby, Trinitarian, Taunton; George B. Atwood, delegate.

Rev. John Codman, Second Congregational Church, Dorchester; Deacon Charles Howe, delegate.

Rev. David Sanford, Dorchester.

Rev. Samuel Gile, D.D., Milton.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., Braintree.

Rev. Daniel Huntington, New London, Conn.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., First Church, Easton; Caleb Pratt, delegate.

Wednesday, October 7, 1835, being the day agreed upon for his installation, Col. Nathan Jones, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, and Jesse Perkins were chosen a committee to make arrangements for that day.

The following was the order of exercises:

1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, anthem, by Haydn,—“Wake the Song of Jubilee;” 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. Erastus Maltby; 4, original hymn, by their former pastor, Rev. D. Huntington:

Herald of our Saviour God,
Welcome, welcome, in his name!
Sound his wondrous grace abroad;
All his boundless love proclaim.

Sinners renewed—lost—defiled,
Shall the joyful news receive:
Cleansed, restored, and reconciled,
Bless his holy name, and live.

To each bruised and bleeding heart,
Gilead's healing balm apply;
Hope to trembling souls impart;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.

Through Emanuel's favored land,
Sound the trump of Jubilee!
Bid the prison-doors expand;
Hail the ransomed captives free;

5, sermon, by Rev. John Codman, D.D.; 6, consecrating prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D.; 7, original hymn, by Rev. D. Huntington:

Ascended Saviour, thee we praise,
For all thy truth and kindness shown,
Accept the honors that we raise,
And smile upon us from thy throne.

A double portion of thy grace
On this thy messenger bestow;
And 'neath the shining of thy face,
Let his with heavenly lustre glow.

Yea, from that glorious throne come
down;

Grant him these num'rous souls to
bear,

Here with thy church vouchsafe to stay,
And let thy constant presence crown
The joys of this auspicious day!

As trophies of his faithful love,—
Seals of his high commission here,—
Gems in his crown of joy above.

Still let our faith expect and prove
Th' exhaustless bounty of thy hand;
And while we taste the richest love,
Our hearts with gratitude expand.

Then to thy great and holy name,
Pastor and flock, through endless days,
Thy truth and mercy shall proclaim,
In rapt'rous songs of grateful praise.

8, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Samuel Gile, of Milton; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Baalis Sanford; 10, address to the church and society, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock; 11, anthem, by Mozart,—“Hallelujah, Amen;”¹ 12, concluding prayer, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay; 13, benediction, by Rev. Paul Couch.

Rev. Mr. Couch continued to preach the gospel to this people in all its simplicity, and with marked ability, freedom and candor,—such as had its desired effect upon the community in which he moved,—till May 8, 1859, when he asked to be relieved from his pastoral labors, which request was granted July 1, 1859, and the estimation in which he was held by his people may be seen in the following resolutions, which were passed by the church at a meeting held on that day:

Resolved, That while in view of the circumstances set forth by our pastor in his communication as the reasons which, in his opinion, render it expedient that he go away, and which have induced him to request his release from his pastoral charge over this church and society and people, we have at a previous meeting, reluctantly recorded our assent to his request. And we esteem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to him, to say that in taking this step we defer to his judgment, and consult his express wishes, and are not led to it by any disaffection on our part.

We still appreciate those traits in his character which, manifested among us, won for him our affection and regard, and we will cheerfully bear testimony, unitedly, to

¹The music on that occasion was conducted by Thomas J. Gurney, and was of the highest order, and the other exercises were highly gratifying to a large and attentive audience.

that high mental culture, that maturity of judgment, that sincerity, earnestness and fearlessness, in declaring from the pulpit the counsels of God; that ready sympathy with the afflicted and sorrowful among his people, and that love and known consistency of his daily life with his office as minister of Christ, which have constrained us always to esteem with respect and reverence his teachings, and to submit with love and confidence to his guidance; and when in the prospect of a speedy separation all these things are vividly brought to mind concerning our beloved pastor, it is not without painful misgivings that we consent to the sundering of those ties which, for the period of twenty-four years, bound him to this church and people.

Resolved, If such separation takes place, we tender our pastor assurances of our wishes and our prayers for his welfare, wherever he may be called to labor, and express the hope that his labors here may prove to him as he goes, and to us who remain, not only a present memory, but, by the grace of God, a means and a pledge of a happy reunion of church and pastor in a better world.

With a view to the dismissal of Mr. Couch, an ecclesiastical council was called for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the request of their pastor for a dissolution of his connection with the church and society, which meeting was held July 19, 1859. The council was as follows:

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; Elisha French, delegate.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; Levi W. Hobart, delegate.

Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., of East Randolph; John Adams, delegate.

After hearing the statement of the pastor requesting his dismissal, and the statements of the church and society, who very reluctantly yielded their assent, the council voted:

That in view of all the circumstances, the strong convictions and preference of the pastor, and the assent, though reluctant, of the church and society, it is expedient that the ministerial and pastoral relation of the Rev. Paul Couch to the First Church and Society in North Bridgewater be dissolved, the dissolution to take effect, or the relation to terminate, the first day of August, 1859.

In coming to this result the council cannot withhold the expression of their deep regret that a connection that has so long existed, been so auspicious to both pastor and people, sealed by effusions of the Eternal Spirit, cemented by mutual affection and esteem, and so productive of permanent good to the cause of truth and the honor of Christ in the world, should be thus sundered. Deeming themselves incompetent to judge of the validity of all the reasons for the course pursued, and trusting much to the sound discretion and judgment of the parties themselves, this council still, in view of all the circumstances, seem constrained to acquiesce in what seems to be the leadings of Providence. This council deeply regret the separation from one whose urbanity, large experience, and Christian kindness and wisdom have ever done so much to

enlighten and cheer ministerial intercourse in all its connections. They therefore commend the Rev. Paul Couch to the churches of Christ, as one rich in ministerial experience, able, gifted, faithful, and beloved, with no blemish on either his Christian or ministerial reputation. This council also commend this dear church for the sacrifice they have made for the cause of truth, and the prosperity of the kingdom of Christ in this place. They commend them for the affection and kindness they have shown to their pastor, their deference to his wishes, their provision for his wants. They would urge them also to a settlement of the gospel ministry among themselves as soon as circumstances will allow it, and to a perseverance in the cause hitherto pursued.

They, finally, deeply sympathize with them in their separation from a pastor that has been so long and so justly respected and beloved, and commend them in their dis-appointment to the care of the Shepherd of Israel.

RICHARD S. STORRS, *Moderator.*

EZEKIEL RUSSELL, *Scribe.*

A true copy of the doings of the council.

E. RUSSELL, *Scribe.*

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, July 19, 1859.

Rev. Mr. Couch preached his farewell discourse July 31, 1859.

On Monday evening following a large number of the society and friends came together in the vestibule of the church for the purpose of presenting him and his family tokens of their regard to them. A gold watch and one hundred dollars in money were presented to Mr. Couch, a silver goblet and a set of spoons to Mrs. Couch, and a splendid guitar to their daughter, Miss Harriet E. Couch, who had sung in their choir for many years.

From North Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Couch removed to North Cambridge, Mass., where he received an invitation to preach. Here also the people had taken possession of the house he was to occupy by stocking it with a year's supply of provisions.

Rev. Paul Couch was born in Newburyport, June 21, 1803; attended the public schools of his native town till the age of sixteen years, attending one year a private academy; entered the Freshman class in Dartmouth College, N. H., 1820; graduated in 1823; studied three years in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.; commenced preaching in the fall of 1826; first ordained at West Newbury, Mass., in March, 1827; married Miss Harriet Tyler, of Griswold, Conn., May 28, 1827; settled at Bethlehem, Conn., in 1829; left there in 1834, and was installed in North Bridgewater in October, 1835, and dismissed at his own request, after a service of twenty-four years, in 1859. Since

that time he has preached at North Cambridge, Mass., and other places.

In 1863 Mr. Couch removed to Stonington, Conn., where he preached till the weight of years admonished him that he must yield to the wishes of his family, that it was not prudent to longer remain in active service. He accordingly tendered his resignation to the church and society, where he had labored for twenty-four years so pleasantly and successfully, on the 18th day of January, 1887, at the age of eighty-four years, having been preaching for more than sixty years.

Mr. Couch was far above the average as a preacher; as a pastor, faithful and devoted, while his benign presence was a blessing and benediction in every home. But devoted and faithful as he was to his sacred calling, he was also a man of affairs, taking a deep and intelligent interest in all that concerned the welfare of the State and nation. During his entire ministry he was a bold and fearless advocate of the cause of temperance, and was an uncompromising champion of the cause of freedom and human rights, at a time when to be such was unpopular if not positively dangerous, and so deep an interest did he take in matters of public concern that the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, selected him to represent them in the Massachusetts Legislature in the years 1856 and '57, where he made a record creditable to himself as well as to his constituents. He was also sent as representative to the Connecticut Legislature from the town of Griswold in 1869.

The life of Mr. Couch was that of a scholar and Christian gentleman, and his mental vision was preserved in its undivided strength even to old age, and his strong grasp of social, civil, and spiritual problems was a bright example to younger men, while his profound piety was serene and childlike.

Mr. Couch died March 7, 1891, and his funeral attended from the Congregational church in Mystic, Conn., on Wednesday, March 11th, 1891, and his remains were buried in the beautiful Elm Grove Cemetery by the side of his beloved wife who passed away in August, 1874.

They had seven children, viz.:

Hon. Joseph James, son of Rev. Paul and Harriet (Tyler) Couch, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 24, 1828, married Mary B.

Anthony, June 24, 1852. He graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and became an inventor in Boston, and was connected with the Boston *Advertiser*, *Traveller*, and other papers. He resided in Philadelphia, Pa., two years, introducing sewing machines. He was the inventor of the famous "Steam Rock Drill," and may be said to be the father of the system of rock drilling by steam. In 1852 he removed to New York city to introduce his drilling machines, and has for a long time been special deputy collector, inspector, naval officer, and has held the position of special deputy collector under Collectors Barney, Draper, King, Smyth, Grinnell, Murphy, Arthur, Merritt, Robertson, Hedden, Magone, Erhardt, Fassett, Francis and Hendricks.

John Paul Couch, another son, is in the sub-treasury of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

Ebenezer Couch is postmaster at Mystic, Conn.

Publications of Rev. Paul Couch—Two sermons, preached December 23, 1849. Published by Damrell & Moore, Boston, 1849.

Temperance sermons on different occasions.

Sermon preached at the funeral of Rev. Daniel Thomas, former pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Abington, on Friday, January 8, 1847. Published by T. R. Marvin, 1847.

Sermon preached in the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn., August 6, 1863, on national thanksgiving.

MINISTRY OF REV. NATHANIEL B. BLANCHARD.—Immediately after the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Couch, an invitation was given to Rev. N. B. Blanchard, a native of Abington, Mass., who had been preaching for three years at Plymouth, to supply their pulpit for one year, commencing the first Sabbath in August, 1859. After this term had expired they had become so attached to him as a preacher, and finding him to be a man of ability, he received a call June 12, 1861, to settle with them as their pastor; which call he accepted August 4, 1861, and was installed September 18, 1861. The council consisted of Rev. T. Stowe, of New Bedford; Rev. Henry B. Hooker, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; Rev. H. D. Walker, of Abington; Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church in North Bridgewater; Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of East Randolph; Rev. James P. Terry, of South

Weymouth. After the business meeting and examination of the papers of the pastor elect, the council proceeded to the services of installation, commencing at one and a half o'clock, P. M., with the following order of exercises: 1, voluntary; 2, reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Mr. Stowe; 3, hymn; 4, sermon, by Rev. Dr. Hooker, D.D.; 5, installing prayer by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D.; 6, anthem; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. H. D. Walker; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Charles L. Mills; 9, charge to the people, by Rev. S. G. Dodd; 10, prayer, by R. J. P. Terry; 11, hymn; 12, benediction by the pastor. The sermon on this occasion is said to have been an able and interesting exposition of the relations of the gospel of Christ to the human conscience, and the other services were of an interesting nature. Mr. Blanchard continued his labors of love to this people until the month of August, 1862, when, his health failing, he relinquished his labors for a season to travel, that he might recover. He was on his way to Plymouth, N. H., stopping at Concord, N. H., became worse, and there died August 7, 1862. His remains were brought to his church, where funeral services were attended by Rev. H. D. Walker, of East Abington, August 9; and afterwards his body was taken to Edgartown for burial.

At a meeting of the church, held soon after the funeral, the following resolutions were passed, expressive of their feelings at his decease:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, by his inscrutable Providence, has removed from us our beloved pastor, Rev. Nathaniel B. Blanchard, by death,—

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the great loss we have sustained by being deprived of his instructive, faithful, earnest, and zealous ministrations; that we received him as a man after God's own heart; that we loved him as our pastor and our friend; and we would honor his memory as that of one endeared to us by the most holy associations.

Resolved, That in all the civil and social relations, while he sustained the dignity of his profession and sacred office, Mr. B., by the grace and urbanity of his demeanor, won the respect and affectionate regard of all the members of the community in which he moved.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his family in this the sad hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *North Bridgewater Gazette*, and also a copy of the same be sent to the widow of the deceased.

HENRY HOWARD, *Clerk*.

Rev. Nathaniel Bailey Blanchard was born in Abington, Mass., July 16, 1827. In 1848 he became a member of the Congregational Church in East Abington; in 1853 graduated at Amherst College; in 1855 he completed his theological course at Bangor, Me.; July 15, 1856, he was ordained to the Christian ministry of Edgartown, Mass. While at this place he was married. He became a pastor of the Pilgrim Church in Plymouth, Mass., where he remained three years. On September 18, 1861, he was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater. He was a man universally loved and respected wherever he went, and from his youth was a thoughtful boy, with high aims and noble purposes, faithful in all the minor duties, and true in all the social and fraternal relations. He made the most of his opportunities, entering with a heart full of zeal and love upon his work,—his joy of preaching Christ. Sincerity, kindness, and the constraining love of Christ shone forth in all his walk.

MINISTRY OF REV. EDWARD L. CLARK.—After the decease of Rev. Mr. Blanchard, the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, among whom was Mr. Clark. At a meeting of the First Congregational Church, held April 11, 1863, it was unanimously voted to give Mr. Edward L. Clark a call to become their pastor; which call he accepted, and was installed September 22, 1863.

The following churches were invited to the installation of Rev. Mr. Clark, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church, Brockton: Rev. Samuel H. Lee, pastor; David Howard, delegate.

South Congregational Church, Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; George Sawyer, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Rev. E. Douglas, pastor.

Union Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor; Galen R. Richards, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Ebenezer Drake, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Ebenezer Allen, M.D., delegate.

Second Church of Randolph: Rev. S. G. Dodd, pastor; Deacon T. W. Whiting, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; Deacon Moses French, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. Frederick R. Abbie, pastor; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: William P. Cottrell, delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Levi Reed, delegate.

Second Church of Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; William Dyer, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth: Rev. S. H. Hayes, pastor; Benjamin Ells, delegate.

South Church of Braintree: Rev. L. R. Eastman, pastor; Paul Wild, delegate.

First Church of Braintree: Deacon Elias Hayward, delegate.

Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline: Rev. J. Lewis Diman, pastor; Deacon John N. Turner, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Somerville: Rev. David Temple Packard, pastor; Deacon Jesse Lovett, delegate.

Park Street Church of Boston: Rev. Andrew L. Stone, pastor; Martin L. Keith, delegate.

Second Church of Dorchester: Rev. James H. Means, pastor; Stephen Wales, delegate.

The following ministers were present by special invitation:

Rev. Paul Couch, of Jewett City, Conn.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton, Mass.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater, Mass.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree, Mass.

Rev. David Brigham, of Fall River, Mass.

After a careful examination of the papers that had passed between Mr. Clark and the church and society, and finding them satisfactory, the council proceeded to examine the candidate, closely interrogating him in regard to his religious experience, and becoming fully satisfied, "voted to proceed to the services of installation," which were in the following order:

1, introductory prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello; 2, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Ebenezer Douglas, Bridgewater; 3, singing 518th hymn of the Psalmist; 4, sermon, Rev. A. L. Stone, of Park Street Church, Boston; 5, anthem, by the choir; 6, installing

prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. J. Lewis Diman of Brookline, Mass.; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Samuel H. Lee, of the Porter Church; 9, address to the people, by Rev. Paul Couch, of Jewett City, Conn., their former pastor; 10, concluding prayer, by Rev. D. Temple Packard, of Somerville, Mass.; 11, singing 117th Psalm; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Edward L. Clark was born in Nashua, N. H., February 3, 1838; fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1858; spent one year traveling through Egypt, Palestine, and other ancient places in the Holy Land; studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary; graduated 1862; was organized as chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with whom he remained one year; afterwards settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater, September 22, 1863.

Mr. Clark continued to preach to this people with faithfulness and fidelity for nearly three years, when his impaired health caused him to send to the church and society the following letter of resignation:

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, June 17, 1866.

To the First Congregational Church:

DEAR BRETHREN—Believing that the providence of God has indicated by my health that the time has come for me to resign the care of the society, I desire you to unite with me in calling a council during the first week in July to advise in this matter.

With the most fervent prayer for your continued prosperity, I remain your affectionate pastor,

EDWARD L. CLARK.

The council called to dismiss the Rev. Edward L. Clark were as follows:

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. J. V. Hilton, pastor; Abel W. Kingman, M. D., delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Zenas Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Ebenezer Alden, M. D., delegate.

First Church of Abington: John Newton Noyes, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. H. L. Edwards, pastor; Dean Spencer Vining, delegate.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree, Mass.

After a careful examination of the position of pastor and people, the council came to the following resolution:

While the Council deem it advisable that the connection which has so happily subsisted between the parties who called us should be dissolved, they come to this conclusion with sentiments of deep regret. It appears that the services of the Pastor, both in the pulpit and in every other department of Pastoral duty, have been increasingly satisfying to the people of his charge from the beginning, and that to many of them he has become especially beloved by reason of the success with which, during the latter part of his ministry, the Holy Spirit has attended his preaching. The council recommend him to the fellowship of the churches, and tender him their devout wishes that his health may be restored, and that he may be permitted for many years to labor successfully in the Lord's Vineyard. Also sympathizing with this beloved church and people, the council commend them to the Divine Shepherd that he preserve their unity and peace, and in due time give them a Pastor after his own heart.

H. L. EDWARDS, *Scribe*.

JONAS PERKINS, *Moderator*.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, July 2, 1886.

The church was now without a pastor, and the Rev. James Wilson Ward, jr., was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year, from December 9, 1866, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per year. Mr. Ward preached to this people during the term above named, and became much endeared to them, and on the 6th of December, 1867, it was voted by the parish to extend a call to him to become their pastor, which was declined.

On the 5th of December the following resolutions were placed on record as a token of the regard in which he was held by them as a preacher, viz.:

Resolved, That Rev. James W. Ward, jr., who has filled the office of pastor to this church for the past year, has shown himself a man of superior ability, ardent piety, and unquestionable Christian character, and worthy of the unlimited confidence and regard of this church, and we sincerely regret and deplore the necessity of a separation.

Various preachers were heard during the year, and on the 3d of January, 1868, the society extended a call to Rev. Edson Rogers, who had supplied the pulpit for four Sabbaths, to become their pastor. This call was declined, and after hearing other candidates the church and society united in giving a call to Rev. Henry A. Stevens.

MINISTRY OF REV. HENRY A. STEVENS.—Mr. Stevens was called to settle with them as their pastor, with a salary of two thousand dollars, which was accepted, May 14, 1868, and Deacon John W. Kingman, Jonas R. Perkins, esq., and John T. Burke were chosen a committee on the part of the church, and Edward Southworth, jr., Deacon Joel T. Packard, and Samuel McLaughlin were chosen on the part of the society, to make arrangements for a council.

A mutual council was held June 24, 1868, the following churches having been invited to participate in the installation services on that occasion, viz.:

Old South Church of Boston: Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D., pastor; F. D. Allen, delegate.

First Trinitarian Congregational Church of Medford: Rev. J. T. McCollom, pastor; Deacon Samuel Train, delegate.

Old South Church of Reading, Mass.: Ambrose Kingman, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater, Mass.: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon George W. Holmes, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Daniel Reed, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Adelbert F. Keith, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Waquoit Congregational Church of Falmouth, Mass.: Rev. David Brigham, acting pastor.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook, Mass.: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; E. E. Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Randolph, Mass.: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

Also present by invitation: Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater.

The usual proceedings of councils in the examination of the candidate, the call, etc., having been concluded, they were deemed highly satisfactory, and the following programme for the services of installation was made, viz.:

1, Reading of Scriptures and prayer, Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 2, sermon, Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D.; 3, installing prayer, Rev. David Brigham; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. Horace D. Walker; 5, right hand of fellowship, Rev. Charles W. Wood; 6, address to the people, Rev. J. T. McCollom; 7, concluding prayer, Rev. Jonas Perkins; 8, benediction by the pastor.

Charles W. Wood, moderator; J. C. Larrabee, scribe.

March 13, 1874. Previous to this date the church had been called the "First Congregational Church, North Bridgewater." At a meeting held this day it was voted to petition for a change of name to "Brockton."

The committee of the church calling a council were Joel T. Packard, Joseph Smith, Francis B. Gardner, April 27, 1874.

May 8, 1874. A meeting of the council was held in the vestry to advise about the dismissal of Rev. H. A. Stevens.

The following churches were invited and represented, viz.:

Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon E. Drake, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church: Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, pastor; Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

South Church, Campello: Rev. C. W. Wood, delegate.

First Church, Abington: Rev. G. E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon J. A. King, delegate.

Central, Bridgewater: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; A. M. Hayward, delegate.

Church in Randolph: Rev. John C. Larrabee, pastor; Deacon Joseph Graham, delegate.

Rev. C. W. Wood, moderator; R. G. S. McNeille, scribe.

After the usual hearing before councils on both sides, they retired, and reported their decision as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we accede to the request of Rev. H. A. Stevens for dismissal from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church."

Rev. C. W. Wood, Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, and Rev. H. D. Walker were requested to put in form the result of the council, as follows:

In coming to this conclusion (to wit, advising the dismissal of Bro. Stevens) we desire to express our deep regret at the necessity which exists for dissolving the relation with the first church in Brockton. We recognize his pastorate as having been eminently successful, and are happy to know of the high respect and deep affection felt

towards him on the part of the church and parish, as has been expressed by their representative in their behalf. We commend Bro. Stevens to the churches of Christ as an eminently faithful, earnest, and successful minister of the Gospel, and trust Providence may prepare for him in the future even a larger field for successful ministration. We are compelled to express our regret that his health has been put in jeopardy by parochial work outside of his parish, and while we commend his large-hearted kindness and sympathy in ministering to the sick and afflicted, we recognize the labor which has exhausted his strength has been largely in behalf of those who are not attendants upon church, nor respectors of God's ordinances. He has been at once a pastor to his large church and a missionary without compensation to his town, and on the part of ourselves, his associates in labor, of our neighboring churches, we regret exceedingly that so kind a friend and faithful co-worker should feel obliged to remove from our neighborhood.

We sympathize with the church in the loss of one so deeply endeared to their hearts, and trust that providence will enable them speedily to unite in the choice of another husbandman of Christ who shall successfully enter into his labors.

CHARLES W. WOOD, *Moderator*.

R. G. S. McNEILLE, *Scribe*.

Various ministers were heard after the pulpit became vacant for over one year. On the 17th of March, 1875, a call was extended to Rev. F. A. Warfield, then of Greenfield, Mass., to become their pastor, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars yearly. To this invitation to settle Mr. Warfield returned a negative reply.

MINISTRY OF REV. ELBRIDGE P. McELROY.—July 23, 1875. The parish voted to unite with the church in extending a call to Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and Mr. McElroy was installed on the 15th day of October, 1875, by a mutual council met for that purpose. The following churches composed the council, viz. :

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton : Rev. R. S. G. McNeille, pastor ; Henry W. Robinson, delegate.

First Church of Randolph : Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Second Congregational Church of South Weymouth : Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor ; Deacon Jason Holbrook, delegate.

Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater : Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor ; H. D. Sanford, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton : Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor ; Deacon Nathaniel Gray, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon H. A. Noyes, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. L. H. Frary, pastor; Josiah Perkins, delegate.

Evangelical Church of Brighton: Rev. Henry A. Stevens, pastor; George S. Conner, delegate.

Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook: Deacon Newton White, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. L. S. Woodsworth, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, esq., delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. Philander Thurston, pastor; T. F. Clary, delegate.

Congregational Church of East Weymouth: Deacon Edwin Howard, delegate; and Rev. David Brigham and Rev. Baalis Sanford.

The council met agreeable to the call, and the usual examination of the pastor, and the council finding everything satisfactory, the following order of exercises was agreed upon, viz.: 1, reading of the doings of the council by the scribe; 2, invocation, by Rev. Philander Thurston; 3, anthem, "And many people shall go and say;" 4, scripture lesson, by Rev. L. S. Woodworth; 5, hymn 985, sung by congregation; 6, prayer of installation, by Rev. David Brigham; 7, fellowship of the churches, by Rev. R. S. G. McNeille; 8, anthem, "Great and marvelous;" 9, charge to the pastor, by Rev. H. D. Walker; 10, address to the people, Rev. Henry A. Stevens; 11, hymn 1151, by the choir; 12, concluding prayer, by George F. Stanton; 13, doxology, by the congregation; 14, benediction, by the pastor.

J. C. Larrabee, moderator; George E. Freeman, scribe.

Mr. McElroy preached to this church for two years, till October 7, 1877, at which time he sent his resignation to the church and society, to take effect December 31 following. The estimation in which he was held by the people of his charge, both in church and society, may be best seen in the following testimonials:

At a meeting of the First Church, held October 18, 1877, it was voted to accept the resignation of Rev. E. P. McElroy.

In accepting the resignation of our Pastor, the Rev. E. P. McElroy, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his consistent and persistent labors of the past two years to advance the spiritual interests of this church. We also recognize in his earn-

est endeavors to interest the children and direct their steps to the Saviour in the spirit of the Master, and in all his labors for the oppressed and the fallen we feel that he has followed closely in the footsteps of the Master, and wherever he may be called to labor, we pledge him our sympathies and our prayers.

F. B. GARDNER, *Clerk.*

November 5, 1877. At a meeting of the First Congregational Parish in Brockton, held this day, the following resolutions were passed :

Our beloved Pastor, Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted by the Parish,

Resolved, That while we unwillingly acknowledge the necessity, and reluctantly admit the expediency of dissolving this connection, this parish recognizes with pleasure the indefatigable industry and zealous activity of Mr. McElroy in every movement for promoting the morality and well-being of this community, and that it entertains unlimited confidence in his integrity and pure Christian character.

Resolved, That Mr. McElroy has been an earnest and efficient preacher of the truths of the Gospel, and will be followed wherever Providence may lead him with grateful interest, and our hearts desire that he may find a wide, congenial field, where he may enjoy the fruits of his labors, and the unalloyed satisfaction of reaping the harvest of a successful ministry.

JONAS R. PERKINS,
WILLIAM A. SANFORD,
FRANCIS B. GARDNER,

Committee.

Pursuant to letters missive from the First Congregational Church, Brockton, an ecclesiastical council convened in the vestry of the church December 31, at two and a half o'clock P. M.

The council was composed of the following churches represented by pastors and delegates, viz.:

Central Square Church, Bridgewater : Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor ; Zebulon Pratt, delegate.

First Church, Abington : Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor ; Philip Trufant, delegate.

South Congregational Church, Campello : Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor ; N. H. Washburn, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church : George C. Cary, delegate.

First Church, Randolph : Rev. J. C. Larabee, pastor ; John Wales, delegate.

H. D. Walker was chosen moderator, and J. C. Larabee, scribe.

After the letters of resignation and recommendation were read the council retired, and

Voted, to advise the dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between the Rev. E. P. McElroy and the First Church and Society in Brockton. In coming to this conclusion we yield reluctantly to the pressure of circumstances and exceedingly regret the necessity for a separation so shortly after the union of pastor and people was formed. We very heartily commend our Bro. McElroy to the churches of our order as one possessing many excellent qualifications for the work of the ministry. We believe his pastorate in Brockton has been marked by great earnestness, enthusiasm, and self-denying efforts, warm sympathies, and fidelity in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The resolutions on the records of both church and parish show such a high estimate of Bro. McElroy in every relation that our sorrow at the separation is mingled with wonder that there should be the necessity which both parties seem to feel. We sympathize the more deeply with both, and commend Bro. McElroy to our churches as a minister worthy of all regard. We express, also, our hope that this church and people may soon have in his place one who will as faithfully, earnestly, and to their acceptance fulfill here his ministry.

H. D. WALKER, *Moderator*.

J. C. LARRABEE, *Scribe*.

The church did not remain long without a pastor, as we find by the following record :

February 19, 1878, "*Voted*, that the parish unite with the church in extending a call to Rev. H. L. Kelsey to become their Pastor."

To this call an affirmative reply was made to the church, dated Hollis, N. H., March 7, 1878, and a council was invited to install Mr. Kelsey on the 3d day of April, 1878.

Pursuant to letters missive from the First Congregational Church of Brockton, convening an ecclesiastical council to review their proceedings in calling the Rev. H. L. Kelsey to become their pastor, the council convened at the First Congregational Church, April 3, 1878, at 10.15 A. M.

Rev. H. D. Walker chosen moderator, and Rev. John Herbert, of Stoughton, scribe.

Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor ; C. D. Copeland, delegate, Bridgewater.

Rev. John Herbert, pastor ; Ebenezer Drake, delegate, Stoughton.

Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor ; George Sawyer, delegate, Campello.

Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor ; Norton Pratt, delegate, South Weymouth.

Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor ; Warren Belcher, delegate, Randolph.

Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor ; Elijah Faunce, delegate, Abington.

Rev. D. W. Richardson, pastor; Stephen Harlow, delegate, East Bridgewater.

Simeon Packard, delegate, Porter Church, Brockton.

Rev. Reuen Thomas, Ph.D., pastor; Martin Kingman, delegate, Brookline.

After the usual examination and the statements of Mr. Kelsey, the council retired, and voted the same were satisfactory, and the following were the order of exercises at the service in the afternoon at two o'clock, viz :

1, Prayer and Scripture lesson, Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 2, sermon, by Rev. Reuen Thomas, Ph.D., of Brookline; 3, prayer of installation, Rev. George F. Stanton; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. H. D. Walker; 5, fellowship of the churches, Rev. L. S. Woodworth; 6, address to the people, Rev. George E. Freeman; 7, benediction, by the pastor.

By vote of the parish passed September 2, 1878, soon after the settlement of and during the pastorate of Mr. Kelsey, they erected a parsonage house on Prospect Street, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

On the 13th of June, 1882, Rev. Mr. Kelsey tendered his resignation.

In accordance with letters missive from the First Congregational Church in this city to the Porter and South Congregational Churches of Brockton, the Central Square Church of Bridgewater, the First Congregational Church of Randolph, and Congregational Churches in Braintree and South Braintree, the pastors and delegates from the above list of churches convened in mutual council, Tuesday, September 5, 1882, to consider and confirm the action of the First Church and Parish in accepting the resignation of Rev. H. L. Kelsey as their pastor. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. J. C. Bodwell, of Bridgewater, as moderator, and Rev. Edwin Smith, of South Braintree, scribe. After prayer by the moderator, the pastor's letter of resignation and the records of the votes of church and parish accepting the same were read by Hon. J. R. Perkins, chairman of the church committee. A brief verbal statement was added by Rev. H. L. Kelsey, giving some of the reasons that have induced him to ask a release from his charge, after which the council retired for deliberation. The official "result" of their doings is embodied in the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the judgment of this council the said pastoral relation between Rev. H. L. Kelsey and the First Congregational Church and Society of Brockton should be dissolved, the same to end Sept. 30, 1882.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the necessity laid upon us to concur in the action of the pastor and people, it is at the same time the source of great satisfaction to us that the reasons for this action are such as in no way militate against the Christian character or ministerial faithfulness of the pastor.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily recommend the Rev. H. L. Kelsey to the churches as a brother beloved, who holds our entire confidence, and as an able and devoted minister of the gospel.

Resolved, That the action of the council is taken with the hope that the parish will deal generously with the retiring pastor, allowing him the use of the parsonage at least till November 1st.

Resolved, That we also express our interest in and sympathy for this ancient church and society, and earnestly hope and pray that the great Head of the Church may not leave them long without an under-shepherd. To this end we most affectionately recommend that this church study earnestly the ways of peace and harmony among themselves, and that they be prepared to enter with unity of purpose and to co-operate faithfully with the pastor whom God shall send.

Rev. Mr. Kelsey soon after removed to Suffield, Conn.

MINISTRY OF REV. GEORGE E. MARTIN. — On the 12th of July, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. George E. Martin, of Brattleboro, Vt., to settle with them in the gospel ministry. To this invitation a favorable response was received, and arrangements for a council for the purpose of installation were made, and, pursuant to letters missive, an ecclesiastical council was called to meet October 11, 1883.

On that day the following churches were represented, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, esq., delegate.

Central Church of Worcester: Rev. Daniel Merriman, D.D., pastor; Deacon E. H. Sanford, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. B. M. Frink, pastor; Horace Reed, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton: Rev. Heman Packard De Forest, pastor; E. E. Richards, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor; Albert G. Boyden, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Edmund White, delegate.



J. J. Guiver, M.D.

After the usual hearing and examinations the following order of exercises were made: 1, reading of minutes, by scribe; 2, introductory reading of Scriptures, by Rev. B. M. Frink; 3, sermon, by Rev. John E. Todd, D.D; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. Daniel Merriman, D.D.; 5, right hand of fellowship, Rev. F. A. Warfield; 6, charge to people, J. C. Larrabee; 7, prayer, by Rev. John T. Blades; 8, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Daniel Merriman, moderator; Rev. H. P. De Forest, scribe.

A meeting of the church was held July 24, 1884, to consider the letter of resignation from Rev. George E. Martin, Deacon Joel T. Packard presiding. After a brief discussion the church chose Dr. S. J. Gruver, W. A. Sanford, and Jonas R. Perkins a committee to join with the parish in calling a council for the purpose of dismissing Mr. Martin, and a vote passed unanimously that his resignation be accepted.

The following resolutions, presented by Dr. Gruver, were unanimously accepted:

Resolved, Although we regret sincerely, for the church's interest, Brother Martin's decision to assume work in another field, and believe that such action will, for a while at least, be a serious detriment to our church, yet we believe that Mr. Martin conscientiously sees a larger duty in the church which calls him from us, with prayer that the Head of the Church may bless him and us and the church to which he goes. In this decision we herewith, and in this spirit, accept his resignation.

Resolved, That Rev. G. E. Martin is a man of Christian principles sustained by Christian life, a studious and able preacher of the word.

The council met agreeably to notification, Monday afternoon, July 30, 1884.

The following were the churches represented in the council for his dismission. viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Middleboro': Rev. D. T. Prentice, pastor.

A presentation to the council of Mr. Martin's letter of resignation and the records of the action taken by the church in relation thereto having

been made, Mr. Martin gave a somewhat detailed statement of the circumstances attending the call from St. Louis, and of the reasons which finally led him to accept the same. This statement made it so apparent to the council that Mr. Martin was following marked Providential leadings in deciding to remove to St. Louis, that no room was left for argument, and the council unanimously "voted to ratify the course pursued by him and the church, and to grant the letter of dismission."

They also adopted the following minute :

In coming to this conclusion we desire to express our sincere conviction that the circumstances which have led to the resignation of Brother Martin have been entirely unsought by him, and have been urged upon his consideration by very marked Providences to which we feel compelled to yield our judgment in the case.

We desire here to record our warm appreciation of the Christian spirit our brother has manifested in the trying position in which he has been placed. We further express our most thorough endorsement of the good work Brother Martin has been permitted to accomplish during his brief pastorate in this church. As an attractive preacher, a devoted pastor, a warm-hearted workman in the Lord's vineyard, we most heartily commend him to the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ. We give him our best wishes and earnest prayers for abundant success in his new field of labor.

To the church in their unexpected trial we extend our most sincere sympathy, rejoicing in the spirit of love with which they have met this trying event, praying that the Lord may comfort them in this experience, sanctify them by it, and speedily unite them in the choice of another pastor.

J. C. LARRABEE, *Moderator*.

D. T. PRENTICE, *Scribe*.

Rev. George E. Martin, son of George Henry and Sarah (Hopkins) Martin, was born in Norwich, Conn., January 27, 1851; fitted for college at the Norwich Free Academy; graduated at Yale College, 1872; taught school from 1872 to 1875; studied in Yale Theological Seminary from 1875 to 1878, graduating in 1878. In July, the same year, he received a call from the Central Congregational Church of Brattleboro', Vt., and was settled July 9, 1879; also chaplain of the Brattleboro' Insane Asylum; remained till October 1, 1883. In September, 1883, the First Congregational Church of Brockton, Mass., gave him a call to become their pastor, and he was duly installed October 11, 1883; dismissed September 1, 1884; received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1884, to which place he removed the 1st of September following.

From July, 1884, to May, 1885, the church was dependent upon a supply for the pulpit.

MINISTRY OF REV. DOUGLAS CARLISLE.—A call was extended to Rev. Douglas Carlisle, of Clarksburg, W. Va., to become their pastor, which he accepted, and a mutual council was held on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1885, for the purpose of ordination and installation. The council was composed as follows, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor; Augustus T. Jones, delegate.

South Congregational Church: Rev. J. T. Blades, pastor; Preston B. Keith, delegate.

First Congregational Church, Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Deacon Edmund White, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. C. L. Rotch, pastor; Nathaniel Gay, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. R. W. Haskins, pastor; Henry A. Noyes, delegate.

Congregational Church of Whitman: Rev. Samuel Bell, pastor; Deacon W. R. Vining, delegate.

Congregational Church of Rockland: Rev. R. L. G. Ferris, pastor; Deacon R. J. Loud, delegate.

Union Congregational Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. Perley M. Griffin; Hon. James Sidney Allen, delegate.

Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor; Albert G. Boyden, delegate.

Congregational Church of (Scotland) Bridgewater: Rev. Charles W. Wood, the former pastor at the church at Campello; S. W. Richmond, delegate.

Congregational Church in North Middleboro: Rev. D. T. Prentice, pastor; Deacon A. Pratt, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton. E. E. Richards, delegate.

North Congregational Church of New Bedford: Rev. A. H. Heath, pastor.

Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, of Dover, N. H.

Mr. Quint was chosen moderator, with Rev. R. W. Haskins, of Abington, scribe.

After the usual examination of the pastor, the council finding everything satisfactory, the following exercises took place :

Invocation by Rev. C. L. Rotch ; reading of the minutes of the council by the scribe ; anthem ; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Samuel Bell ; ordaining prayer, by Rev. J. C. Larrabee ; charge to the pastor, by Rev. A. H. Quint ; address to the people, by Rev. A. H. Heath ; hymn ; concluding prayer by Rev. John T. Blades ; benediction by the pastor.

Mr. Carlisle preached to this people in a very acceptable manner for about two years, during which time his people became warmly attached to him as a pastor, and the estimation in which he was held by them may best be seen in the accompanying resolutions, which were passed without a dissenting voice.

In the early part of 1887 the health of Mr. Carlisle having rendered it imprudent for him to continue longer to perform the duties as pastor, he sent his letter of resignation to the church, dated February 26, 1887. The letter was read from the pulpit March 20, and a meeting was held soon after to act upon the same and to make arrangements for a council. His resignation was accepted, and the following resolutions passed unanimously :

WHEREAS, Rev. Douglas Carlisle has tendered to this church and parish the resignation of his office as pastor and teacher, and has in a frank and manly way presented his reasons therefor, plainly indicating that such a course is imperatively demanded ; and

WHEREAS, The church has accepted such resignation, and taken such action as is necessary to terminate this relation ; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we feel compelled to consent to the severing of the tie that has been constantly gaining strength during the two years just passed. We believe that God, who has known and cared for this church since its foundation, sent this pastor to us at just the right time ; and although we do not clearly see all the reasons, we as truly believe the same unchanging God is saying to him now, "Go."

Resolved, That we tender to our brother our sympathy, and would not willingly add to his sorrow by useless regrets at the necessity of leaving this, his first people ; and we are glad that we can congratulate him that God seems to have opened a way for him at once to continue in his chosen work of preaching the Gospel of Christ.

Resolved, That Mr. Carlisle has proved himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed ;" that as our pastor he has given to us a pure gospel, and it will ever be a source of satisfaction that we have been privileged to listen to his teachings. Would to God the pulpits of our land were all occupied by men with as pure hearts, as clear heads, and as bold a spirit.

Resolved, That as his first people we shall ever claim an interest in him and his companion, and pray that their Massachusetts born boy may grow to manhood blessed of God and a blessing to his parents.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Carlisle, and that they also be placed upon the church record.

Agreeably to the request of the pastor, the church joined in calling a council for the dismissal of Rev. D. Carlisle, which was composed of the following members, viz. :

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor.

South Congregational Church (Campello): Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

Congregational Church of Whitman: Rev. Samuel Bell, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. R. W. Haskins, pastor; Deacon J. L. Nash, delegate.

Evangelical Church of Quincy: Rev. Edward Norton.

First Congregational Church, Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Deacon R. T. Mann, delegate.

A true copy of doings of the council.

REV. J. C. LARRABEE, *Moderator*.

REV. R. W. HASKINS, *Scribe*.

Rev. Douglas Carlisle was born in Clarksburgh, W. Va., April 1, 1860. Graduated at Park College, Allegheny City, Pa. Ordained and installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church, Brockton, May 7, 1885. Dismissed May 1, 1887.

MINISTRY OF REV. LOUIS VAN ETEN PRICE.—The church was without a pastor till May, 1888, when,—

At a special meeting of the church held May 17, 1888, it was "Voted to extend a call to Rev. Louis Van Etten Price, of Somerville, Mass., to become our pastor." This invitation was accepted, and a mutual council was called to install Mr. Price. The following is a list of the churches invited:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor; George W. Garland, delegate.

South Congregational Church, Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor; Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph : Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook : Rev. O. S. Dean, pastor ; Deacon Edmund White, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Whitman : William P. Corthell, delegate.

Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater, Mass. : Rev. W. W. Fay, pastor ; Zebulon Pratt, delegate.

Maverick Congregational Church of East Boston, Mass. : Rev. Elijah Horr, D.D., pastor.

First Congregational Church of Lynn, Mass. : Rev. Frank J. Munday, pastor ; J. W. Dacey, delegate.

Union Church of East Bridgewater : George M. Keith, delegate.

Broadway Congregational Church of Somerville : Deacon James L. Whitaker, delegate.

Union Trinitarian Church of Medford : Rev. F. P. Chapin, pastor ; Deacon J. O. Dean, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Carver, Mass. : Rev. Nehemiah Lincoln, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton : Rev. C. L. Rotch, pastor ; W. W. Darling, delegate.

Swedish Congregational Church of Campello : Rev. August Pohl, pastor ; William Allen, delegate.

Rev. J. W. Wellman, D.D., of Malden, Mass., and Rev. C. C. Kimball, of Boston.

Agreeably to notice the council met in the meeting-house, at three o'clock P. M., June 27, 1888. Rev. Joseph W. Wellman, D.D., of Malden, was chosen moderator, and Rev. John F. Blades chosen scribe.

Public services of installation were held at seven o'clock P. M. as follows :

Organ prelude ; reading of the minutes by the scribe ; anthem, " A thousand shall fall ;" reading of the Scriptures and introductory prayer by Rev. F. A. Warfield ; solo, " Jerusalem ;" sermon, by Rev. Elijah Horr, D.D., of East Boston, from the text, 2 Kings, 2-14, " Where is the Lord God of Elijah ;" installing prayer, by Rev. J. W. Wellman, D.D. ; quartette, " Te Deum ;" charge to the pastor, by Rev. Oliver

S. Dean; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. John T. Blades; charge to the people, Rev. J. C. Larrabee; solo, "Father of all, we look to thee to bless and ratify above;" benediction by the pastor; organ pastlude.

The organist on this occasion was Mrs. C. E. Bailey.

Rev. Louis Van Etten Price was born in Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 30, 1845. Received his early education in the public schools of his native town, the academies of New York State, and gave three years' close application to the study of medicine, having in view the value the same would be in the foreign missionary field, to which he was naturally inclined. Read law two years, and then entered upon a course of theological studies under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Canfield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, N. Y. Passed one year in Boston University, and has given special attention to metaphysical studies, and has always had much literary taste, which was cultivated by a variety of the best reading that could be had. He was licensed to preach in 1872, by the Central Ministerial Association of Onondaga county, N. Y. Was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Woodstock, Ill., in January, 1873. Preached one year to the First Congregational Church at Ticonderoga, N. Y. Settled over the First Church in Adams, Mass., in 1876, where he remained seven years. Preached in the East Street Congregational Church at South Boston one year. In 1884 settled over the Broadway Congregational Church in Somerville, Mass., four years. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Mr. Price by Dartmouth College in 1885. Installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in Brockton, June 27, 1888.

DEACONS OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The deacons of the First Congregational Church have been as follows:

James Packard, December 12, 1740; Samuel West, December 12, 1740; Zachariah Snell, October 28, 1747; Jonathan Cary, December 11, 1751; David Edson, June 3, 1768; Ebenezer Packard, jr., March 23, 1792; David Edson, jr., March 23, 1792; Eliphalet Packard, April 5, 1792; Ichabod Howard, 1800; Sylvanus French, March 24, 1826; Jacob Fuller, March 24, 1826; Heman Packard, January 4, 1837;

Jeremiah Beals, January 4, 1837; Simeon Packard, January 4, 1837; Ozen Gurney, January 4, 1837; Zenas Packard, April 27, 1846; Henry Howard, November 3, 1858; John W. Hunt, February 8, 1863; Joel Thomas Packard, February 15, 1866; Joseph Hewett, April 25, 1868; Henry Martyn Littlefield, June 3, 1872; William A. Sanford, October 5, 1874; John Wales Curtis, October 5, 1874; Joseph S. Smith, March 9, 1875; Charles Durfee Brigham, March 4, 1880; John T. Burke, May 4, 1882; William Dean, January 4, 1883.

CLERKS OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.¹

November 15, 1812, Daniel Huntington; April 17, 1833, Heman Packard; September 17, 1833, William Thompson; June 11, 1834, Heman Packard; February 7, 1844, David Howard; January 16, 1850 (P. Couch's handwriting); August 10, 1859, Henry Howard; April 3, 1862, voted that the pastor act hereafter as clerk;² April 11, 1863, to April 21, 1864, Henry Howard; April 23, 1866, L. C. Bliss; April 18, 1867, to April 3, 1873, Charles D. Brigham, resigned November 3, 1873; November 3, 1873, Francis B. Gardner, to fill vacancy; January 12, 1882, Henry M. Littlefield; September 16, 1882, Edwin Bradford Jones; January 18, 1887, Lucius Gurney, who is the present incumbent.

¹ In the early history of this church the pastor performed the duties of clerk.

² Mr. Blanchard, the pastor, died August 7, 1862, and, September 7, Henry Howard was elected clerk *pro tem*.

CHAPTER X.

CAMPELLO.

South Congregational Society—Original Members—First Meeting House—Dedication of the Same—Second Meeting House—Dedication of the Same—Dates of the Annual Parish Meetings—Moderators—Committees—Clerks—Treasurers—List of Officers for 1893—South Congregational Church—Original Members—Articles of Faith and Church Covenant—Ministry of Rev. John Dwight—Rev. Daniel Huntington—Rev. David Temple Packard—Rev. Charles W. Wood—Rev. Leverett S. Woodworth—Rev. John T. Blades—Deacons of the Church—Ministers—Clerks—Sabbath School—Semi-Centennial Celebration, 1887—Re-Dedication of the Meeting House, 1889.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—This society was composed of members who belonged to the First Congregational Society, in the Centre Village, under the pastoral care of Rev. Paul Couch. The people in the southerly portion of the town having become quite numerous, and the inconvenience of attending constantly upon public worship at a distance was such that a new and more convenient means was thought of. Hence, after much consultation and many meetings, thirty-four persons petitioned to a justice of the peace to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing them into a new society. The following persons were the original members:

Josiah W. Kingman.	Oliver Jackson.	John Millett.
Bela Keith.	Nahum Hayward.	Stafford Drake.
Ziba Keith.	Pardon Keith.	Robert Packard, jr.
Benjamin Keith.	Jonathan Snell.	Aaron B. Drake.
Azor Packard.	Abijah Holmes.	Stephen D. Soule.
Thomas Packard.	Calvin Hatch.	Ephraim Jackson.
Charles Keith.	John W. Snell.	Abijah Thayer.
Jason Keith.	Albert Hunt.	Josiah Dunbar.
Vinal Lyon.	Sylvanus French.	Freeman Holmes.
Isaac K. French.	Davis Kingman.	Fearing W. Bent.
Cary Howard.	Charles Williams.	Jonas Keith.
	Zina Hayward.	

Agreeable to the petition above referred to, Hon. Jesse Perkins, esq., issued a warrant calling a meeting, to be held at the house of Bela Keith, esq., December 3, 1836, at one o'clock P. M., when the following officers were chosen: Josiah W. Kingman, esq., moderator; Jason Keith, clerk; Charles Keith, treasurer; Azor Packard, Ziba Keith, Charles Keith, parish committee.

FIRST MEETING HOUSE.—The first step taken toward erecting a house of worship was to obtain a spot of land upon which to build. For this purpose Isaac Keith gave the society the lot now owned and occupied by them, on the corner of South and Main streets, Campello, on condition that they pay him the interest on the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, annually, until the decease of Mr. Keith and wife, then it was to become the property of the society.

The first house of worship was built by subscription, and cost \$4,307.37, of which sum three thousand dollars only was subscribed. The house was built under the direction of Bela Keith, esq., as master-builder, in 1836, who paid the balance (\$1,307.37) over the subscription. The frame was raised July 4, 1836, was a plain, substantial building, sixty feet in length, forty-three feet in width, and twenty-one feet posts, with a spire eighty-five feet in height, had a bell weighing one thousand and thirty-two pounds, manufactured by George Holbrook, of East Medway, Mass. The house had sixty pews, besides the choir gallery. The basement was used as a vestry for evening meetings.

This house of worship was dedicated November 29, 1836, with the following order of exercises, as printed at the time:

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR THE DEDICATION
OF THE

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

I. ANTHEM.

Sing unto the Lord and praise His name: be telling of his salvation from day to day.

II. INVOCATION AND READING OF THE SCRIPTURE.

III. ANTHEM.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hosts; will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold heaven, and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, how much less this house! Have respect, therefore, to the prayer which thy servants pray before thee, that thine eyes may be open upon this house, day and night. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is the King, the King of Glory? The Lord, strong and mighty, the Lord, mighty in battle, the Lord of hosts! he is the king of glory, he is the King.

IV. DEDICATORY PRAYER.

V. HYMN.

1.
Here in thy name, eternal God,
We build this earthly house for thee;
Oh choose it for thy fixed abode,
And guard it long from error free.

2.
Here, when thy people seek thy face,
And dying sinners pray to live,
Hear, thou, in heaven, thy dwelling-place,
And when thou hearest, Lord, forgive.

3.
Here, when thy messengers proclaim
The blessed Gospel of thy Son,
Still by the power of his great name
Be mighty signs and wonders done.

4.
When children's voices raise the song,
Hosanna! to their heavenly King,
Let heaven with earth the strain prolong,
Hosanna! let the angels sing.

5.
But will, indeed, Jehovah deign
Here to abide, no transient guest?
Here will our great Redeemer reign,
And here the Holy Spirit rest?

6.
Thy glory never hence depart!
Yet choose not, Lord, this house alone;
Thy kingdom come to every heart,
In every bosom fix thy throne.

VI. SERMON—BY REV. PAUL COUCH.

VII. ANTHEM.

When the Lord shall build up Zion, he shall appear in his glory. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem—they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls,—and plenteousness within thy palaces. Here will I dwell, for I delight therein.

VIII. PRAYER.

IX. HYMN.

1.
Praise the Lord! ye heavens adore him;
Praise him, angels in the height;
Sun and moon rejoice before him;
Praise him all ye stars of light!
Hallelujah, Amen.

2.
Praise the Lord—for he hath spoken:
Worlds his mighty voice obeyed;
Laws which never can be broken,
For their guidance he hath made.
Hallelujah, Amen.

3.
Praise the Lord for he is glorious;
Never shall his promise fail;
God hath made his saints victorious,
Sin and death shall not prevail.
Hallelujah, Amen.

4.
Praise God of our salvation,
Hosts on high his power proclaim;
Heaven and earth, and all creation,
Praise and magnify his name!
Hallelujah, Amen.

X. BENEDICTION.

SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.—On the 23d day of May, 1853, the people of Campello were visited by one of the most disastrous fires that

ever occurred in the county, destroying several buildings, among which was their house of worship. The time had come, something must be done,—no pastor, no house in which to hold their meetings. The people of that place, always enterprising, did not long remain thus. A meeting of the parish was called June 1. At this meeting a committee of five was chosen to proceed at once in the erection of a house, namely, Bela Keith, Martin L. Keith, Cary Howard, Aaron B. Drake, Vinal Lyon, with Josiah W. Kingman, esq., and Dr. Horatio Bryant as an advisory committee. This committee set themselves immediately at work, the result of which was the erection of the present edifice, which is of wood, painted in imitation of freestone, eighty-four feet long, fifty-six feet wide, with posts forty feet high, and a spire one hundred and eighty-five feet high.

The spire of the church, as first erected, was blown down in the great snow-storm of January, 1857. The present spire is one hundred and thirty-five feet high. Rebuilt by W. R. Penniman, of South Braintree.

On entering the building, we find on the first floor one large vestry, one small vestry, and a large, carpeted, well-furnished room for the use of the "Ladies' Benevolent Society." Ascending from the main entrance, on either side, a very easy flight of steps, we find ourselves in a vestibule, from which we ascend to the choir-gallery or enter the auditory. The interior aspect of this house is fine. The spacious floor, well-arranged slips, neatly carpeted and upholstered, the chaste and elegant pulpit, manufactured by Josiah W. Kingman, esq., was of rose-wood, of an elegant design, and polished in the highest style, and the finely frescoed walls, gave the place an air of pleasantness quite in contrast with the churches of earlier days.

The original outlay in the construction of this house was sixteen thousand dollars. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, from plans drawn by Messrs. Towle & Foster, of Boston. The builder was Mr. William Drake, of Stoughton. The bell was cast at the foundry of Mr. George Holbrook, of East Medway, Mass., and weighs thirty-two hundred pounds. A marble-faced clock was presented to the society by Henry K. Keith, of Kingston, a native of this village, in 1854, which was placed in front of the choir gallery. Benjamin Franklin Hayward, Freeman Howland Shiverick, and Samuel French were a committee appointed to make arrangements for the ordination of Rev.



Samuel French



David Tempie Packard, and dedication of the new meeting house, which took place on Thursday, September 21, 1854, with the following appropriate exercises :

Music ; invocation and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. S. L. Rockwood, of Hanson ; prayer, by Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington ; hymn, read by Rev. Isaac C. White, of Abington :

Here, in thy name, eternal God,
We build this earthly house for thee ;
Oh ! choose it for thy fixed abode,
And guard it long from error free.

Here, when thy people seek thy face,
And dying sinners pray to live,
Hear, thou, in heaven, thy dwelling-place,
And when thou hearest, Lord, forgive.

Here, when thy messengers proclaim
The blessed gospel of thy Son,
Still by the power of his great name,
Be mighty signs and wonders done.

When children's voices raise the song,
Hosanna ! to their heavenly King,
Let heaven with earth the strain prolong,
Hosanna ! let the angels sing.

But will, indeed, Jehovah deign
Here to abide, no transient guest ?
Here will our great Redeemer reign,
And here the Holy Spirit rest ?

Thy glory never hence depart !
Yet choose not, Lord, this house alone ;
Thy kingdom come to every heart,
In every bosom fix thy throne.

Sermon, by Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., East Randolph ; anthem ; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree ; anthem ; closing prayer, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree ; anthem ; benediction.

Since the above dedication the society has increased rapidly, requiring more pew accommodations, and the few public-spirited individuals of the church, of which there is no lack in Campello, contributed enough to add to the length on the west end of the building, in which was placed the organ, in the rear of the pulpit. A new pulpit and furnishings were introduced, together with other improvements inside, such as frescoing the walls and ceiling, piping the house for gaslights, etc., rendering the house more attractive and roomy than it was originally. The grounds around the building have been newly graded, a new fence surrounding the lot, which has granite curbstones and concrete walks. In fine, the church and society has been prosperous, and are in good standing, financially and otherwise, in the denomination to which they belong.

MODERATORS.

Annual meetings and moderators of the South Congregational Society, Campello :

Dec. 3, 1836.	Josiah W. Kingman.	April 8, 1865.	Daniel Dunbar.
March 7, 1837.	" "	" 23, 1866.	Aaron B. Drake.
April 9, 1838.	Lemuel B. Hatch.	" 15, 1867.	Daniel Dunbar.
" 1, 1839.	Davis Kingman.	" 27, 1868.	" "
March 27, 1840.	" "	" 26, 1869.	" "
April 12, 1841.	Josiah W. Kingman.	" 18, 1870.	" "
" 18, 1842.	Davis Kingman.	" 24, 1871.	" "
" 1, 1843.	Charles Keith.	" 24, 1872.	Galen Pratt.
" 8, 1844.	" "	" 4, 1873.	Daniel Dunbar.
March 31, 1845.	" "	" 13, 1874.	" "
April 6, 1846.	Benjamin Keith.	March 31, 1875.	" "
" 7, 1847.	Charles Keith.	" 29, 1876.	Dr. William Richards.
" 17, 1848.	" "	April 2, 1877.	" "
" 16, 1849.	Bela Keith.	" 9, 1878.	S. Franklin Packard.
" 8, 1850.	" "	" 7, 1879.	Dr. William Richards.
May 19, 1851.	" "	" 16, 1880.	S. Franklin Packard.
April 12, 1852.	" "	" 18, 1881.	" "
" 11, 1853.	" "	" 4, 1882.	Warren T. Copeland.
" 14, 1854.	Aaron B. Drake.	" 16, 1883.	" "
" 9, 1855.	" "	" 18, 1884.	" "
" 7, 1856.	" "	" 17, 1885.	" "
" 13, 1857.	Josiah W. Kingman.	" 16, 1886.	" "
" 2, 1858.	" "	" 18, 1887.	" "
" 11, 1859.	Russell Allen.	" 16, 1888.	" "
" 6, 1860.	B. H. Gray.	" 9, 1889.	" "
" 15, 1861.	Bela Keith.	" 8, 1890.	" "
" 14, 1862.	Josiah W. Kingman.	" 7, 1891.	" "
" 20, 1863.	Daniel Dunbar.	" 4, 1892.	" "
" 11, 1864.	Nelson J. Foss.	" 1, 1893.	" "

COMMITTEES.

Committee of the South Congregational Society, Campello :

Azor Packard, 1836, '37, '44.	Davis Kingman, 1838, '42, '44.
Ziba Keith, 1836, '38, '44, '47, '60.	Josiah W. Kingman, 1839, '45, '46, '47, '48,
Charles Keith, 1836, '37, '40, '48, '49.	'52, '54, '63, '69.
Capt. Robert Packard, 1837, '39, '45, '51,	Lemuel B. Hatch, 1839.
'60, '76.	Cary Howard, 1840, '48, '59.
Zina Hayward, 1838, '43, '45, '46, '49, '60,	Franklin Keith, 1840, '55, '74.
'68, '74.	Bela Keith, 1841, '51, '62.



Charles P Keith

Pardon Keith, 1841, '43, '46.
 Benjamin Keith, 1841, '50, '51.
 Calvin Hatch, 1842.
 Samuel French, 1842, '62.
 Abijah Holmes, 1843, '50.
 Nelson J. Foss, 1847, '52, '56, '63, '69.
 Sylvanus Keith, 1849, '58, '63, '78.
 Martin L. Keith, 1850, '53.
 Russell Alden, 1852, '56, '59.
 Anson Morse, 1853.
 Albert Keith, 1853, '71.
 Freeman H. Shiverick, 1854.
 Arza B. Keith, 1854, '57, '65, '67, '69, '70.
 Bradford Kingman, 1855.
 Samuel D. Keith, 1855, '66, '70.
 Sidney Packard, 1856, '61.
 Daniel Dunbar, 1857, '72, '77.
 Benjamin F. Hayward, 1857.
 Barnabas H. Gray, 1858, '73.
 Robert H. Packard, 1858, '86, '87.
 Harrison Bryant, 1859.
 Charles P. Keith, 1861.
 Henry Jackson, 1861.
 Jonathan C. Keith, 1862, '63, '68.
 Voted to elect four committee this year
 (1863).
 Otis Cobb, 1864, '81, '82, '83.
 Dr. J. F. Richards, 1864.
 George Sawyer, 1864, '67, '79.

Caleb H. Packard, 1865, '81, '82.
 Henry S. Keith, 1865.
 William S. Snell, 1866.
 Charles H. Cole, 1866, '80.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1867, '70.
 Ziba C. Keith, 1868, '71, '77, '83.
 Nathan H. Washburn, 1871, '78.
 George Churchill, 1872, '80, '88.
 Daniel N. Keith, 1872, '79.
 A. B. Marston, 1873.
 John M. Wentworth, 1873.
 Charles W. Bacon, 1874.
 Preston B. Keith, 1875.
 Edmund B. Fanning, 1875, '83, '84, '91, '92,
 '93.
 Lucas W. Alden, 1875.
 Edwin Keith, 1876, '84, '85.
 George E. Keith, 1876, '81, '82.
 Rufus P. Keith, 1877, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 Austin C. Packard, 1878.
 Flavel B. Keith, 1879.
 Warren T. Copeland, 1880.
 Joshua Reed, 1884, '85.
 Eugene B. Estes, 1885.
 Winslow Gray, 1886, '87.
 Nathan H. Washburn, 1886, '87.
 George E. Taber, 1888, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 Elmer L. Keith, 1888, '89.
 Edward H. Keith, 1890.

CLERKS.

Clerks of the South Congregational Society, Campello :

Jason Keith, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40.
 Cary Howard, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46,
 '47, '48, '49, '50.
 Dr. Horatio Bryant, 1851, '52, '53.
 Albert Keith, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59,
 '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69,
 '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79,
 '80, '81, '82, '83.¹
 Myron L. Keith, 1884, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.

TREASURERS.

Treasurers of the South Congregational Society, Campello :

Charles Keith, 1836.
 Jason Keith, 1837.
 Lemuel B. Hatch, 1839.
 Cary Howard, 1840, '41.

¹A vote of thanks to Mr. Keith was passed April 18, 1884, for thirty years of faithful service as clerk of the society.—B. K.

- Josiah W. Kingman, 1812, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50.
 Spencer W. Noyes, 1851.
 Benjamin Keith, 1852, '53.
 Samuel French, 1854, '55, '56, '57.
 Freeman H. Shiverick, 1858.
 Mary K. Keith.
 Nelson J. Foss, 1860.
 Azra B. Keith, 1862.
 Daniel Dunbar, 1862, '64.
 George Sawyer, 1865, '66, '67, '68. ('69, '70 no record.)
- S. Franklin Packard, 1871, '75, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 Franklin Keith, 1872.
 Preston B. Keith, 1872.
 George E. Keith, 1873.
 William S. Green, 1874.
 Austin C. Packard, 1876, '77.
 George W. Packard, 1877. (A. C. Packard elected to fill his place.)

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

- Rev. Napoleon B. Thompson, pastor. Time expired July 15, 1893.
 Nathan Washburn, George A. Morse, Albert W. Gibbs, John M. Wentworth, deacons.
 Rufus P. Keith, clerk.
 Myron L. Keith, clerk of society.
 S. Franklin Packard, treasurer and collector.
 George E. Taber, Edmund B. Fanning, Rufus P. Keith, parish committee.
 Rev. Adelbert F. Keith, superintendent of Sunday school.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (CAMPELLO)—The society having been duly organized, and a house of worship erected, it was thought best to form a new church among themselves. For this purpose the following persons made application to be dismissed from the First Church, with suitable testimonials, to be formed into another church, and to use a similar creed as the one which they leave: Sylvanus French, Mercy E. Keith, Abigail Keith, Olive Jackson, Martha Keith, Charles Keith, Mehitabel Keith, Ziba Keith, Polly Keith, Mary Keith, Sylvia Howard, Huldah Howard, Keziah Hayward, Charles Williams, Zilpha Hatch, Josiah W. Kingman, Joanna Packard, Robert Packard, Sarah Packard, Mary Packard, Josiah Dunbar, Sybil Dunbar, Anna Dunbar. This request was granted. A council was next called, for the purpose of organization, which met at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, esq., on Tuesday, January 3, 1837, at one o'clock P. M., at which time and place it took the name of the "South Congregational Church," of North Bridgewater, now known by the above title.

The members of the council present at the organization of the church in Campello, January 3, 1837, were as follows:

First Church in Randolph : Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, pastor ; W. Thayer, delegate.

Church in East Bridgewater : A. Shaw, delegate.

First Church of North Bridgewater : Rev. Paul Couch, pastor ; Dr. Abel W. Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock was moderator.

Rev. Paul Couch, scribe.

The following Articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted by them at that time :

ARTICLES OF FAITH AND COVENANT.

Confession of Faith and Covenant of the South Congregational Church, North Bridgewater, Mass.

We solemnly profess our unfeigned belief of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as given by divine inspiration ; our acceptance of all the doctrines contained in them, and our submission to the whole will of God, therein revealed. Particularly, we profess to believe that the Lord Jehovah, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, is the one living and true God ; that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Son of God, essentially equal with the Father, and the only Saviour of men ; that the Holy Ghost is also God, and that he is the only Sanctifier of those who believe in Christ to the salvation of their souls.

We believe that, in consequence of the fall of man from his primitive state of innocence, all the human race, while unregenerate, are destitute of holiness, and therefore that a renovation of heart, during the present life, through sanctification of the Spirit of God, is necessary to fit mankind for union and communion with the visible Church of Christ on earth, and for admittance into the kingdom of heaven.

We believe that, in order to effect our deliverance from the bondage of corruption and from the curse of the law, under which we all have fallen by transgression, the Eternal Word, who in the beginning was with God, and was God, was made flesh, and dwelt among men on earth, uniting with his divinity the whole human nature (yet without sin) in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ. That this mysterious and adorable personage, having magnified and honored the divine law by his doctrine and example, at length died on the cross, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, and that it is through the efficacy of his propitiatory sacrifice alone his people obtain the divine favor and blessing.

We believe that, having thus laid down his life, he took it again, being declared the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead, and that he is now at the right hand of the Father, a prince and a Saviour, bestowing repentance and remission of sins, through the agency of the Holy Spirit attending the ministry of his word, on those whom the Father hath given him, in the everlasting covenant of redemption, as a seed to serve him.

We believe that, whosoever will may come and partake the blessings of this great salvation, as they are freely and sincerely offered in the Gospel, yet that none of our

apostate race are, of themselves, disposed to forsake sin and devote themselves to God, in heart and life, so that it rests with him, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom and goodness, to have mercy on whom he will have mercy; making his Gospel effectual to their conviction and conversion, by the attendant energy of his Holy Spirit.

We believe that none who are thus made partakers of the heavenly calling shall be finally deprived of the grace which was given them in Christ Jesus before the world began, but that they shall all be kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation.

We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ shall appear again at the last day to judge the quick and dead; that he will then receive to mansions of eternal rest all who have truly believed and obeyed his Gospel, and sentence to everlasting destruction from his presence, and from the glory of his power, all who have died, or who shall then be found living in impenitence and unbelief.

Covenant.

Humbly hoping that these truths have come, not only to our understanding but to our hearts, "in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," and that we have been enabled to receive them with that faith which purifies the heart and works by love, and in the exercise of that repentance which is unto life, We do now solemnly avouch the Lord Jehovah to be our God, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to be our Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit to be our Sanctifier.

Depending on divine grace for spiritual strength and comfort, we take the word of God as our only rule of faith and practice, avowing it to be our supreme desire and solemn determination to seek his glory and his favor in obedience to all his holy will. Accordingly, we engage to unite in maintaining and attending on the ministry of his word and ordinances, as he shall give us ability and opportunity, to be thereby edified in our holy faith. We submit ourselves, individually, to the brotherly watch and discipline of the community which we hereby form, and mutually engage to watch over, to exhort, to assist, comfort, and admonish each other in brotherly love, as our relation and circumstances may require.

The next thing done, after the formation of the church, was to find a man to preach to them. After hearing many candidates, at a meeting held January 9, 1837, the church and society "voted to give Rev. Thomas Kidder, of Waterbury, Vt., a call to settle with them in the ministry, and to give him a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars per year." This call was not accepted.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN DWIGHT.—Rev. John Dwight, of Medway, Mass., was then invited to become their pastor by a vote passed March 7, 1837, to whom the society offered six hundred dollars as a yearly salary. This was accepted, and Josiah W. Kingman, esq., Ziba Keith, Deacon Jacob Fuller, and Bela Keith, esq., were chosen a committee

to make arrangements for his installation. The day being fixed for the ordination, a council was called, who met at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, esq., consisting of the following persons, April 12, 1837, namely: Rev. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, Mass.; Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woburn; Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater; Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton; Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington; Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; Rev. Calvin E. Park, of Stoughton; and Rev. John Dwight was duly ordained as their pastor.

Mr. Dwight preached to this people in Campello until December 5, 1838, when finding a growing uneasiness in reference to his usefulness as a pastor, he addressed a letter to the church, asking that his relations with them might be dissolved, that a council be called for that purpose on the 24th of December. A meeting was called to act on the letter from their pastor, and it was "Voted to accept the proposition made in the following communication from their pastor." Josiah W. Kingman and Galen Pratt were chosen to make arrangements to carry the above into effect.

DECEMBER 5, 1838.

Letter.

South Church in North Bridgewater:

DEAR BRETHREN:—Whereas, to my great surprise and sorrow, I have become fully convinced that a disaffection on the part of this church seriously interferes with my usefulness in this part of my Master's vineyard. Therefore after anxiously and fervently consulting the throne of grace and the word of God, I feel it to be my duty, and do hereby request that my pastoral relation to this people be dissolved, and for this purpose I affectionately request this church to unite with me in calling a mutual ecclesiastical council.

Wishing you grace, mercy and peace from the great Head of the Church, I subscribe myself,

Your affectionate pastor,

J. DWIGHT.

A true copy attest.

JASON KEITH, *Clerk.*

January 6, 1839, at a church meeting held this day, it was voted that we accept the recommendation of the council, in dismissing the Rev. J. Dwight from his connection with this church as pastor thereof.

JASON CLARK, *Clerk.*

Rev. John Dwight was the son of Francis and Maria (Blanchard) Dwight, born in Shirley, Mass., January 2, 1810. Being of a studious

habit, he early resolved to avail himself of the benefits of a collegiate course of education, that he might at some time enter upon the duties of some learned profession. He was fitted for college at the academy in Woburn, Mass., and taught school two terms in that town, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1835. He immediately entered upon a course of theological study with that eminent scholar and preacher, Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., at West Medway, and received a license to preach from the Mendon association January 1837.

He received a call from the South Church of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, where he was ordained April 12, 1837. He was thus at an early age placed in spiritual charge of a large parish with all the pastoral duties to learn, and required to make weekly preparation for the pulpit instruction of a people not easily satisfied with commonplace performances, and soon found himself unequal to the task; and after two years' hard labor he asked and received his dismissal, in March, 1839. A change, with a rest of two years from active labor, and he was fitted for entering anew upon the ministry, which he did at South Plymouth, Mass., where he was installed, July 18, 1841.

In this field of usefulness he remained for nearly five years, with very gratifying results. But even here his health became so impaired that he was obliged to close his public labors and retire to private life. He was dismissed in March, 1846. He removed to West Medway where he remained for five years, recuperating his exhausted condition, at the end of which time he became installed pastor of the church in North Wrentham, Mass., June 23, 1853, where he labored with varied success, till his dismissal at his own request April 1, 1856. He remained at this last place for a few years, and then removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he died February 5, 1869, of paralysis of the brain. His remains were buried in West Medway, Mass., where he studied his profession, where he married his wife, and where were associated some of the most cheering remembrances of his life.

Mr. Dwight, married Sarah Ann daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Jarves) Hastings, of West Medway, Mass., April 14, 1837. She was born in Boston, October 29, 1815. Their children were:

1. Sarah Harris, born at Campello, September 30, 1838, married William Bradford Davis, of Acton, Mass., December 7, 1865.

2. Annie Eliza, born at Medway, July 22, 1840; married Lewis Francis Dupee of North Wrentham, Mass., July 22, 1865, who died April 10, 1870. A teacher in the schools at Beverly, Mass., where he was superintendent. She taught drawing in New York, in 1874.

3. Mary Elizabeth, born at South Plymouth, June 16, 1842; married Jason Eugene Wilson, of Medway, August 20, 1865.

4. John Francis, born at South Plymouth, August 20, 1844; a graduate of Harvard, 1869; married Nancy L. Woodruff, of Rahway, N. J. He is the principal and proprietor of "Rahway Institute."

5. Celia Adelaide, born at Medway, September 9, 1846; married Joseph Barker Thomas, of Weymouth, Mass., December 24, 1870.

6. Allen Seabury, born at Medway, October 7, 1848.

Mr. Dwight labored with his people until January 2, 1839, when a council was called, as follows:

Agreeable to letters missive from the South church in North Bridgewater (Campello), an ecclesiastical council was held at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, esq, on Wednesday, the second day of January, 1839, for the purpose of considering the request of Mr. Dwight for a dissolution of the pastoral relations between the church and people. The churches composing this council were as follows:

Church of Stoughton: Rev. Calvin Park, pastor; Deacon Fisher Gay, delegate.

Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, pastor; Deacon Harrison Mitchell, delegate.

Church of West Randolph: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, pastor; Horatio B. Alden, delegate.

Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Ebenezer Gay, pastor; Deacon Morton Eddy, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor; John Richards, delegate.

Church of East Randolph: Rev. Dennis Powers, pastor; Abner Derby, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. J. W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

First Church of North Bridgewater: Eliphalet Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Dr. Park was chosen moderator; Rev. J. W. Ward, scribe.

The council, after mature deliberation, voted,

Unanimously, That under the existing circumstances they deem it expedient that the pastoral relation between Mr. John Dwight and the South Church in North Bridgewater be dissolved.

Voted, unaimously, that this council give the Rev. John Dwight a full and cordial recommendation to the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as a pious, able, and devoted ambassador of our Lord and Saviour.

Voted, That the council deeply regret the practice frequent at the present day of the dissolution of the pastoral relations on trivial grounds as exceedingly injurious to the interests of the pastor and church, and the cause of Zion, and do, therefore, record their decided and unanimous disapprobation of the practice.

The council tender to the Rev. John Dwight their cordial sympathies, now vacating this portion of his Master's vineyard, and pray that he may soon be stationed on some part of the walls of Zion, and where he may meet with distinguished success, employ his time and talents in advancing the best interests of the church of God.

They would also tender their cordial sympathies to this Church and Society, now left as sheep without a shepherd, and devoutly pray that the great Head of the church may continue to prosper and bless them and soon send them an under-shepherd, who may break to them the bread of life.

CALVIN PARK, *Moderator.*

J. W. WARD, *Scribe.*

A true Copy.

Attest: JASON KEITH, *Clerk.*

MINISTRY OF REV. DANIEL HUNTINGTON.—Various preachers were heard from that time until November, when, at a meeting of the society, held November 19, 1839, it was "voted to unite with the church in giving Rev. Daniel Huntington, of New London, Conn., a call to become their pastor. Josiah W. Kingman, Charles Keith, and Deacon Sylvanus French were chosen a committee to confer with Rev. Mr. Huntington, and offer him six hundred dollars salary, which offer being accepted, a council, consisting of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph; Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; Rev. Baalis Sandford, of East Bridgewater; Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater, was called for the purpose of installing him as their pastor, January 1, 1840. He continued to preach to this people till May, 1851, when Mr. Huntington, thinking the time had come for him to relinquish his labors, "that some one might fill his place whose influence might the more effectually call fourth its resources, and more equalize the pecuniary liabilities," asked that a council be called

to consider the question of his dismissal, which was granted. A meeting of the church and society was held, and a strong opposition to his dismissal being manifested, the council unanimously declared themselves "happy to find, in the light of all the documents before them, and the verbal assurances given them by the pastor on the one hand, and the committee of the church and society on the other, that there is no sufficient ground for such action as is indicated, by the letter missive, in the existing circumstances of the parties concerned ;" and Mr. Huntington finally withdrew his resignation, and continued to supply the pulpit as before until the regular yearly meeting, April 18, 1853, when he was requested to resign his position. He therefore tendered his resignation to the church at a meeting held May 2, 1853, and asked for a council to be convened for the purpose of his dismissal. The following persons composed the council, viz. :

First Church in Braintree ; Richard S Storrs, D.D., pastor ; Jonathan Wild, M.D., delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree ; Rev. Jonas Perkins, pastor.

Trinity Church of Bridgewater ; Rev. David Brigham, pastor ; Oliver Allen, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater ; Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor ; Deacon Nathan Whitman, delegate.

First Church of Abington ; Rev. James W. Ward, pastor ; Joshua Whitcomb, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs as moderator, and Rev. James W. Ward as scribe.

This council met at nine o'clock A. M., May 11, 1853, when the relation between pastor and people was dissolved. After due deliberation the council came to the following result :

Doubtless sufficient reasons may exist for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, independently of Providential calls to stations of increased responsibility, and of the summons to give account of one's stewardship at the tribunal of God. The failure of health, the loss of intellectual vigor or moral character on the part of the pastor ; the unfriendliness of influential individuals, the exhausted resources of church and congregation, or the long and total suspension of divine influences, may indicate the expediency, not to say the necessity, of terminating the connection between the pastor and his flock. Even in cases like these, it is more than probable that, had patience its perfect work,

and were a more humble reliance on God maintained, the plea of expediency or necessity would be nullified by the onward progress of time. But in the case before the council to-day, neither failure of health, loss of intellectual vigor nor moral character,—neither individual unfriendliness, exhausted resources, nor want of success in the ministry, is or can be urged as the ground either of the tender or acceptance of the pastor's resignation; his health never was better; his character, in whatever aspect viewed, has never stood higher, nor has he an acknowledged enemy within the church or outside of it, and the congregation has been growing in wealth ever since he came to it, while the church has doubled its numbers; he loves his people warmly, and with one consent they profess to reciprocate his love. Such is the testimony, both of those who wish the pastoral relation dissolved, and those who deprecate the means; and yet, at their mutual request, this council is assembled to "advise and assist" in the question of his dismission.

After previous advice, kindly given and received two years ago, but now overlooked, and without any important change in the circumstances of the parties, nothing remains to the council but, agreeably to the earnest request of the pastor and the corresponding action of the church without the assignment of any satisfactory reasons on the part of the church, to declare the pastoral relation hitherto subsisting between Rev. D. Huntington and the South Church in North Bridgewater to be dissolved by their mutual agreement. While making this declaration, the council feel bound, by regard to the honor of the ministry and the sacredness of truth, to affirm of the pastor, in accordance with the statements made to them, that for no fault of his own is this dissolution accomplished. That having been long tried and well known to all the pastors and churches of the region round about, as a man of unblemished character, a Christian of deep experience, a minister of uncommon talent, fidelity, and affectionateness, and a model of meekness, self-denial, and devotedness to the interests of Zion, he possesses our entire confidence and warmest love; and he is hereby most cordially and unreservedly commended to the fraternal regards of all ministers and churches among whom his future lot shall be cast, as well as to the safe conduct of "Him who dwelt in the bush," and led his people of old into the promised land.

And most cordially do the council sympathize with those especially afflicted by the bereaving event of this day. Most deeply do they lament existing trials, whether real or imaginary; and most affectionately advise to a more patient waiting on God in the future, and a firmer reliance on his almighty arm in support of the ministry of his appointment. And if he shall give you another pastor hereafter, as we fervently hope and pray, may he be equally a man of God's own heart as the man you lose to-day, and a man whose instructions shall be as pure, whose life shall be as exemplary, whose spirit shall be as affectionate, whose fidelity shall be as clear to all men, and whose success shall be far more abundant in eradicating the love of money, which is the root of all evil, in winning souls to Christ and filling heaven with hallelujahs to the Lamb that was slain; and for this, may your faith and love grow exceedingly, and your labors abound more and more, till you shall be called to join the general assembly and church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven.

R. S. STORRS, *Moderator.*

J. W. WARD, *Scribe.*

A True Copy.

Attest: JAMES W. WARD.

REV. DANIEL HUNTINGTON was the son of Gen. Jedediah, born August 4, 1743, and Ann (Moore) Huntington, and grandson of Gen. Jabez, born August 7, 1719, and Elizabeth (Backus) Huntington, of Norwich, Conn. Both father and grandfather were in the Revolutionary army, and were distinguished as soldiers.

Mr. Huntington was also brother of Rev. Joshua Huntington, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. He was born at Norwich, Conn., October 17, 1788; graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1807; studied theology; and was first ordained at North Bridgewater, October 28, 1812, where he remained as pastor of the First Congregational Church until prostrating disease compelled him to retire from that field of labor, greatly to his own grief and that of a devoted church and society, in March, 1833, being dismissed by council March 27, 1833. In May following he removed his family to New London. After a brief respite from pastoral labors, he gained sufficient strength to gratify his fine literary taste in the instruction of successive classes of young ladies in the higher branches of an educational course while a resident of New London, the city of his birth and death. In this employment, combined with occasional preaching as returning health permitted, seven years passed away usefully and pleasantly. At the end of this period his heart yearned for a return to the labors of his love; and receiving an earnest call from a portion of his original church and congregation to take charge of them in the Lord, he cheerfully consented to the arrangement, and was received not only by them, but by the original church, and all the churches and pastors who had known his going out and coming in in former years with open arms. His installation took place January 1, 1840, where he continued to labor for thirteen years as a gospel preacher, winning souls to Christ, and making glad the hearts of all by his tender love and faithfulness. At the end of that time he tendered his resignation, May 2, 1853, which was accepted, and he was permitted to retire to the home of his youth, and pass the evening of his days amid the scenes of his earliest aspirations. From that day, for about six years, till the time of his departure, he continued to preach the gospel "in and out of season" as "the open door was set before him," all the while setting his house in order. At the moment when his Master called him he was diligent in business,

fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, preaching his last sermon to the mission church at Mohegan, just four weeks before the messenger of death met him.

The physical sufferings of his last days were very great, owing to the complicated diseases which, with fierce strength, assailed his delicate frame, but his patience and faith failed not,—no complaining or murmuring word fell from his lips,—his mind was clear and unclouded to the last. To the affectionate daughter who was trying to arrange the pillows for his aching head he said, “Let me go, for the day breaketh,” and to another, who asked if he would not lie down, he answered, “Lay me down in Jesus’ arms: ‘other refuge have I none.’” To a brother according to the flesh, who said to him, “I hope you can say, with the apostle, ‘I know in whom I have believed,’” he replied, after a moment’s pause, “I am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day.” Thus closed a life eminently devoted in its progress to the happiness of his family and friends, to the honor of his Redeemer, and the salvation of men, in peace, and the joyful hope of a glorious immortality. Mr. Huntington was a man of refined sensibilities, generous sympathies, unfeigned humility, and extreme modesty (that imposed a restraint on the putting forth of his native genius), of pleasant aspect, voice, and manner, of genial humor, and gifted with good judgment. He sought to make home agreeable to children and guests; as a man and companion, affable, courteous, and true; a zealous defender of the faith, a clear, logical, earnest minister of the New Testament. As a pastor he had few equals, being eminently kind, sympathizing, prudent, and studious. As a husband, father, brother, son, he was affectionate and faithful, and greatly beloved in his domestic and social relations,—distinguished above most others in consolation to the afflicted and bereaved. His preaching was such as might convince any one of his sincerity and belief in those truths which he professed to believe. He sought not for abstruse matters, hard to be understood, neither did he aim at beauty of style nor pomp of display, either in language or person, but was simple, earnest, scriptural, practical. Many must have felt, upon learning of his death, that they had lost a friend. All who knew him well acknowledge that a good man has gone. Thus has ended the life of

one who, when he first entered the ministry, declared his intention to continue in that profession, God permitting, to his death, which took place at New London, Conn., May 21, 1858.

"Rest here, blest saint, till from his throne
The morning break and pierce the shade."

Rev. Daniel Huntington married first Mary Hallam, daughter of Captain Gurdon Saltonstall, July 12, 1812. Children:

Mary Hallam, born June 20, 1813; died February 20, 1820.

Anna Moore, born December 28, 1814; married Alfred Hebard of Windham, Conn., April 20, 1841; a graduate of Yale College in 1832; now resides at Carondolet, Missouri. Children:

Augustus Huntington, born June 21, 1842.

Mary Saltonstall, born June 3, 1847.

Hannah Sage, born August 26, 1816; married Franklin Chappell, a merchant of New London, November 10, 1841. Children:

Frank Huntington, born February 4, 1843.

William Saltonstall, born April 15, 1847.

Alfred Hebard, born May 12, 1849.

Mr. Chappell died February 19, 1848.

Mary Hallam, the mother, died May 25, 1822. He then married Alma, daughter of Benjamin French, of Boston, October 28, 1823.

Charles French (son of Rev. Daniel 1), born December 1, 1824; married Abby M. Burrill, of Portland, Me., June 30, 1846, who has one daughter, Alma. The wife is not living. The father and daughter formerly resided at Brookline, Mass.

William Saltonstall (son of Rev. Daniel 1), born September 25, 1828; married Lucy Otis, daughter of Valentine Erskine, of South Abington, Mass., May 24, 1854. Children:

Daniel Hebard, born March 4, 1855; died October, 1855.

Adelaide Hebard, born February 15, 1856; died July 7, 1865.

Mary Alma, born July 21, 1860.

William Hunter, born January 7, 1862.

William S. Huntington was one of those who entered the United States service in the Rebellion of 1861, having enlisted September 14, 1861, mustered out September 24, 1864, with an honorable discharge.

Mary Hallam, born September 25, 1828; died November 21, 1831.

Mary Alma, born September 13, 1834; now resident of New London.

Alma Louisa, born December 23, 1830; died December 21, 1844.

The mother died June 3, 1837. He then married Sarah Sayr Rainey of New London, Conn., November 1, 1841.

The father died May 21, 1858.

Publications of Rev. Daniel Huntington.—Sermon at the Funeral of Alpheus Packard, delivered in the North Meeting-House in Bridgewater, May 12, 1812.

Discourse delivered in the North Meeting-House in Bridgewater, now Brockton, December 22, 1820. Being the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of Plymouth. Published by Ezra Lincoln, Boston.

Sermon on the Occasion of the Death of Rev. R. S. Storrs's Wife, April 9, 1818.

Discourse delivered before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, May 26, 1824.

A Memoir of Mary Hallam Huntington, his Daughter. Published by the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia.

A full Account of the Great Revival in 1816 was published by him in the *Boston Recorder* of June 10, 1818.

Address before the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, Mass.

Discourse delivered in the South Church in Campello, October 31, 1852, it being the Fortieth Anniversary of his Ordination.

A Poem on the Pleasures and Advantages of True Religion, delivered before the United Brothers' Society in Brown University on their Anniversary, August 31, 1819.

MINISTRY OF REV. DAVID TEMPLE PACKARD.—Rev. David Temple Packard, a native of the town, and who had just completed his theological course of study, was the first minister settled in the new house. He was invited to supply them during the building of the new church by a vote passed April 18, 1854. This he continued to do in Salisbury Hall till the new vestry was finished, when services were held there on the Sabbath, and May 22, 1854, the society "voted to give Rev. David Temple Packard a call to settle with them in the min-

istry, and offer him 800 Dollars as his Salary." This call he accepted, and he was ordained as their pastor Thursday, September 21, 1854.

The churches represented in the council were as follows, viz.:

First Church of Braintree: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; Elias Hayward, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, pastor; Deacon N. T. Mitchell, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. Jonas Perkins, pastor; Deacon E. H. Richards, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church, Bridgewater: Martin Wentworth, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; David Packard, delegate.

Congregational Church of Hanson: Rev. S. L. Rockwood, pastor; Deacon G. F. Stetson, delegate.

First Church of Falmouth: John Butler, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Deacon Charles Churchill, delegate.

Fourth Church of Abington: Rev. Isaac C. White, pastor; Elbridge G. Ford, delegate.

First Church of Yarmouth: Rev. Abel K. Packard, pastor; Oliver Mathews, delegate.

Mystic Church of Medford: Rev. Jacob M. Manning, pastor; J. W. Washburn, delegate.

Central Church of Middleboro': Rev. W. C. Dickinson, pastor; Abiel Wood, delegate.

The following clergymen were also present by invitation, viz.:

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater.

Rev. Charles Livingston, of Plympton.

Rev. Mr. Gurney, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Rev. Mr. White, of Orleans.

Rev. Josiah L. Armes, of Mason, N. H.

The council organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., moderator, and Rev. W. C. Dickinson as scribe. The services on that occasion were as follows:

1, reading of the Scriptures and invocation, by Rev. Abel K. Packard, Yarmouth, Mass.; 2, introductory prayer, by Rev. S. L. Rockwood, of Hanson; 3, sermon, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; 4, ordaining prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Jacob M. Manning, of Medford, Mass.; 6, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Paul Couch, of the First Church in Brockton; 7, address to the people, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; 9, benediction, by the pastor.

The following hymn was sung on that occasion :

We bid thee welcome in the name Of Jesus, our exalted Head; Come as a servant: so he came, And we receive thee in his stead.	Come as an angel: hence to guide A band of pilgrims on their way; That safely walking at thy side, We fail not, faint not, turn, nor stray.
Come as a shepherd: guard and keep This fold from hell and earth and sin; Nourish the lambs, and feed the sheep; The wounded heal, the lost bring in.	Come as a teacher sent from God, Charged his whole counsel to declare; Lift o'er our ranks the prophet's rod, While we uphold thy hands with prayer.
Come as a watchman: take thy stand Upon thy tower amidst the sky; And when the sword comes on the land, Call us to fight, or warn to fly.	Come as a messenger of peace, Filled with the Spirit, fired with love; Live to behold our large increase, And die to meet us ALL ABOVE.

Mr. Packard continued to preach to this people with ability, earnestness, and eminent success, having large audiences, till September 25, 1856, and the relation between pastor and people was dissolved, very much to the regret of the community.

To the South Congregational Church, North Bridgewater :

BELOVED BRETHREN:—In presenting this communication, I wish to declare my strong and continued interest in this church and people, and my sincere attachment to them, and I wish that in your records, shall stand my hearty testimony to the honorable and Christian and kind, and unusually affectionate treatment of this entire people towards myself and family from the first day I came among you to the present time. It is neither in my heart, nor in the nature of the case, to utter one word of fault finding or dissatisfaction with this people. I have no expectation of finding equal harmony and favor in this relation in any other place. Still the state of Mrs. Packard's health is such as evidently to render imprudent for her to remain in Campello, whereas there is good reason to hope that a permanent removal to some other climate will effect her recovery, and nothing short of that is hopeful. I do accordingly therefore to the communication presented last Sabbath, ask you to accept the resignation of the pastoral

relation existing between myself and this church, and to unite with me in calling a mutual council to dissolve that relation, according to Congregational order. And may grace, mercy and peace abound to you all through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Your affectionate Pastor,

D. T. PACKARD.

CAMPELLO, September 18, 1856.

The following were members of the council called in the dismissal of Rev. David T. Packard :

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater : Rev. Paul Couch, pastor ; Azel Gurney, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater : Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor ; Jonathan Keith, delegate.

Congregational Church of Easton : J. W. Morse, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater : Deacon John Soule, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of East Bridgewater : Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor ; Deacon Francis Packard, delegate.

Church of Holbrook : Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor ; Erastus Wales, delegate.

The council having organized, Rev. Baalis Sanford was chosen moderator ; Rev. Ezekiel Russell, scribe.

After a hearing of all the facts presented, it was

Voted, That the Pastoral relation hitherto subsisting so happily between the Rev. David T. Packard and this church and people be and is hereby dissolved.

The Council cannot withhold the expression of their deep regret that a connection formed some two years since, under circumstances so auspicious both for pastor and people, sealed by the effusions of the Spirit, and continued to the present hour strengthened and cemented by mutual affection and esteem, should be so soon sundered.

Deeming themselves incompetent to decide upon the validity of the reasons assigned, and avoiding the assumption of that responsibility, they still, in view of all the circumstances of the case, feel constrained to acquiesce in this result.

The impaired health of the Pastor's family, they trust, will soon be restored, and his usefulness continued in some other sphere. And they therefore commend him to the churches of Christ as an able, faithful, beloved, and without a blemish in his christian or ministerial reputation. They also commend the church and the people for the affection and kindness they have shown to their pastor, and commit them in their disappointment and destitution to the care of the Great Shepherd.

E. RUSSELL, *Scribe.*

A true copy of minutes of Council.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 1, 1856.

REV. DAVID TEMPLE PACKARD was the son of David and Elizabeth (Drake) Packard, born in what is now Brockton, August 24, 1824, and passed an uneventful life like most boys of his day, with plenty of work on a farm, and received the rudiments of his education in the district schools, such as his native town afforded. Fitted for college under the private tutorship of his pastor, Rev. Paul Couch, supplemented by an attendance at the Adelpian Academy in Brockton and Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass. Graduated at Amherst College in August, 1850. Taught the High School at East Braintree, Mass., one year, entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me., in October, 1851, where he graduated August 30, 1854, and ere he finished his theological studies he received two calls to take charge of parishes, and finally accepted the one in his native town, in the growing village of Campello, where he was ordained September 21, 1854; dismissed October 1, 1856. From thence he removed to the West, preaching at Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. He returned to Massachusetts in 1858, and early in June was invited to preach for the "First Congregational Society in Somerville," Mass., and was installed as the pastor of that church September 21, 1860. Soon after that time he received a call to settle as pastor of the Evangelical Church in Brighton, now a part of Boston. While at this place his health became poor from over taxation of his mental powers, and his church gave him a respite from active duties, and in the full appreciation of his worth cheerfully paid his expenses to Minnesota, with the hope that with a change from the rigorous climate in the Eastern States, he might be fully restored to his former vigor. He took up his residence in Los Angeles, California, and assumed the charge of the Congregational Church in that city in the winter of 1874 with great success, and continued to minister to them till 1878. His residence was on one of the prominent heights, overlooking the entire city, having a beautiful landscape view of the surrounding country. He occupied pulpits in Wilmington and Westminster till he was called to settle over the Congregational Church in Stockton in 1879. At about the time his pastorate was to expire at that place, and he was looking forward to the time when he should return to his beautiful home to enjoy rest for a season, he was called upon to attend a burial service, in the line of his

ministerial and sacred duties. In so doing his horse became frightened by a band of music, and he was thrown from his carriage, sustaining severe internal injuries, rendering him unconscious for a long time. In a day or two a partial return of his speech and reason appeared, but the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl was broken, and notwithstanding the best of care and attention from a devoted wife, and the best of medical skill that could be procured, he passed to the ascended life on Sunday morning, November 28, 1880, in the meridian of his usefulness and in the ripeness of his well disciplined intellect.

In the death of Mr. Packard the Christian church has lost one of its purest and best advocates. Modest, affectionate, learned, noble and sincere, he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he associated. He was a man of clear and positive ideas, and presented them with frankness, fairness, clearness and candor. His nature was exuberant with kindly and sympathetic feelings, that shone forth on all occasions.

In the midst of his highest usefulness, abounding in the highest fruits of faith, hope and charity, he has passed into that future for whose visions his believing and praising soul was ever prepared and waiting. In that graveless land his aspiring spirit will find acclivities, grand, bright, and sublime enough to compensate for the trials of earth, and the sudden and mournful wreck of his useful and beautiful life. His holy work is done, and well done; his life is a part of the history of the church which he loved so devoutly. In many a New England home tears of disappointment and sorrow fell when the news came of his untimely death, and thousands who have attended on his ministry in various portions of the country, joined with his bereaved family in their heartfelt grief and sympathy at their irreparable loss. Heaven is now his home, but the church and its records will ever bear upon its pages the name and fidelity of the "good and faithful servant," David Temple Packard.

Mr. Packard married Abbie C., daughter of Captain Hebron Mayhew of Chesterfield, Me., July 24, 1855. Children:

I.—Abbie Elizabeth, born in Moline, Ill., March 8, 1857, is a successful teacher in the High School at Los Angeles, California.

II.—Chester Mayhew, born in Somerville, Mass., September 2, 1860. Died August 26, 1862.

III.—Charles Granville, born in Brighton, Mass., December 26, 1869. The father died November 28, 1880. The widow died December 26, 1891.

While at Somerville, Mass., Mr. Packard preached a sermon entitled "The Dawn of the Morning." The occasion being the National Fast, December 28, 1862. The sermon was highly spoken of, and his people wanted it published. What other printed publications are extant we know not.

The society were without a pastor from October 1, 1856, to February 3, 1858, during which time various preachers were heard, and March 23, 1857, Rev. Samuel Fiske was invited to become their pastor, but declined. Again, July 13, 1857, an invitation was extended to Rev. C. D. Lothrop to settle with them as their gospel minister, nothing further having been done about this call.

MINISTRY OF REV. CHARLES W. WOOD.—On the 9th day of December, 1857, Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Ashby, Mass., was invited to become their spiritual leader and pastor. This invitation was accepted, and on the 3d of February, 1858, Mr. Wood was duly installed as pastor by a council called for that purpose. January 11, 1858, Josiah W. Kingman, esq., Barnabas H. Gray and Russell Alden were chosen a committee of arrangements in relation to the installation of Mr. Wood.

Pursuant to letters missive from the South Congregational Church in North Bridgewater, an ecclesiastical council convened in the vestry of said church February 3, 1858, consisting of the following members:

Church of Andover Theological Seminary: Rev. Austin Phelps.

Church of South Braintree: Rev. Dennis Powers, pastor; I. Davidson, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church, North Bridgewater: Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor; Simeon Leach, delegate.

Central Church of Middleboro': Rev. Isaiah C. Thacher, pastor; I. M. Pickens, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. Frederick R. Abbe, pastor; J. L. Nash, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. Henry D. Edwards, pastor; O. G. Healey, delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon Z. L. Whitney, delegate.

Union Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. Philo B. Wilcox, pastor; Sidney Allen, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Stephen Chessman, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Austin Phelps, moderator; and Rev. H. D. Walker, scribe.

After the usual examination of the candidate, the following services were arranged, viz.: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Frederick R. Abbe, of Abington; prayer by Rev. Henry L. Edwards, of South Abington; sermon by Professor Phelps, of Andover Theological Seminary; installing prayer by Rev. P. B. Wilcox; charge to the pastor, by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church, North Bridgewater; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Isaiah C. Thacher, of Middleboro'; address to the people, by Rev. Horace D. Walker, of Abington. The day was exceedingly pleasant, and the exercises of a very pleasing kind. The sermon was an eloquent production, and the choir performed their part in an admirable manner.

Mr. Wood was a successful preacher and pastor of this church for fourteen years, till May 9, 1872, at which time he tendered his resignation, and asked for a council to dismiss him from his pastoral charge.

Pursuant to letters missive from the South Congregationalist Church of Campello, an ecclesiastical council was convened in the vestry of said church on Wednesday at two o'clock P. M., June 5, 1872, which was organized by the choice of Rev. H. D. Walker, moderator; and Rev. J. C. Larrabee, scribe. The following persons comprised the council:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Trinity Church of Bridgewater: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; Lewis Hopkins, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; A. Wales, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor.

The council having heard the case as presented to them by pastor and people,—

Voted, That with great reluctance we advise the dissolution of the relation existing between Rev. Mr. Wood and the church and parish.

Voted, That the following should be adopted :

The council, having listened to the case as presented to them, are constrained to advise the dissolution of the pastorate of Rev. Charles W. Wood over the church and society in Campello. They arrived at this conclusion most reluctantly, for thus is severed a connection that has had upon it the smile of the Great Spirit of the church for fourteen years, and one that has retained in the circle of churches a minister of Christ, whose character and ability made his presence and administration a most welcome benediction.

Rarely does any man live so long in any region and among any people, giving less occasion to gainsayers, and so universally and deeply respected and beloved. We do most cordially and fully commend him to the churches of Christ as an able and faithful minister of the gospel, wise to win souls, as a man and citizen in all the relations of life, of great wisdom and ability, whose kindness of heart and rectitude of conduct have been a perpetual testimony for his master.

J. C. LARRABEE, *Scribe*.

CAMPELLO, June 5, 1872.

Rev. Charles W. Wood was the son of Wilkes Wood ; married, first, Eliza Ann, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Bigelow of Rochester, September, 1841 ; second, Mrs Catherine S. Lemist ; daughter of Jonathan Clark, of Gilmanton, N. H. He had four children,—Charles H. W., Edward Clark, Emily Catherine, and Caroline Melville.

Mr. Wood remained with this people fourteen years, having been dismissed at his request June 5, 1872, and removed to Scotland, Bridgewater. He was born in Middleboro', Mass., June 30, 1814 ; fitted for college at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and Pierce Academy, Middleboro', Mass. ; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1834 ; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1838 ; ordained at Ashby, Mass., October, 1839 ; at Campello, February, 1858 ; at Scotland, Bridgewater, where he now resides.

MINISTRY OF REV. LEVERETT S. WOODWORTH.—On the 19th day of January, 1874, it was "*voted*, That this church extend to Mr. Leverett S. Woodworth a call to become our pastor," which was accepted, and S. F. Packard, B. H. Gray, and Preston B. Keith were chosen a committee to make arrangements for the installation. The following persons were members of the Council :

Benificent Church of Providence, R. I. : Rev. James G. Vose, D.D., pastor ; Deacon E. R. Holden, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater : Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor, Rev. Isaac Dunham, delegate.

First Church of Brockton : Deacon John W. Kingman.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton : Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, pastor ; Isaac Kingman, delegate

First Congregational Church of Stoughton : Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor.

Congregational Church of Lakeville : Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor ; Deacon Myrick Hastings, delegate.

Congregational Church of Easton : Rev. A. S. Hudson, pastor ; Albert Drake, delegate.

Congregational Church of Brighton : Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Randolph ; Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor ; A. Wales, delegate.

The council met agreeably to notice at 1:30 o'clock P. M., October 29, 1874, and organized by the choice of Rev. Thomas Wilson, moderator, and Rev. J. C. Larrabee, scribe.

The following was the order of exercises :

1, voluntary ; 2, reading the minutes of council ; 3, invocation, by Rev. A. S. Hudson ; 4, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. H. D. Walker ; 5, anthem ; 6, sermon, by J. G. Vose, D.D. ; 7, ordaining prayer, by Rev. H. A. Stevens ; 8, hymn ; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. R. G. S. McNeille ; 10, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Charles W. Wood ; 11, anthem ; 12, address to the people by Rev. Thomas Wilson ; 13, prayer, by Rev. J. C. Larrabee ; 14, hymn ; 15, benediction, by the pastor.

Mr. Woodworth continued to preach to this church until November 11, 1879, at which time he resigned, and a council was called to advise in the matter of his dismissal. Deacon George Sawyer, N. H. Washburn, and George E. Keith were chosen a committee of arrangements.

Pursuant to letters missive, the following churches were represented on the council :

First Congregational Church of Abington : Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor ; Alvin Vaughn, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton : Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, pastor ; Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton : Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor ; O. F. Leach, delegate.

The result of the council is as follows :

Voted unanimously, That the action of the church and parish be accepted and sanctioned, and that we declare the pastoral relations between the Rev. L. S. Woodworth and this church and parish terminated.

In reaching this conclusion we deeply regret the circumstances that have led Brother Woodworth to be willing to leave this field where for five years he has labored as a faithful, zealous and efficient minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. We express our hearty regrets at his departure from our midst, and commend him most earnestly to the confidence and fellowship of the brethren among whom his lot is cast. Wishing him great prosperity in his new field, and praying that the great Head of the Church to ever keep him and his family under his loving care. We extend our warmest sympathies to the church thus bereft of an earnest and faithful pastor. Wishing likewise the gracious guidance of the Chief Shepherd as they shall seek another to fill his place.

REV. GEORGE E. FREEMAN, *Moderator*.

REV. H. L. KELSEY, *Scribe*.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN T. BLADES — The next pastor settled was Rev. John T. Bladés, of Saco, Me., who was invited by vote of the church on July 19, 1880. This call was accepted August 18, 1880. Josiah W. Kingman, esq., N. H. Washburn, and Deacon S. Franklin Packard were chosen a committee of the church to make arrangements for the installation. On the 14th of September, 1880, a council was called at 2 o'clock P. M., composed of the following members:

South Church of Salem: Rev. E. S. Atwood, pastor.

Central Church of Lynn: Rev. A. H. Curwin, pastor; Henry Howard, delegate.

Second Church of Dorchester: Rev. E. N. Packard, pastor; B. C. Hardwick, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Levi Walker, delegate.

First Church of Braintree: Rev. T. A. Emerson, pastor; Arza B. Keith, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Braintree: Rev. Edwin Smith, acting pastor.

Congregational Church of Scotland: Rev. Charles W. Wood, acting pastor.

Congregational Church of Rockland: Rev. L. C. Ferris, pastor; Charles W. Howland, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Abington: Rev. F. P. Tompkins, acting pastor.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Elisha Holbrook, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Walter Severance, delegate.

Congregational Church of East Providence, R. I.: Rev. Leverett S. Woodworth, pastor; George Curtis, delegate.

After a hearing before the council, and an examination of the doings by church and society and of the candidate, everything having been found satisfactory, it was voted "that the council proceed to the services of installation in the evening of that day," which were in the following order:

1, voluntary on organ; 2, reading of the minutes of the council; 3, anthem, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," etc.; 4, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 5, sermon, by Rev. A. H. Curwin; 6, 7, installing prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood; 8, response; 9, charge to the pastor, by Rev. E. N. Packard; 10, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey; 11, hymn; 12, address by Rev. E. S. Atwood; 13, prayer; 14, anthem; 15, benediction.

Mr. Blades continued his services to this church as pastor for over eight years, when becoming feeble, he sent a letter resigning his position, as follows:

To the Members of the South Church and Society, Campello, Mass.:

DEAR BRETHREN:—Recognizing the good hand of God in bringing me to this church and people, the long continuance of this pastorate, and the blessings that have attended our united efforts in building up the Kingdom of Christ in this community, and trusting that God may still bless and prosper this people in the future. Personally, I find that I am suffering from the physical and mental strain occasioned by so long a pastorate, and feeling that my future usefulness depends upon rest and a change, I hereby tender my resignation as the pastor of this church and minister of this society, to take effect at such time as the council may decide upon. I trust that you will accept this and unite with me in calling a council of the churches to advise us in this matter.

Wishing you grace, mercy and peace,

I am yours faithfully,

JOHN T. BLADES.

March 6, 1889.

The church voted to accept of the resignation of the pastor, and also placed the following on the record of the church:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Rev. John T. Blades, as pastor of this church and people, we extend to him our kind wishes for his future success and prosperity.

On the 14th of March, 1889, letters missive were sent to the following churches to unite by council on the 19th of March, 1889, at one o'clock P. M. Meeting was held in the house of worship, agreeably to the above, the following churches being represented, viz:

First Congregational Church, Brockton: Rev. Louis V. Price, pastor; Deacon Charles D. Bingham, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor; L. F. Alden, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; M. Wales Baker, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. O. S. Dean, pastor; William Gray, delegate.

Union Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. W. H. Bolster, pastor; S. S. Speare, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. F. P. Chapin, pastor; Luke Greenleaf, delegate.

Union Congregational Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. P. M. Griffin, pastor; George M. Keith, delegate.

The Council passed the following vote:

Voted, That the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Rev. John T. Blades and this church be authorized from this date.

F. A. WARFIELD, *Moderator*.

P. M. GRIFFIN, *Scribe*.

The church were without a settled pastor from the date of the doings of the above council, and were dependent upon a supply. After listening to several preachers, Rev. Napoleon B. Thompson, of New York, was invited to supply the pulpit as acting pastor, at a salary of two thousand dollars a year and parsonage. Mr. Thompson began his labors in the pulpit on the 15th day of July, 1889, and continued with this people for four years, till the 15th day of July, 1893, when he ceased to preach to the people of Campello.

Rev. T. A. Emerson, moderator; Leverett S. Woodworth, scribe.

HOPE CHAPEL.—This chapel is used as a mission church organization, erected under the auspices of the South Congregational Church, of Campello. In the fall of 1891 the pastor of the South Congregational church felt that the time had arrived when their church should branch



Geo. E. Keith

out in their efforts to give the public the advantages which they were enjoying. After consulting with George E. Keith and enlisting him in the good work, he looked around to find how many were without church privileges. After a while the members of the church decided to locate a chapel at the foot of Myrtle street on Warren avenue, which lot was purchased of the late Mr. Isaac Packard, who gave the society a lot adjoining on the south.

A committee of five was appointed with authority to build such a building as in their judgment was suitable to their requirements. George E. Keith, Preston B. Keith, S. Franklin Packard, Frank E. Packard and John J. Rackliffe constituted this committee, who proceeded to erect the present neat and commodious structure, which is thirty-three by fifty-five feet on the ground, with a sharp pitched roof, and comprises a handsome auditorium, two anterooms, a kitchen, a library and an inviting vestibule. The building is finished in Carolina pine; the seatings are of the latest style of folding chairs, to the number of about three hundred. John R. McLean was the builder; the walls and ceiling were frescoed by Richard Holland, the mention of whose name for artistic excellence of work is enough; the gas fixtures from R. Hollings & Co., of Boston; the carpeting was furnished by John H. Pray's Sons, of the same city.

Among the interesting features in and around this chapel is an attractive memorial window put in by Mrs. Isaac Packard to the memory of her late husband, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. A daughter of Mr. Packard, Mrs. Julia Packard Leach, contributed a beautiful pulpit set, consisting of the pulpit, two chairs, a flower stand, and communion table, all of antique oak. Mrs. Edwin Keith contributed an oak-cased clock. The circular window over the desk was donated by Mrs. George E. Keith. Mrs. Amelia Davis Pratt contributed two elegant polished collection plates, having a silk lining; and Miss Lizzie N. Fenno presented an exceedingly nice pulpit Bible. The pastor and the committee may well take pride in the completion of so valuable an addition to the facilities for doing evangelical work in Brockton. The edifice was dedicated Wednesday, December 21, 1892, with appropriate exercises as follows:

Selection by the Octette, from the South Congregational Church, followed by an invocation by Rev. K. F. Ohlson of the Swedish Con-

gregational Church; Scripture reading by Rev. Frank S. Hunnewell, of Whitman; report of the Building Committee by its chairman, Mr. George E. Keith; selection by the quartette; singing by the congregation; sermon by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of Boston, text from Ephesians v, 27: "That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having a spot or wrinkle;" prayer of dedication by Rev. L. V. Price of the First Congregational Church of Brockton; singing by the congregation; benediction by Rev. N. B. Thompson.

The sermon was a learned and eloquent exposition of "What is a church and what is Christ's relation to it? What shall be the motive of the church, and how shall the church manifest herself in the world?"

The report of George E. Keith in behalf of the Building Committee reported that Mr. Isaac Packard contributed three hundred dollars and the land towards the building of the chapel, and that all the auxiliary societies of the church had also contributed. The cost had been forty-five hundred dollars, and that three thousand dollars had been secured in pledges.

Rev. Adelbert F. Keith, presided over this meeting, and Frank E. Packard played the piano, while the octette rendered the "Te Deum" by H. Dow, and the quartette rendered "The Lord is Exalted" by West. The first sermon preached in this chapel was by the pastor on Friday evening, December 23, 1892.

Deacons of the South Congregational Church (Campello): Jacob Fuller, April 26, 1837; Sylvanus French, April 26, 1837; Cary Howard, April 22, 1845; Galen Pratt, April 22, 1845; S. Franklin Packard, December 4, 1865; George Sawyer, December 4, 1865; Eugene B. Estes, elected February 11, 1886; Nathan H. Washburn, elected February 9, 1888; Albert W. Gibbs, elected January 1, 1888; John M. Wentworth, elected January 1, 1889; George A. Morse, elected January 13, 1891; Frank P. Mills, elected February 9, 1893.

Ministers of the South Congregational Church, Campello.—Rev. John Dwight, settled April 12, 1837, dismissed January 2, 1839; Rev. Daniel Huntington, settled January 1, 1840, dismissed May 11, 1853; Rev. David Temple Packard, settled September 21, 1854, dismissed October 1, 1856; Rev. Charles W. Wood, settled February 3, 1858, dismissed January 16, 1873; Rev. Leverett S. Woodworth, settled October 29,



Albert Keith

1874, dismissed December 4, 1879; Rev. John T. Blades, settled September 14, 1880 dismissed March 19, 1889; Rev. Napoleon B. Thompson, preached from July 15, 1889, to July 15, 1893.

Clerks of the South Congregational Church, Campello.—Since the organization of this church the usual practice was for the pastor to perform the duties of church clerk, till quite recently they have been elected yearly. The first name we find on the list of elected persons for that office was Josiah W. Kingman, elected January 9, 1837. Other persons were elected as clerks and clerk *pro tem.*, among whom are the following names: Jason Keith, April 24, 1838; Rev. Daniel Huntington, March 1, 1840; Cary Howard, May 5, 1851; Spencer W. Noyes, May 19, 1851, '52, '53; Albert Keith, April 13, 1854; Rev. David T. Packard, April 20, 1855; Albert Keith, September 18, 1856; Flavel B. Keith, February 1, 1872; Rev. L. S. Woodworth, October 29, 1874, to December 4, 1879; Rufus P. Keith, January 22, 1879; George E. Keith, February 19, 1880, to January 1, 1889; Warren T. Copeland, January 1, 1889; Rufus P. Keith, January 22, 1890, '91, '92, '93, and is the present incumbent.

Sabbath School.—One of the first things done after the organization of the church at Campello in 1837, was to form a Sabbath school, which has been continued under able superintendents to the present time.

Josiah W. Kingman was the first superintendent on the list, followed by Martin L. Keith, Barnabas H. Gray, Arza B. Keith, Albert Keith, Russell Alden, Preston B. Keith, Harold C. Childs and Rev. Adelbert F. Keith.

SEMI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—One of the most memorable gatherings of the church at Campello was the celebration of semi-centennial of the "South Congregational Church," which took place on Monday, the third day of January, 1887.

On the day previous, being Sunday, the pastor, Rev. John T. Blades, preached an historical sermon upon the fiftieth anniversary of the church. A large audience was present. An invitation having been given to the past members of the choir to be present and take part in the singing, between forty and fifty accepted the invitation, among

whom was Deacon Cary Howard, Mrs. Betsy Keith and Mrs. Susan C. Foss.

The music was under the direction of Deacon S. Franklin Packard, who had a long time been a leader of the choir, and Ziba Cary Keith, as organist. In the evening the Sabbath school held their anniversary, the exercises being under the charge of the superintendent, Preston Bond Keith. Barnabas H. Gray, an ex-superintendent, was present, and favored the meeting with remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which Rev. Asa Bullard, the well known Sunday school teacher of Boston, delivered an interesting address.

At five o'clock Monday evening a supper was served to the members of the church, when two hundred and sixty-five persons sat down to the tables, who were waited upon by forty of the younger members. Ladies with white aprons, and gentlemen assistants.

A table was set in the ladies' parlor for the invited guests, among whom were Rev. Charles W. Wood of Bridgewater, Mass., a former pastor, and his wife, Rev. L. S. Woodworth, another former pastor, and his wife, of East Providence, R. I., Rev. Adelbert F. Keith, a native of Campello, then settled at Providence, together with his wife, Rev. Douglas Carlisle of the First Church in Brockton, and wife, Rev. F. A. Warfield of the Porter Church, Brockton, and wife, Rev. H. E. Cooke of the Methodist Church in Campello, and wife, ex Senator Hon. H. W. Robinson and wife of Brockton, Bradford Kingman and wife of Brookline, Mass., former residents of Campello, Arza B. Keith of Braintree, a former resident of Campello, Albert Keith and wife, and past and present deacons of the church.

Remarks of welcome were made by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Blades, then singing of the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Warfield. Next in order was the calling of the roll of church members by the church clerk, George E. Keith, followed with singing by a double quartette.

Out of three hundred and ten members only thirty were unable to respond to the roll call, and but one of the original members was present, viz: Mrs. Sylvia P. Howard. The Divine blessing was then invoked by Rev. Charles W. Wood, and the company were invited to partake of the bountiful array of good things set before them. After

an hour and a half had been spent in discussing the merits of the feast, the company repaired to the audience room of the church, where after congratulations were extended and old acquaintances renewed, the formal exercises were fittingly conducted, as follows: Singing, "Homeland," Hon. Ziba C. Keith, organist; quartette; reading of Scripture; prayer; hymn composed by a former pastor¹ of the church, tune "Old Hundred."

God of our Fathers: hear the song
Their grateful sons united raise,
While round their hallowed grove we
throng,
To think and speak of other days.

To Thee, their daily vows were paid;
To Thee, their hearts and lives were given,
And by Thy guidance and Thine aid,
They trod the pilgrim path to heaven.

Rich is the heritage we claim,
Whom Thou has made their favored heirs;
Their cherished faith, their honest fame,
Their love, their counsels, and their pray-
ers.

They left us freedom, honor, truth;
Oh, may these rich bequests descend
From son to son, from age to youth,
And bless our church till time shall end.

Then followed interesting reminiscences by Rev. Mr. Wood of Bridgewater, Rev. Adelbert F. Keith of Providence, R. I., and Rev. L. S. Woodworth of East Providence, R. I. The following hymn composed by one of the oldest members of the church,² especially for this occasion, was sung. Tune, "St. Thomas."

To God, who reigns on high,
We bring our grateful song,
Ascribing to his love and power
What doth to Him belong.

Our Fathers, where are they?
They laid the corner stone,
And trusted to a wiser hand
To rear this church thereon.

Nor was their trust in vain,
For shelter in this place,
How many souls have learned to sing
Of His redeeming grace.

Let us renew our strength
And labor with our might;
Till all within our influence
Have seen the glorious light.

Greetings were from the mother church by Rev. Mr. Carlisle; from the sister church, by Rev. Mr. Warfield; from the neighboring church, by Rev. H. E. Cooke.

After music by the double quartette, benediction was pronounced by Rev. Adelbert F. Keith, and a notable occasion came to an end.

RE-DEDICATION OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.—During the year 1888, the South Congregational Church having become straitened for want

¹ Rev. Daniel Huntington.

² Miss Sarah Packard.

of room in their church, in that rapidly growing section, known as Campello, thought it best to enlarge their church edifice. A committee was chosen to have the charge of remodeling and improving the same. This committee was composed of the following persons, viz. : Caleb H. Packard, Ziba C. Keith, S. Franklin Packard, Samuel French, Rufus P. Keith, George E. Keith, Preston B. Keith, George Churchill, George E. Taber and Elmer L. Keith.

Upon the completion of the same, the committee arranged a collation for those who worship at this church, Thursday evening, January 3, 1889, being its fifty-third anniversary, from 5:30 to 7:30. By half past seven P. M. the church was filled by an audience estimated at twelve hundred persons.

The front of the pulpit was covered with potted plants, and flowers stood upon the desks on the platform. Behind this wall of natural beauty sat Rev. Messrs. J. T. Blades, F. A. Warfield, H. E. Cooke and G. W. Lawton of this city, and Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., of Lowell. After the organ voluntary the congregation rose and sang the old doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Then the choir of twenty-one voices sang the anthem, "King all Glorious," and Rev. Mr. Cooke of the Campello M. E. Church invoked the Divine blessing. After this the church quartette, consisting of Misses Clara F. Drake and Eliza J. Porter, and Messrs. F. A. Dunham and M. F. James, sang "The Lord is Exalted." Rev. Mr. Lawton of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church read the Scriptures, and then the male octette gave a selection, "Remember Thou Thy Creator." This octette consists of Messrs. F. A. Dunham, George Churchill, S. Franklin Packard, Frank E. Packard, M. F. James, Dr. J. S. Allen, Preston B. Keith and Dr. N. D. King.

An eloquent address then followed by Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., of Lowell. The reverend speaker took his text Haggai II., 9: "The latter glory of this house shall be greater than the former." Houses, the preacher said, have ideas. The Indian's wigwam and the New Englander's cottage have the same object, but they present different ideas. This is even more true of meeting houses. The mosque, synagogue, cathedral and Protestant church all have the object of worshipping God, but they present different ideas. And in like manner do the

meeting houses of the different sects of the Protestant faith show diversified ideas.

But, the speaker said, I speak on the "latter glory of this house." The coming church will greatly differ from the present. The Catholics have the right idea in having their houses of worship continually open. The coming church will do this. It will be a house where all may feel at rest in peace. Every church will be the people's church. It will be a school house, where the Christian religion will be taught; it will be a workshop, where the work of attacking sin will be laid out. The church, then, will be a young men's Christian association in its care for young men. It will be a laboratory where men may meet, compare notes, and lift each other up higher. Here the experimental work will be discussed. It will be a temple of worship all the time, as our Roman friends have it—not a temple on Sunday and a tomb the rest of the week. By-and-by the church will be as far in advance of us as we are in advance of our forefathers. Then it will be a type of the Heavenly home to which we will all soon go.

After the address the choir sang an anthem, "Gloria," with cornet obligato by Mr. Otho Hayward. A fervent dedicatory prayer was made by Rev. F. A. Warfield of the Porter church, after which the congregation sang the Congregational hymn to the tune "Boylston."

I love Thy Kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode,
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood.

For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend;
To her my cares and toils be given,
Till toils and cares shall end.

I love thy Church, O God;
Her walls before Thee stand,
Dear as the apple of Thine eye,
And graven on Thine hand.

Beyond my highest joy
I prize her heavenly ways,
Her sweet communion, solemn vows,
Her hymns of love and praise.

The alterations in the church, which were very much admired by those in attendance at the opening services, have been made by Contractor S. L. Ryder of this city, under the direction of the building committee. A new entrance has been put in the southwesterly corner of the building. Entering here the door on the right leads to the vestry, and the stairs on the right lead to the choir gallery and rooms. Fifteen feet have been added to both the north and south sides of the vestry, and when desirable this capacious room can be divided into two

by the sliding doors, the whole then making a large and a small vestry. The ladies' parlor opens from the vestry on the west side, and upon the east side is the entrance to the kitchen and library, and also to the vestibule. The windows of the vestry are all new and of cathedral glass.

The new and improved auditorium is one of surpassing beauty in all its appointments, and now eclipses any other auditorium in this portion of the State. Additional width has been given to the floor of this room, and the gallery has been extended until it occupies three sides. The pulpit and the organ have been brought forward four feet. There are three entrances to this room, two from the vestibule and one on the right of the pulpit which leads up from the little new vestibule.

The pews are of ash, with curved backs, and are set in semi-circular rows. They were made by Geo. H. Grant & Swayne, Richmond, Indiana, and put in by their agent, T. B. Bridgeman of Boston. The chairs in the gallery number 206, and are of the Cincinnati Music Hall pattern, made by Robert Mitchell & Co., Cincinnati. The cushions are of felt, and were made by Geo. C. Bent of Boston. The carpets are ingrain. That upon the floor was from Goldthwaite's, and that in the gallery from Pray's, and both were furnished by the ladies. The chandelier is one of the Fisk reflectors, and is a beautiful piece of work.

The most strikingly beautiful features of the new interior are the several memorial windows, in which the light is sifted through glass pictures of lovely coloring and impressive design. The first, placed at the right of the pulpit, represents Rebecca at the well, and is inscribed:

IN MEMORY OF JOSIAH W. KINGMAN, DIED DECEMBER 4, 1884.

A window on the left of the pulpit represents "The Sower," and is

IN MEMORY OF ZIBA, ARZA, BELA, CHARLES AND JASON KEITH, FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF THIS CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

On the south side of the auditorium, above the gallery, Caleb H. Packard has placed a window representing "Faith," in memory of his father and inscribed "Packard." On the north side, above the gallery, is a window from which Miriam looks down in all her loveliness. This piece of art was paid for by the church. Besides these there is a scroll window and a window of the golden candlestick, and one in the vestibule displays an open Bible.

The frescoing of the auditorium, which was done by Pindikowsky, is in the highest degree artistic in drawing and in the harmonious blending of soft tints, and is most agreeable to the eye. The decoration around the organ loft and on the organ pipes is particularly noticeable.

All the windows of the auditorium and the vestibule are of stained glass. A new boiler and engine have been put in, and nothing has been left undone to make this at once one of the finest and most complete church edifices in Plymouth county. About 400 additional seats have been put in, giving a total seating capacity of 1,000. The improvements and alterations have cost \$20,000.

CHAPTER XI.

New Jerusalem Church—Original Members—Doctrines of Charity and Faith—First Meeting-house—Second Meeting-house—Description of the New Church Temple—Fiftieth Anniversary—Ministry of Rev. Warren Goddard—Ministry of Rev. Henry E. Goddard—Memorial Windows—Young People's Society—List of Officers for 1893—Quakers or Friends—Second Congregational Society—Act of Incorporation—Dedication of Meeting-house—Ministry of Rev. John Goldsbury.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—The knowledge of the "New Church" doctrines were introduced into this part of the country by the Rev. Holland Weeks, of Abington, Mass., who was dismissed from his society in that town about the year 1820 for having become a believer in them, which circumstance created no little excitement at the time, and was the means of inducing some others to look into the subject, and to become believers themselves. The first society of receivers of the doctrines in this place was formed in 1827, and consisted of ten members, namely, Sidney Perkins, Nathaniel B. Harlow, William French, Martin Beal, Jabez Field, John Field, of North Bridgewater, Isaiah Noyes, Daniel Noyes, Elisha Faxon, and Austin Cobb, of Abington. In 1828 the number had increased to twenty. During that year a hall was fitted up in the house of Jabez Field, to hold public meetings. Rev. Eleazer Smith preached for them once a month, from 1827 to 1831, and afterwards every Sabbath, till 1834. In 1831 the hall owned by Maj. Nathan

Hayward was occupied by the society for meetings, and, still later, the building previously used by the Second Congregational Society, or better known as the "Unitarian Meeting-house." Also the hall over the hotel, then kept by Edward E. Bennett. In 1832 the society petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation as a religious society, which was granted, as may be seen by the following, act dated March 3, 1832, and styled,—

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the Same.

That Jabez Field, Lucius Field, James A. Tolman, Ruel Richmond, Robert Stoddard, Nahum Smith, Rufus Dorr, Orville Handy, Winslow B. Cushman, James Humphrey, William French, Ephraim Howard, Josiah Packard, Charles Howard, Nathaniel B. Harlow, Lyman Clark, Sidney Perkins, Eleazer Smith, John Field, Sanford Brett, Samuel Howard, Marcus Shaw, William Faxon, John Ide, and Arnold Hunt, together with those who have associated, or may hereafter associate with them, or their Successors, for the purpose of public worship, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a religious Society known by the name of the "*First Society of the New Jerusalem Church*," in the town of North Bridgewater, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of Parishes, according to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Be it further enacted, that the said Society shall be capable in law to purchase, hold, and dispose of any estate, either real or personal, not exceeding the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the Support of public Worship, and for other lawful Parochial purposes.

The first meeting held under the provisions of the above acts was held April 5, 1832, at the house of Jabez Field, at which William French was chosen moderator; Lyman Clark, clerk and treasurer; Jabez Field, collector; John Field, Nathaniel B. Harlow, and Marcus Shaw, prudential committee. In August, 1834, Rev. Haskell M. Carll was invited to preach to the society, which he continued to do about three years. On the 7th of December, 1834, he organized a church in the society. Soon after in September, 1835, the building of the first house of worship in the town of that denomination was commenced, and was dedicated on Saturday, January 16, 1836. There were present at the dedication Rev. H. M. Carll, the pastor of the society; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston; Rev. Adonis Howard, of East Bridgewater. The dedicatory service was read by Rev. Mr. Carll; sermon, by Rev. T. Worcester; reading of the Word, by Rev. Adonis Howard. Mr. Carll

left the society in the fall of 1837, and Rev. Warren Goddard, the late pastor, commenced preaching for them October 14, 1838; and January of the next year (1839), an invitation was extended to him to settle with them as their pastor. This call was accepted, and he was ordained the 19th of September, 1839. The following are the doctrines of Charity and Faith:

1. That God is one in essence and in person, that from love towards men he assumed humanity and glorified it, and that he thus became God with us, the Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

2. That the word is divine Truth proceeding from the Lord; that it was written by inspiration, and is adapted to all the various states of Angels and men, and that thus it is the divine Medium by which men are consociated with Angels and by which men and Angels are conjoined with the Lord.

3. That the Lord alone is the Source of Genuine life, the precepts of which are the ten Commandments; that these precepts are to be obeyed by man as of himself, with the acknowledgment that the will and power to do them are of the Lord alone. And thus that men are regenerated and Saved by the Lord, by means of a life according to his precepts."

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.—The first house of worship was fifty-eight feet in length, forty feet in width, and twenty feet high; spire, sixty-five feet high, painted white, with green blinds. The interior contained fifty-two pews, besides a neat, plain pulpit and a small choir-gallery. The building was situated on land purchased of Sidney Perkins, and was near the head of Linden street, the building and land costing about three thousand dollars. This building was afterwards sold and used as an academy by S. D. Hunt, but has since been given up for that purpose.

SECOND MEETING-HOUSE —This society worshiped in the old house above described until the dedication of another house, which had been built to suit the wants of the growing society, and which took place January 22, 1857. The services commenced about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Goddard, and were of a deeply impressive character, well fitted to bring the hearer into a state receptive of his love who desires our offerings, "to the end that he may more abundantly enrich us with spiritual blessings." The weather was such on that day, so very severe, that but few, comparatively, were present, and those mostly from the people of the town. The services were reading of the Psalm cxxii., followed by a chanting

from an appropriate selection (No. 80, Psalm lxxxiv.). After which Psalm cxxxii. and others were read responsively by both pastor and people of the society standing, mostly in front of the desk, and responding as an act on their part of offering up the house to the worship and service of the Lord. The music was not only appropriate, but well performed. After the exercises were over, a collation was partaken of in the hall below by nearly all who had been present, including many from the neighboring societies, and a very pleasant season of social interview closed the exercises of the day.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH TEMPLE.—This church is situated on a spacious lot of ground, bordered with trees of considerable size, fronting the west. The dimensions of the main building are seventy-nine by fifty-six feet. It is built in the Italian style, with a plain square tower at the west (front) end, eighty-eight feet in height, and twenty-two feet square, projecting ten and a half feet forward from the main building. The entrance in front is by a wide double door into the vestibule, from which there is an ascent by eleven easy steps into side entries, or lobbies, from which one enters the body of the church. This measures sixty one by forty-five feet, and contains one hundred and two pews, all on the main floor, there being no side galleries. They are arranged in semi-circular order, without doors, cushioned, and covered with crimson damask. The floor is handsomely carpeted, and walls and ceiling elegantly painted in fresco. On the east side is a projection of four feet deep by thirty-two wide, a space for the tabernacle, a repository for the word in the centre, and for a small private room each side of it. The tabernacle consists of an ark of fine cabinet-work, overhung with crimson curtains. Over it is the inscription in large letters, "Behold the tabernacle of God is with man." To the right of it, but standing out in front, on the edge of the platform, is the pulpit, which is of octagonal form and, like the tabernacle, of black walnut. The communion-table stands at the left side. The organ-loft is within the body of the tower, opposite the pulpit, having in front a small gallery for the singers, elevated about eight feet above the pew-floor. There is a basement of brick, affording space for a hall under the whole main building, to which there is an entrance from the vestibule within, and also by doors from without, at the northwest and southwest cor-



Ellis Brett



ners. The superstructure is of wood, colored in imitation of freestone. The house is provided with a good-toned organ, of suitable size and capacity, manufactured by George Stevens, esq.

Martin Wales, esq., of Stoughton, presented the society with two thousand dollars towards paying the expense of building the new house. Chandler Sprague, Lyman Clark, and George W. Bryant were building committee; Jason Perkins, contractor.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—Mr. Goddard lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination on the nineteenth day of September, 1889, which was a noteworthy occasion. There was a large gathering of friends of the aged clergyman, among whom were Rev. Warren Goddard, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. W. Hinkley, of Brookline; Rev. J. E. Werren, of Abington; G. F. Stearns, of Mansfield; Rev. Henry E. Goddard, Rev. F. A. Warfield, and Rev. Frank P. Parkin, of Brockton; Messrs. F. E. White, Ellis Brett, Henry Bryant, George S. Bryant, Rufus C. Kimball, Eben G. Rhodes, Rufus P. Kingman, Fred R. French, and Charles Lincoln, of Brockton, beside many others.

The services on this occasion commenced promptly at two o'clock P. M., organist T. P. Swift playing a voluntary, after which the church choir, composed of E. S. Laird, George Knight and Misses Bertha Nash and Alice Wade, sang an anthem, "The Lord's My Light." Scriptures were read by Rev. T. O. Paine, LL D. of Elmwood, followed with prayer. After singing of the "Portuguese Hymn" by the congregation, Rev. Joseph Pettee, a life long friend of Mr. Goddard, a clergyman of Abington, made the address, and said:

His labors have looked constantly to the end of making the power and great glory in which the Lord is now revealing himself a reality in the church in the world. In his teaching he has had constantly the end in view, whether it has been in his conscious thought or not, to contribute to the result; and he not only did this in the beginning of his work, he has continued to do it. This interior reception to which he has applied himself needs continually to be taking place, and to be performing effective work in this direction, to be laboring successfully to give these high and holy truths a large place in the generations as they come forward, is to do the work of charity, of love to the neighbor, in one of its highest forms; for it is promoting in men the development of that which, by bringing them near to the Lord and much under His influence, is greatly improving their well-being and happiness.

After remarks by F. A. Dewson, esq., of Newton, for the laity, "Blest be the Tie that Binds Our Hearts in Christian Love" was sung

by the congregation, after which Rufus C. Kimball made an address in behalf of the Brockton Society. Rev. T. F. Wright, of Bridgewater, representative of the societies in the vicinity of Brockton, said :

We all know Mr. Goddard, and only to love him. Cicero gives a description of an "old in young and young in old" man, which fits this venerable clergyman very well.

After some further remarks by Rev. Mr. Wright, he read the following poem by Miss Olive F. Howard :

'Tis fifty years ago to-day
Since our good pastor came
To lead us in the way of life
And heavenly truths proclaim.

But few among his people now
Can recollect the time
When he was ordained in our midst,
In ripened manhood's prime.

New Churchmen then were looked upon
As half insane, or mad;
One scarcely dared believe the truth.
Or own it if he had.

He came to tell us of the Lord,
The only life and light;
That His commandments must be kept
If we would live aright.

More precious far than gold or gems
Is His most holy word;
We must forsake our sins, and love
Our neighbors and the Lord.

For us our pastor spent his strength:
Our good he always sought;
By precept and example, too,
He faithfully has taught.

He labored through discouragements
And trials most severe,
But Providence protected him
And brought him safely here.

Some seed that he had sown in hearts
That seemed both hard and cold,
May yet spring up to bless his hand,
And bear a thousand-fold.

The little band of members then,
Who met each Sabbath day,
Have done their earthly work, and all
But one have passed away.

And others came to fill their place
Within the house of prayer;
Yet still we miss the aged ones
Who lately worshipped here.

But like a full and ripened sheaf
Our aged pastor stands,
And patiently and calmly waits
The angel reaper's hand.

His faithful partner by his side
Has bravely done her best
To make him happy in his age,
And his last days be blest.

His children, usefully engaged
Each in their various ways,
Stand up to crown his life, and smooth
His now declining days.

And when he bids this world adieu
Then may he hear the word:
"Well done, thou good and faithful one,
Thou servant of the Lord."

Now, dear pastor, bless this people;
Charge them that they do not stray—
That in love they may be united—
Bless them, ere you pass away.



Warren Goddard.

Mr. James Reed then read the following original poem :

Friend of my infancy and youth,
No less beloved in manhood's prime,
Thou faithful minister of truth
Through fifty years of earthly time.

Most gladly do I join my feet
With those that come, a grateful throng,
To bring the loving tribute meet
Of speech and poesy and song.

A single word is mine to say,
First spoken by our Lord above,
Then caught by angels on its way
To earth : that blessed word is love.

Faith, hope and love :—these three abide,
To gladden all our heavenward way ;
To bid the storms of sin subside,
To turn our darkness into day.

And truly, as the apostle saith,
Love is the greatest of the three ;
It sweetens all our hope and faith,
And crowns this golden jubilee.

The following original hymn, by Miss Olive F. Howard, was then sung to the tune of "Greenville :"

Heavenly Father, be thou with us
As we now assemble here ;
Aged pastor with his people,
Where he's lived for fifty year.

Ever with the young 'tis spring-time,
Manhood calls it summers hours ;
But 'tis autumn with the aged—
Autumn fruits and autumn flowers.

Very aged ones find winter
Cold and frosty with its gloom ;
But 'tis cheered by hopes of spring-time
In the world beyond the tomb.

Heavenly Father, smile upon us,
Throw thy loving sunlight o'er
Both the pastor and the people ;
Bless them now and evermore.

Mr. Goddard lived but a short time after the above occasion, having for several weeks been gradually failing in health, till Tuesday evening at six o'clock on the 29th day of October, 1889, he passed away.

REV. WARREN GODDARD, the late lamented and highly respected citizen, as well as beloved pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Brockton, was the son of Dr. John and Mary (Langdon) Goddard, born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 12, 1800. Mr. Goddard has an ancestry of which one might well be proud. The family is one of the early settlers in New England, and have always been prominent in the building up of and caring for the interests of the town of their adoption.

The first of this name which we find is William Goddard, of London, England, the seventh son of Edward Goddard, a wealthy farmer of Norfolk. He came to America in 1665, and his wife with three sons

came over the following year, and settled in Watertown, where he was a school teacher, or one "to teach such as should be sent to him to learn the Latin tongue."

Joseph, the son of William, settled on a farm in Brookline, Mass., and married Deborah Treadway, and had a son John, 1669, who married, September 4, 1729, Hannah Stone, who removed from Brookline to Worcester, Mass., in 1745, leaving John, born May 28, 1730, who married Hannah, born July 16, 1735, daughter of Nathaniel Seaver, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Susanna White, one of the earliest settlers of Brookline, and a prominent as well as a wealthy citizen, on the old homestead. He was a representative from Brookline six years. They had a son John, November 12, 1756. Graduated from Harvard College, was a physician in Portsmouth, and afterward a druggist. Married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D., of Portsmouth, afterwards president of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at Portsmouth Academy, and entered Harvard University September, 1815, one year in advance; graduated from there in the class of August, 1818, with the celebrated lawyer, Hon. Sidney Bartlett, Dr. Thomas Worcester, Dr. Farley Brooks, and other distinguished men of a generation ago. He lived to become one of the oldest graduates in point of age and in point of graduation. In the spring of 1819 Mr. Goddard became satisfied of the truths contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and entered as a student of theology in the family of Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., of Dorchester, Mass. Upon the completion of his studies, there was but one society of the New Church in all New England, that in Boston, with scarcely a score of members. and that already provided with a pastor elect, and the few societies in the United States being also provided with ministers, he was obliged to postpone his former purpose of entering the ministry until there should be some society needing ministerial services.

At this time an opening presented itself in the academy at Sandwich, Mass. He therefore accepted the office of principal, and was very successful, commencing with twelve pupils, all belonging in that town. Soon after this applications for admission continued to increase, first from the adjoining towns, then from more distant places, even as far south as South Carolina. At the end of two years he commenced and

pursued the study of law in the office of the late Lieutenant-Governor John Reed, of Yarmouth, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of Barnstable county; practiced law two years in Barnstable, and nearly a year in Boston, in connection with Professor Parsons, when, becoming dissatisfied with the practice, so far as it related to the management before juries, he relinquished the practice of law, and accepted an appointment as principal of the English and classical school at Princeton, Mass., where he labored two or three years with signal success. Several societies having during this time been formed, and needing ministerial services, Mr. Goddard returned to the profession of his first choice, and after preaching and receiving several calls to settle in Abington, Portland, and North Bridgewater (now Brockton), he at length settled at the latter place, where he was installed September 19, 1839, and where he has continued to labor in the ministry until 1865, when he resigned. He was one of the most acceptable and useful New Church ministers to be found in the country.

We have seen that Mr. Goddard has been a school teacher, a lawyer, and a clergyman in the course of his useful and upright life,

Mr. Goddard married first, Mary, daughter of Melatiah Tobey, of Sandwich, Mass., August 6, 1829.

Children :

I—Benjamin, born August 27, 1832, Catherine Badger of Everett.

II—Joseph Warren, born August 11, 1835, died March 9, 1838.

III—Mary, born November 7, 1837, died May 19, 1862.

IV—John, born October 9, 1839, Mary E. Burnham of Chicago, Ill.

V—James Frederic, born January 28, 1842, married Virginia Burnham of Chicago, Ill. (See his biography in this volume.)

VI—Nathaniel Langdon, born June 6, 1847, died September 6, 1847.

The mother died July 4, 1827. He then married Sarah, daughter of Captain John and Betsy Eldridge, of Yarmouth, Mass., January 1, 1849.

Children :

VII—Warren, born October 10, 1849, married Alice C. Wellington of Brookline. (See biographical notice in this volume.)

VIII—Sarah Eldridge, born November 15, 1850.

XI—Henry Edward, born May 20, 1852, married first, Mary E. Outcalt of Cincinnati, Ohio, second, Harriet S. Faxon of Brockton.

X—Asa Eldridge, born April 2, 1854. Jennie B. Beaman of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly a teacher in Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo., but is now assistant principal of the Waltham New Jerusalem school of Waltham, Mass., a school in which boys and girls are fitted for college.

MINISTRY OF REV. HENRY EDWARD GODDARD —The present pastor is the son of Rev. Warren and Sarah (Eldridge) Goddard; was born in Brockton, May 20, 1852, graduated at the high school in his native town in 1871. Graduated with high honor in his class and took the first position as an essay writer, and in rhetoric. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him in 1875. After a three years' course of study in the New Jerusalem Theological School, at Waltham, Mass., and one year at Cornell University, he became assistant pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained pastor of the church in Brockton, September 24, 1876, Rev. Joseph Pettee, of Abington, Mass., preaching the sermon on that occasion. Mr. Goddard has served the town on the school committee three years.

In February, 1893, Mr. Goddard made an extensive tour to the Mediterranean, visiting the Holy Land, traveling and studying thoroughly the whole country, including Palestine, Rome, Egypt and other noted localities.

Mr. Goddard married first, Mary E. Outcalt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1878.

Children:

I—Samuel Warren, born February 5, 1881.

II—Ruth, born September 2, 1884.

The mother died June 28, 1887. He then married Harriet S., born November 18, 1859, daughter of William and Clarrissa (Seamans) Faxon of Brockton, May 7, 1889.

Rev. Warren Goddard preached for twenty-five years and resigned. After his retirement, Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, Seward and others filled the pulpit, but there was no settled minister for eleven years, till Rev. Henry E. Goddard was ordained pastor of the church, thus making forty-six years of service in the pulpit by father and son.

In 1884 the society made many alterations in the church building, adding rooms and in other ways greatly improving the edifice.

In November, 1891, many improvements and changes were made in the church edifice, among which we note the following. The organ was removed from the front gallery to a niche built for that purpose beside the pulpit at the east end. The woodwork of the chancel has been changed to oak, and the pulpit furniture is of the same material. The communion table has the following carved on its front: "In remembrance of me." The interior has been newly carpeted, and the pews newly upholstered in brown cover. Electric lights have been introduced with two brass chandeliers, which were the gift of Mrs. F. L. Hathaway, and various changes in the vestry and rooms below, which are of the best, including an elegant room in which the "Young People's Society" hold their weekly meetings.

But the crowning excellence of all these improvements are the memorial windows of colored glass, of which we give a brief description.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—From the earliest days there has been a desire to perpetuate the memory of those whom we have held dear, and there are various methods by which we can show our regard for our departed friends. A common one is by erection of marble or granite monuments in the graveyards and cemeteries, but of all the various kinds of memorials to our deceased friends, nothing surpasses the brasses or tablets, and the memorial windows placed in our churches, where one has been a supporter and believer in the doctrines of that particular church. In the erection of memorial windows to worthy objects of our attention and respect, a lesson is taught to future generations. Memorial buildings are one form of commemoration of loved ones, but the memorial windows are exceedingly appropriate, and are a lasting tribute to departed worth.

During the extensive alterations and changes made in the above named church, 1891, several of these memorials were placed in the windows of the New Jerusalem Church edifice in Brockton, which are from the manufactory of F. M. Whipple & Co., of Boston.

Prominent among these is the window to the memory of the late Josiah Packard, which is on the northeast corner of the church, and adjoining the organ section. The background has a blue coloring, representing the sky, while in the foreground is a purple dove suspended in

the air. An urn is in the body of the window, from which proceeds a vine. The inscription on the window is as follows :

JOSIAH AND BETSEY (DENNY) PACKARD.
1802-1864. 1802-1873.

Next comes the window erected to the memory of George W. Bryant, by his widow, Mrs. Lucy W. Bryant. It has a center panel with pink background, scroll pattern in handsome colors, and a pretty border. In the center of the whole is a cross with a golden crown. The inscription reads :

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE W. BRYANT.
1810-1883.

The next window is rich in design, containing in the centre a sheaf of wheat, the whole surmounted by a delicate sprig. In a scroll panel is this inscription :

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL AND MARY CARLTON HOWARD.
1799-1875. 1800-1859.

An elegant window is that contributed by the children of Captain Henry French. The design is something of an oriental order, with borders within borders, with a beautiful shade of yellow for a background. It is studded with jewels and has a scroll top.

In the center is an open Bible, on the leaf of which on either side one may read on the left hand : " Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be," while on the opposite leaf are the words included in the Lord's prayer, " Thy name, Thy kingdom come, They will be done."

The inscription on the above window is as follows :

IN MEMORY OF HENRY AND EMILY FRENCH.
1798-1889. 1805-1884.

Directly opposite the pulpit to the left, on the south side of the church, is a window to the memory of Zibeon Shaw and his wife. This has a beautiful shade of light green for a background ; in the center of an oval is a full figure in purple, at the feet of which, in a scroll, are the words " Holy, Holy, Holy." On a yellow ground is the inscription :

IN MEMORY OF ZIBEON AND MARCIA D. SHAW.
1810-1854. 1824-1857.

A window to the memory of Charles L. Hathaway is the next contribution to these memorial windows, by Mrs. Hathaway. It has a

foliated border of pretty design, and as Mr. Hathaway was a person of fine tastes and had a great fondness for Jacqueminot roses, a bunch of this beautiful plant is enclosed in a circle, forming the central figure of the window, while the top of the window has an Easter lily, emblematical of purity. The inscription on this window is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES LITTLE HATHAWAY.
1815-1884.

The middle window on the south side of the church is the gift of Mrs. W. L. Reed, having for its center a blue cross surmounted by palms, in a golden ground. A wreath surrounds the inscription, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF LYMAN CLARK.
1807-1885.

This is said to be among the finest of the group of windows.

The New Church society has placed a window to commemorate Daniel Hudson Howard, who has for a long time been a firm believer in the doctrines of this church, and has written much for the New Jerusalem Magazine and the New Jerusalem Messenger.

The prominent features of the window to his memory are those which denote two special traits in his life. The top of the window has a closed volume, representing his love for reading, and the center contains a red flower, denoting him as a botanist. The inscription reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF D. HUDSON HOWARD.
1814-1884.

Last, but not the least, we mention the society window on the west front of the church, and near the gallery. The subject of this window was taken from a scene in the parable of the lost sheep, as found in the fifteenth chapter of Luke, emblematic of the Good Shepherd. This window is said to be a memorial to the late pastor of the church, and is a very appropriate as well as elegant piece of work.

The following are the church officers for 1893: Rev. Henry E. Goddard, pastor; Thomas H. West, J. Willard Packard, B. Ellis Eaton, B. F. Battles, church committee; B. Ellis Eaton, secretary; Fred. R. French, treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday-school; Joseph Hewett, librarian; Thomas P. Swift, organist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.—Connected with this church there is an association known as the "Young People's Society," organized April 29, 1890, with the following officers: President, Fred. R. French; vice-president, Miss Mabel H. Herrod; secretary and treasurer, Miss Emma H. Lewis. Meetings are held on Sabbath evenings. Executive Committee—William L. Puffer, Mrs. Henry E. Goddard, John Robblins, Miss Anna Hathaway, president.

QUAKERS OR FRIENDS.—There was an association or society of Friends in North Bridgewater, formed April 26, 1838, and consisted of twenty-five members, as appears by record, which is as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby become members of a Society forming of this sect, called Quakers, and do hereby agree to subject ourselves to the rules and regulations which shall be adopted by said Society, in the town of North Bridgewater:

Michael O. Neil,	John Leonard,	William Ripley,
Nahum J. Smith,	John R. Morrill,	Charles S. Johnson,
Cyrus Packard,	M. B. Peirce,	Jarvis D. Smith,
Jacob W. Crosby,	Jabez D. Lamson,	Thomas Batchelder,
Edward Southworth, jr.,	Ambrose Packard,	Edwin W. Bosworth,
Daniel Guild,	Josiah Fuller,	Noah Blodgett,
Charles L. Hathaway,	John L. Skinner,	Nathan Packard,
Roswell Richardson,	Apollos O. Howard,	Jeremiah Stetson, jr.
	Reuben S. Webster,	

At the request of Nahum J. Smith and twenty-four other members, a meeting was called by Hon Jesse Perkins, esq., a justice of the peace, which met at the hall of Colonel Edward Southworth, April 30, 1838, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization, at which time Edward Southworth, jr., was chosen clerk, who took the oath of affirmation in the usual form; Jacob W. Crosby, Nahum J. Smith, John L. Skinner were chosen overseers; Cyrus Packard treasurer and collector, besides a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws; meeting then adjourned to May 8, 1838. The "meeting met according to adjournment, and after discussing various matters connected with the society, adjourned to June 7," when they again came together for friendly conversation, and again adjourned *sine die*.

The above is the latest record to be found concerning this society, and it is presumed that the society did not flourish for any length of time.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—During the year 1824 many of the members of the First Congregational Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Daniel Huntington, becoming dissatisfied with the views of their pastor, and entertaining different views of Christian doctrines, especially on the doctrine of the Trinity, the native character of man, divinity and atonement of Christ, regeneration, and other kindred views of the gospel, petitioned the General Court to be incorporated into a separate society, which petition was granted in the following words, which we copy verbatim :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the authority of the Same.

That Abiel Kingman, Micah Packard, David Cobb, jr., Nathan Hayward, Gideon Howard, David Packard, Marcus Shaw, Jesse Packard, John Battles, Hiram Atherton, Nahum J. Smith, Newton Shaw, Anthony S. Allen, Edwin Keith, Washburn Packard, Asa Brett, Hervey Hersey, Samuel Thayer, Samuel Howard, Eliphalet Thayer, Oliver Snell, jr., Zeba Thayer, Sihon Packard, jr., Apollas Howard, Welcome Howard, Caleb Howard, jr., Azor Packard, Simeon Dunbar, Nathaniel H. Cross, Joseph S. Packard, Joseph D. Snell, Zenas Packard, jr., Stillman Willis, Silas Snow, Silas Snow, jr., John Curtis, Hosea Packard, Asa Shaw, Samuel Packard, William Curtis, jr., Isaac Packard, Isaac Richards, John Field, Zophar Field, Austin Howard, Josiah W. Curtis, Richmond Carr, Otis Howard, David Edson (3d), Luke P. Lincoln, Thomas Reynolds, Azel Reynolds, Oliver Snell, Isaac Snell, Jeremiah Snell, James J. Sanders, Daniel Bryant, Ara Battles, Abijah Childs, Thomas White, Thomas White, jr., Arza Leonard, John White, with their families and estates, together with such others as may hereafter associate with them and their successors, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a Society by the name of the "Second Congregational Society" in the town of North Bridgewater, with all the Powers, privileges, and immunities which other religious societies in this Commonwealth are by law entitled to, and may purchase, receive by gift, or otherwise real estate the value of which Shall not exceed the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars.

Passed June 18, 1825.

About this time land was purchased of Micah Faxon for a church. This was located on a rising spot of ground, south of the present public house, and near "Kingman's Brick Block." A house was erected, which was dedicated August 9, 1826, with appropriate services, as follows: Introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.; sermon, by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, of Providence, R. I., from the text, Acts xxiv. 14: "But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God

of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law, and in the prophets;" concluding prayer, by Rev. James Kendall, D.D., of Plymouth; benediction, by Rev. Richard M. Hodges, of Bridgewater.

Rev. John Goldsbury, of Warwick, Mass., received an invitation to become their pastor, and, his accepting the same, he was ordained Wednesday, June 6, 1827, with the following services: 1, introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. P. B. Storer, of Walpole, Mass.; 2, sermon, by Rev. Luther Hamilton, of Taunton, Mass.; 3, ordaining prayer, by Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater, Mass.; 4, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D.D., of Boston; 6, address to the people, by Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; 7, concluding prayer, by Rev. Henry Edes, D.D., of Providence, R. I. The pleasantness of the day, and the deep interest in the occasion, caused the house to be thronged. The sermon was from text, John xviii. 37: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."

The sermon on that occasion was exceedingly interesting and very judicious, dwelling at some length on the simplicity of the truth which the Christian teacher is required to inculcate. Among the many things noticed were the difficulties of a Christian ministry,—the indifference to truth prevalent in the world, the prejudices of opinion that hinder the reception of truth, and the disposition among men to mystify and obscure the plainest principles. The charge to the pastor, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, was listened to with peculiar interest, from his filial allusion to one under whose ministry many of this society had formerly sat,—Rev. John Porter, father of Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.

Rev. John Goldsbury was born in Warwick, Mass., February 11, 1795; fitted for college at different schools and academies, and under private instruction; graduated at Brown University in 1820; commenced the study of divinity at Harvard College in 1821, under Professors Ware, Norton and Willard; taught in Taunton Academy several years; was ordained in North Bridgewater, Wednesday, June 6, 1827, where he remained till September 4, 1831; and resided in Warwick, Mass., where he died.

CHAPTER XII.

PORTER EVANGELICAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Porter Evangelical Church—Organization—Ministry of Rev. John F. Norton—Ministry of Rev. Charles L. Mills—Ministry of Rev. Samuel H. Lee—Ministry of Rev. John V. Hilton—Ministry of Rev. Robert G. S. McNeille—Ministry of Rev. Z. T. Sullivan—Ministry of Rev. F. A. Warfield—Porter Evangelical Society—Dedication of First Meeting-house—Rededication—Deacons of the Porter Evangelical Church—Treasurers of Same—Clerks—Sunday-schools—Ministers of the Church—Salisbury Chapel—Officers of the Society for 1892.

PORTER EVANGELICAL CHURCH.--This church was formed of members who withdrew from the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater for the purpose of forming another church, it being deemed advisable that something should be done to awaken a new interest in the cause of truth, and to induce union of feeling and action in the support of the ordinances of the gospel, according to orthodox Congregational usages and principles. The first meeting of a series held, which resulted in the organization of the Porter Evangelical Church, was at the house of Hezekiah Packard, Tuesday, January 8, 1850.

Other meetings soon followed, and on Thursday evening, February 7, 1850, at the same place Davis Kingman was chosen moderator, when it was "Voted, unanimously, 'that we will take measures to form another orthodox Congregational Church in this place, as soon as it may be deemed expedient.'"

A committee of five were chosen, viz.: Deacon Simeon Packard, Simeon Leach, Abel W. Kingman, M.D., Robert Holbrook, and Isaac Kingman, to see how many would unite in the movement. This committee reported February 12, 1850, the names of seventy persons who were in favor of immediate action, and who were prepared to unite in the formation of another church. At this meeting it was agreed to lay the subject before the church at their next meeting, and take means to call a council immediately for the purpose of formation, if they deemed

it expedient. This was done at a meeting of the church held the day following (February 13), and a committee was appointed by the church to call a council for that purpose. At a meeting of the church, held February 19, it was voted that they adopt the same articles of faith and covenant as those used by the First Church. Also voted that the name of the new church shall be the Porter Evangelical Church. A council was accordingly called, which met on the 6th day of March, 1850, in the meeting-house of the First Congregational Church, the following churches composing the council:

Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor; John R. Drake, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; E. Hathaway, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. J. W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Taunton: Rev. Erastus Maltby, pastor; H. G. O. White, delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. David Dyer, pastor; Shadrach Jenkins, delegate.

Central Congregational Church of Boston: Rev. George Richards, pastor; I. C. Proctor, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Weymouth: J. T. Terry, pastor; Deacon I. Loud, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Dorchester: Rev. J. H. Means, pastor; Deacon C. Howe, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Hingham: Rev. E. Porter Dyer, pastor; Deacon Asa H. Holden, delegate.

Congregational Church of Middleboro': Rev. I. W. Putnam, pastor; S. Harlow, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Weymouth: D. Pratt (3d), delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., moderator; Rev. Erastus Maltby, scribe.

After hearing statements and facts regarding the reasons for a new organization, and a thorough examination into all matters pertaining thereto, the council "*voted*, unanimously, that under existing circum-

stances in this church it is expedient, agreeable to the request of the members calling this council, that another 'Orthodox Congregational Church' be organized in this place to be called the 'Porter Evangelical Church.' It being understood that they are to adopt the 'Articles of Faith and Covenant now adopted by the church they leave.' The public services of organization were assigned for seven o'clock in the evening, which were as follows: 1, introductory prayer and reading of the articles of faith and covenant, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 2, consecrating prayer, by Rev. David Brigham, of Bridgewater; 3, fellowship of the churches, by Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham; address to the church by Rev. David Dyer, of Dorchester; 5, concluding prayer, by Rev. Erastus Maltby, of Taunton. The church met Friday, March 8, and "voted to establish public worship forthwith," and various committees were chosen to make such arrangements as seemed necessary for that purpose.

The first meeting for public worship was held in the hall of Tyler Cobb, on Sunday, March 10, 1850. Rev. Joseph Merrill, of Dracut, Mass., preached on that day and the two succeeding Sabbaths.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN F. NORTON.—The next minister was Rev. John F. Norton, who came to the town April 6, 1850, and preached five Sabbaths, when the church and society united in giving him a call to become their pastor May 7th, which he accepted May 10, 1850; and immediate measures were taken in calling a council to install him as their pastor. The following churches were represented in the council:

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Daniel Huntington, pastor; Charles Keith, delegate.

First Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor; Deacon H. T. Mitchell, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., pastor; Deacon Wales Thayer, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Levi Walker, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton: Rev. Erastus Maltby, pastor; James M. Williams, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Dedham: Rev. Calvin Durfee, pastor; C. Talbot, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Henry Howard, delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. David Dyer, pastor; Deacon James Tolman, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. James W. Ward, pastor; John Hunt, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; A. W. Pain, delegate.

Evangelical Church of Hingham: Rev. E. P. Dyer, pastor; A. Kilby, delegate.

Eliot Church of Roxbury: Rev. A. C. Thompson, pastor.

Second Congregational Church of Dorchester: Rev. J. H. Means, pastor; Deacon Edward Sharp, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Falmouth: John Jenkins, delegate.

Winthrop Church of East Randolph: Elisha Belcher, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Daniel Huntington as moderator, and Rev. James W. Ward, scribe, who convened in the vestry of the Methodist Church by invitation of that church.

His installation took place in the meeting-house of the First Church, June 5, 1850, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., with the following order of services on that occasion:

1, voluntary, by choir; 2, reading minutes of the ecclesiastical council; 3, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 4, anthem; 5, introductory prayer; 6, hymn,—words and music composed for a similar occasion by Rev. D. Huntington,—“Herald of our Saviour God;” 7, sermon, by Rev. A. C. Thompson of Roxbury, Mass.; 8, chant,—“I will give you pastors according to mine own heart;” 9, installing prayer, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 10, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph; 11, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. P. Terry of South Weymouth; 12, hymn,—“How beautiful upon the mountains;” 13, address to the people, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of the South Congregational Church, Campello; 14, concluding prayer, by Rev. David Dyer; 15, hymn, by the congregation, tune, “Hamburg:”

'Tis done,—the important act is done;
Heaven, earth, its solemn purport know;
Its fruits when time its race has run,
Shall through eternal ages flow.

The covenants of this sacred hour,
Great Shepherd of thy people, seal;
Spirit of grace, diffuse thy power,
Our vows accept, thy might reveal.

Behold our guide, and deign to crown
 His toils, O Lamb of God, with love;
 His lips inspire; each effort own;
 Breathe, dwell within him, heavenly
 Dove.

Behold his charge: what wealth shall
 dare
 With its most priceless worth to vie?
 Suns, systems, worlds, how mean they are,
 Compared with souls that cannot die!

The sun may set in endless gloom,
 The planets from their stations flee,
 Creation fill oblivion's tomb;
 But souls can never cease to be.

Oh, when before the judgment-seat,
 The wicked quake in dread despair,
 May we, all reverent at thy feet,
 Pastor and flock, find mercy there.

The council represented in the dismissal of Rev. John F. Norton was as follows:

Evangelical Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D. D., pastor.

Second Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; E. Wales, delegate.

South Congregational Church at Campello: Ziba Keith, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D. D., moderator; Rev. David Brigham, scribe.

Rev. John F. Norton was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., September 8, 1809; entered Yale College in 1829, but his health failing, he left college during his junior year. He received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1848; studied theology at the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, Conn., where he graduated in 1837; traveled nearly a year in Northern and Western Europe; was principal of academies in Goshen, Brooklyn, and Norfolk, Conn., for eight years; was ordained pastor of church in Milton Parish, Litchfield, Conn., October 23, 1844; installed pastor of Porter Evangelical Church in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 5, 1850; dismissed at his request, December 4, 1851; installed pastor of the Evangelical Church in Athol, Mass., March 17, 1852; married, first, Harriet Frances Jenkins, of Falmouth, Mass., August 19, 1839, who died February 3, 1849; second marriage to Sophia W. Elliot, of Bridgeport, Conn., December 31, 1850; she died June 6, 1852. He then married a third time, Ann Maria Mann, of Stoughton, Mass., September 26, 1853; has one child living, Lewis Mills Norton, born December 26, 1855. Rev. Mr. Norton died in Natick, Mass., November 3, 1892.

MINISTRY OF REV. CHARLES L. MILLS.—Various ministers supplied the pulpit, among whom were Rev. Hubbard Beebe, of South Wilbraham, Mass., and Rev. Edwin P. Wright, of Acworth, N. H., after which the church and society united in giving the Rev. Charles L. Mills a call in July, 1852, to settle with them as their pastor.

A council, composed of the following churches, convened at the meeting-house of the Porter Evangelical Church on the 11th day of August, 1852, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of installing Rev. Mr. Mills:

First Church of Braintree: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., pastor; Charles French, delegate.

Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D. D., pastor; John B. Drake, delegate.

Winnisimmet Church of Chelsea: Rev. I. P. Langworthy, pastor; Charles B. Wilder, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Deacon Ozen Gurney, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. James W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

Congregational Church of Athol: Rev. John F. Norton, pastor.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. C. M. Cordley, pastor.

Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook: Elisha N. Holbrook, delegate.

Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. Albert Perry, pastor; E. Dickerman, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Yarmouth: Rev. Abel K. Packard, pastor; F. Dunbar, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; A. Vining, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Otis Grover, delegate.

Rev. Daniel Butler, of Westboro', Mass.

The council was organized by choice of Rev. Luther Sheldon, moderator; Rev. J. P. Terry, scribe.

After a satisfactory hearing as to the qualifications and belief of the pastor elector, the council voted unanimously that they would proceed to the services of installation in the following order:

1, Reading of the minutes of the council, by the scribe; 2, invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Abel K. Packard, of Yarmouth, Mass. (now of Greeley, Col.); 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. J. P. Terry, of South Weymouth; 4, sermon, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; 5, installing prayer, by Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington; 6, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 7, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Daniel Butler, of Westboro'; 8, hymn:

He that goeth forth with weeping,
 Bearing still the precious seed,
 Never tiring, never sleeping,
 All his labor shall succeed.

Sow thy seed, be never weary,
 Nor let fears thy mind employ;
 Be the prospect ne'er so dreary,
 Thou mayst reap the fruits of joy.

Then will fall the rain of heaven,
 Then the sun of mercy shine;
 Precious fruits will then be given,
 Through an influence all divine.

Lo, the scene of verdure bright'ning,
 See the rising grain appear;
 Look again! the fields are whit'ning;
 Sure the harvest time is near.

9, address to the people, by Rev. I. P. Langworthy, of Chelsea; 10, concluding prayer, by Rev. John F. Norton, of Athol (the former pastor); 11, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Mills preached to this people until February 18, 1862, when he was dismissed.

Rev. Charles L. Mills was born in Morristown, N. J., August 11, 1812; graduated at Yale College in 1835; studied theology at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Mr. Mills preached in various places in the West and about New England for twelve years or more, and in 1852 was called to settle as pastor of the Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater, where he remained till February, 1862. After a brief respite from pastoral labor, he received a call to settle at Wrentham, Mass., where he was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church February 10, 1863. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon William Lyman, of Middletown, Conn.; second, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Peter Smith, of Andover, Mass.

MINISTRY OF REV. SAMUEL H. LEE.—The church was without a pastor but a short time, as we find by record the church "voted, June 16, 1862, unanimously, to give a call to Rev. Samuel H. Lee to settle with them in the ministry." This call accepted.

A council consisting of the following churches was called to advise in reference to the ordination of Rev. Samuel H. Lee, September 17, 1862 :

First Church, Braintree : Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor ; R. H. Allen, delegate.

First Church, Stoughton : Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor ; Deacon Eben Drake, delegate.

First Church, Somerville : Rev. David T. Packard, pastor.

First Church, Randolph : Ebenezer Alden, delegate.

Second Church, Randolph : Rev. S. G. Dodd, pastor ; Simeon L. Whitcomb, delegate.

Winthrop Church, Holbrook : Rev. E. Russell, D.D., pastor ; Levi Whitcomb, delegate.

First Church, Abington : Rev. F. R. Abbe, pastor ; Henry A. Noyes, delegate.

Second Church, Abington : Rev. Henry L. Edwards, pastor ; William R. Vining, delegate.

Second Church, Weymouth : Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor ; William Dyer, delegate.

Union Church, South Weymouth : Rev. P. N. Hayes, pastor ; C. S. Fogg, delegate.

Union Church, Weymouth and Braintree : Rev. Lysander Dickerson, pastor ; J. W. Loud, delegate.

First Church, North Bridgewater : John W. Kingman, delegate.

Third Church, Abington : Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor ; H. H. Burrill, delegate.

Union Church, East Bridgewater : Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor.

Evangelical Church, Hingham : Rev. E. Porter Dyer, pastor ; Caleb S. Hunt, delegate.

Congregational Church, Hanson : Rev. Benjamin Southworth, pastor.

South Congregational Church, Campello : Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor ; George Sawyer, delegate.

The council organized by the choice of Richard S. Storrs, moderator ; Charles W. Wood, scribe.

After an examination of the candidate and his credentials, and finding them satisfactory, the order of the exercises at the installation was as

follows : 1, invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham ; 2, introductory prayer, by Rev. E. Douglas ; 3, sermon, by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., of Boston ; 4, ordaining prayer, by Rev. S. G. Dodd, of East Randolph ; 5, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree ; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello ; 7, address to the people, by Rev. David Temple Packard, of Somerville ; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. F. R. Abbe, of Abington ; 9, benediction, by the pastor.

On the 8th of February, 1866, Mr. Lee sent in his resignation to the church, who united with him in calling a council for the purpose of dismissal, which was held on the 20th of the same month. The churches present were :

First Congregational Church of Brockton : Rev. Edward L. Clark, pastor ; Deacon John W. Kingman, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello : Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor ; Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater : Rev. E. Douglas, pastor ; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

First Church of Abington : Rev. F. R. Abbe, pastor ; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Church of South Weymouth : Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor ; Deacon B. F. White, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater : Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor.

Union Church, South Weymouth : Rev. S. H. Hayes, pastor ; I. S. Cobb, delegate.

Rev. J. Terry, moderator ; and Rev. Edward L. Clark, scribe.

The council, after a full hearing, "*voted*, that in their judgment it is expedient, and they accordingly advise that this relation terminate."

Rev. Samuel H. Lee was born in Sprague, Conn., December 21, 1832 ; fitted for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. ; entered Yale College, 1854 ; graduated in 1858 ; graduated at the Normal School, New Britain, Conn., 1852 ; was a teacher in the Normal School three years ; studied theology at Yale Theological Seminary two years ; received an invitation to settle as pastor of the Porter Evan-

gelical Church in North Bridgewater in 1862, where he was ordained September 17, 1862.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN V. HILTON.—January 31, 1867, a call was extended to Rev. John V. Hilton to settle as their pastor, which was declined. Various ministers were heard till March 22, 1869, at which date Rev. Charles M. Lamson was invited to settle with them in the gospel ministry, the call being unanimous. This call was accepted and Mr. Lamson was duly installed. Pursuant to letters missive from the Porter Evangelical Church, an ecclesiastical council was convened in the meeting-house of said church on Thursday, August 5, 1869, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., as follows:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor; Deacon Joel T. Packard, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Chas. W. Wood, pastor; Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. J. P. Aldrich, pastor; Luther Richards, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Lewis S. Hopkins, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. W. F. Ober, A. B.; Samuel Blake, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; Elisha N. Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon Ebenezer Drake, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Brighton: Rev. David Temple Packard, pastor.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. H. M. Tenney, pastor; John A. Tucker, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Hadley: Rev. W. H. Beman, pastor; Benjamin Adams, delegate.

North Congregational Church of New Bedford: Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, pastor; Deacon John Bryant, delegate.

Highland Church of Boston: Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor; Deacon Samuel W. Hall, delegate.

Rev. Abel Kingman Packard, of Anoka, Minn., now of Greeley, Col.
Rev. W. S. Tyler, D.D., of Amherst, Mass.

The council organized with Rev. Charles W. Wood moderator, and Rev. H. M. Tenney as scribe, and the following order of exercises was arranged, viz.: 1, voluntary; 2, introductory exercises, Rev. H. M. Tenney; 3, anthem; 4, sermon, by Rev. W. S. Tyler, D.D.; 5, anthem; 6, ordaining prayer, by Rev. W. H. Beman; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.; 8, hymn; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Henry A. Stevens; 10, address to the people, by Rev. Charles L. Mills; 11, anthem; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

MINISTRY OF REV. ROBERT G. S. MCNEILLE.—Several ministers were heard till April 1, 1872, at which time it was voted "that we extend a call to Rev. Robert G. S. McNeille, of New Haven, Conn., to become our pastor." This call was accepted, and a council was called April 25, 1872, at three o'clock P. M.

The roll of the council consisted of the following churches represented:

Shawmut Church of Boston: Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., pastor; Alvah White, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor; Jonathan White, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Samuel Clapp, delegate.

Second Church of Weymouth: Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. Austin Dodge, pastor.

First Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon H. A. Noyes, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; H. D. Sanford, delegate.

North Church of New Haven, Conn.: Rev. Edward L. Clark, pastor.

East Church of New Haven, Conn.: Charles Wilson, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Ziba C. Keith, delegate.

After the usual examination of the candidate, and everything found satisfactory, the following order of exercises were arranged, viz.: 1, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Heman Packard De Forest; 2, prayer,

by Rev. Thomas Wilson ; 3, sermon, by Rev. Edward L. Clark ; 4, installing prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood ; 5, charge to pastor, by Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D. ; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. A. Stevens ; 7, address to the people, by Rev. Horace D. Walker ; 8, benediction, by the pastor. Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., moderator ; Rev. George E. Freeman, scribe.

November 15, 1877, Mr. McNeille tendered his resignation as pastor of the church, and a mutual council was held to advise in the matter of dismissal, consisting of the following persons :

First Congregational Church of Brockton : Rev. E. P. McElroy, pastor ; Deacon Joseph S. Smith, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton : Rev. John Herbert, pastor ; Deacon Ebenezer Drake, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington : Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Randolph : Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor ; Deacon O. H. Leach, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello : Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor.

The council organized by the choice of Rev. George E. Freeman, moderator, and Rev. L. S. Woodworth, as scribe. The resignation was read, and all parties interested were heard, and the council advised " that the pastoral relation to this church cease," as follows :

Having heard Rev. R. G. S. McNeille's letter of resignation read, and also the action of the church and parish accepting the same, we hereby as a council adjudge the action to be orderly, and advise that Bro. McNeille's pastoral relation to this church hereby cease. And in coming to this conclusion, we with pleasure bear witness to Bro. McNeille's high abilities as a preacher, to his genial social qualities, which have secured for him a warm place in the hearts of his friends and associates in the ministry, and have given him a strong hold upon this church and community, and also to the peace and prosperity which have attended his ministry here.

We heartily commend him to the field of his future labors, and trust that there he will prove himself a good minister of Jesus Christ and be eminently successful in the edifying of the church and in the salvation of souls.

We tender our sympathies to the church in the dissolution of the pastoral relation, and pray that the Great Head of the church may soon fill this vacant place with a teacher and guide who will lead this people on to future peace and prosperity, and to great success in advancing the kingdom of Christ in this place.

The council then dissolved.

MINISTRY OF REV. Z. T. SULLIVAN.—On the 1st day of April, 1878, the following vote was passed by the church: "Voted, unanimously, that we extend a call to Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of New Bedford, Mass., to become pastor of this church."

The call was accepted April 15, and a council met on the 2d day of May, 1878, for the purpose of installing Mr. Sullivan. The churches represented were as follows:

First Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon J. L. Nash, delegate.

Maverick Church of Boston: Rev. John V. Hilton, pastor; F. E. Dimmock, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. L. H. Sheldon, pastor; Luke S. Greenleaf, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of New Bedford: Rev. M. C. Julien, pastor.

North Church of New Bedford: Rev. A. H. Heath, pastor; Deacon Zachariah Sturtevant, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor; Jonathan White, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Deacon Newton White, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Abington: Rev. Frank I. Tompkins, pastor; Martin S. Stetson, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. D. W. Richardson, pastor; James S. Allen, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. John Herbert, pastor; Deacon Nathaniel Gay, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; George H. Wilkins, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor; William Dyer, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon H. D. Sanford, delegate.

Salem Square Church of Worcester: Rev. Charles M. Lamson, pastor; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. George H. Freeman, moderator; Rev. Horace D. Walker, scribe. After the usual ex-

amination of the candidate, and his reasons for changing his pastoral relations, the council advised his settlement, and assigned the various parts of the installation services, as follows :

1, Invocation and Scripture lesson, by Rev. John Herbert ; 2, sermon, by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D. ; 3, installing prayer, by Rev. M. C. Julien ; 4, charge to the pastor, by Rev. A. H. Heath ; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey ; 6, address to the people, by Rev. Charles M. Lamson ; 7, concluding prayer, by Rev. L. S. Woodworth.

May 28, 1881, Rev. Mr. Sullivan sent his resignation to the church, with a request that the pastoral relation between him and the church should terminate July 1, 1881. Accordingly a council was called to take action in the matter of his dismissal, represented by the following churches, viz. :

First Congregational Church of Brockton : J. R. Perkins, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello : Deacon George Sawyer, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph : Deacon Joseph Graham, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater : Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor ; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton : Rev. D. O. Clark, pastor ; Deacon E. M. Morton, delegate.

The above persons convened in the Porter Church on the 28th day of June, 1881, agreeably to the request of pastor and church, and organized by the choice of Rev. J. C. Bodwell, moderator, and Rev. D. O. Clark as scribe.

The council, after listening to the above representations, voted unanimously to confirm the doings of the church and society, and agreed to the following resolution :

WHEREAS, in the providence of God it has become necessary, on account of the loss of health, for Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, pastor of the Porter Evangelical Church and society of Brockton, to discontinue his ministerial labors, and to tender his resignation of the pastorate ; and whereas, the Porter Church and society have accepted his resignation,

Resolved, That this council hereby approves of the action taken by pastor and church, and advises the dissolution of the existing pastoral relation. We desire to say further that we accede to the termination of this relation with deep regret. We deeply sympathize with Brother Sullivan in the affliction that has befallen him, and praying that he may be restored to health by a change of residence, commend him to the churches

as a faithful and able minister of our Lord Jesus Christ. We extend also to the Porter Church and people our sympathy in the loss of the pastor for whom they have testified so much love, and trust that in His own good time the Lord may send them another to be their spiritual guide.

J. C. BODWELL, *Moderator*.

D. O. CLARK, *Scribe*.

The council then dissolved.

MINISTRY OF REV. F. A. WARFIELD —On the 31st day of January, 1882, the church "*voted*, that we extend a call to Rev. F. A. Warfield, of Boston, to become pastor of this church." This call was accepted by letter from Mr. Warfield, March 7, 1882. A council was held in the Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton on Tuesday, March 28, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of installing the pastor-elect. The following churches were represented, viz.:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor; Dr. S. J. Gruver, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Deacon Levi Walker, delegate.

Union Church of West and East Bridgewater: Rev. P. M. Griffin, pastor; John C. Gates, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; A. W. Whitcomb, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. H. A. Loring, pastor; E. Everett Holbrook, delegate.

First Congregational Church, Stoughton: Rev. D. O. Clark, pastor, H. W. Darling, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. R. W. Haskins, pastor; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Abington, Rev. B. M. Frink, pastor; Deacon Luke Noyes, delegate.

Congregational Church of Rockland: Rev. L. Z. Ferris, pastor; J. S. Smith, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. W. H. Dowden, pastor; A. C. Heath, delegate.

Phillip's Congregational Church of Boston. Rev. R. R. Meredith, pastor; William Gallagher, jr., delegate.

Union Church of Boston: Deacon W. W. Whitcomb, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton: Rev. Heman Packard De Forest, pastor; Elijah E. Richards, delegate.

Congregational Church of Assonet: Rev. George F. Walker, pastor; Deacon Thomas G. Nichols, delegate.

Prospect Hill Church of Somerville: Rev. A. E. Winship, pastor; Alvin L. Lovejoy, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn.: Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, pastor; Frederick Truber, delegate.

Rev. H. L. Kelsey was chosen moderator of the council, and William Gallagher, jr., as scribe.

The examination of the pastor elect having been declared satisfactory, the council assigned the following as the order of services at the installation held at seven o'clock P. M., March 28th, viz.: 1, reading of the minutes of the council, by the scribe; 2, invocation and Scripture lesson, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey; 3, sermon, by Rev. R. R. Meredith; 4, installing prayer, by Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 5, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Heman Packard De Forest; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. John T. Blades; 7, address to the people, by Rev. R. G. S. McNeille; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. H. A. Loring.

Number of members at the time of organization of the church was ninety-five.

PORTER EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—This ecclesiastical society was legally organized March 20, 1850, and a committee, consisting of Simon Leach, David Howard, and Edwin H. Kingman, was chosen to select a lot of land, and procure plans for a house, who were subsequently authorized to purchase a lot, and proceed with the building. The lot on which the edifice now stands was purchased of the late Silas Packard, esq., for the sum of one thousand dollars, and contains about eighty-four square rods, having a front on Main street of seven rods, with a depth of twelve rods. The house is situated between the residence of the late Silas Packard, esq., and that of Franklin Ames, esq., and but a short distance north of the First Church. The plans of this building were drawn by Messrs. Melvin and Young, of Boston, and the

building is sixty feet wide, eighty-eight feet in length, with twenty feet posts, with a spire one hundred and seventy-five feet in height. The house has ninety pews on the main floor, besides the front seat, which is held free; has twenty-four pews in the side-galleries with seats for sixty persons in the choir-gallery, in front of the organ. There is a large and commodious basement, finished into three rooms, the largest being used as a chapel, which is forty-three feet by fifty-eight, and eleven feet high. Mr. Joseph Sanger, of Watertown, was the contractor, who furnished all the material (excepting foundation and brick work for the basement), for the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The house was raised about the 1st of August, 1850, and so far completed that the chapel was first used for public worship Sunday, October 13, 1850.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.—The house was completed and dedicated January 9, 1851, with the following order of exercises: 1, voluntary; 2, invocation; 3, chant, "I was glad," etc.; 4, introductory prayer; 5, hymn, by a member of the Porter Church,—

From thy high throne, Eternal King,
Oh listen, while thy children sing;
And tune our hearts to lofty praise,
As we the joyful anthem raise.

But will the great Jehovah hear
Our humble song, our fervent prayer?
Will he within his temple meet
His children, bowing at his feet?

Yes, in this house, 'Thus saith the Lord,'
I'll magnify my holy word;
And sinners, humbled in the dust,
Shall learn my holy name to trust,

Within this house shall mortal tongues
Begin to chant immortal songs;
Whilst listening angels, hov'ring round,
Join to prolong the sacred sound.

Then let us lift our voices high,
Let shouts of praise ascend the sky
Loud let the solemn organ peal,
Whilst we express the joys we feel.

Great God of sov'reign power and grace,
Oh, with thy presence fill this place;
This temple make (in mercy given)
'The house of God, the gate of Heaven.'

6, sermon, by the pastor, Rev. John F. Norton, from the text, Psalms xi. 3, "If the foundation be destroyed what can the righteous do?" 7, anthem; 8, dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of Campello; 9, dedication chant; 10, concluding prayer; 11, hymn, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of the South Congregational Church, Campello, tune, "Old Hundred," by the congregation,—

To Thee, Most Holy and Most High,
Whom all the hosts of Heaven adore,
Again we raise our earnest cry,
Thy gracious presence to implore.

Within these walls, oh, deign to dwell
And here thy suppliant people meet,
Oft as they come their wants to tell,
Or lay their offerings at thy feet.

Here let Immanuel's glory shine,
And songs of graceful praise ascend;
While souls subdued by love divine,
Beneath his golden sceptre bend.

Nor here alone this grace be given,
Let all around thy glory see;
Each house become a 'gate of Heaven,
Each heart a living temple be.'

Doxology.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him all creatures here below;
Praise him above ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

12, benediction.

The total cost of house, land, furniture, and organ, including interest on borrowed money, up to the time of selling the pews (January 10, 1851), was fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars. The amount obtained from the sale of pews was twelve thousand five hundred dollars, beside other pews taken soon after the adjournment of the sale, making nearly enough to cover the entire cost to the society. Various donations were made to the society toward furnishing the house, amounting to four hundred and thirty-five dollars, from different individuals. The church and society paid two hundred dollars for a new collection of hymn-books for church and chapel use, making about sixteen thousand two hundred dollars paid and pledged for future payment during the first year of its existence.

In 1866 extensive repairs and improvements were made, particularly in the audience-room; the ceiling and walls were neatly frescoed, the singing gallery was lowered, new windows were put in, and the original pulpit replaced by platform furnishings of a more modern pattern. More than all, the pews on the main floor were rearranged, and twenty-four new ones were added, increasing the number of sittings to about seven hundred. The expense attending these improvements was not far from seven hundred dollars.

REDEDICATION.—The congregation worshipping with the Porter Evangelical Church had so increased during the past seventeen years since the last repairs were made in 1866, that there was a long-felt need of enlarged accommodations. The sum of ten thousand dollars was subscribed for providing the same, plans were elaborated and completed by the well-known architect, T. M. Silloway, of Boston.

A new section was added in rear of the original edifice, forty by sixty-eight feet in size, the transept projecting eight feet outward from

he main building on either side, chiefly for architectural effect. The new section, which in itself contains more than half as many square feet as the original structure, not only affords space for the introduction of over sixty additional pews, but an opportunity of carrying out an improvement for a long time desired by many, viz., the transfer of the choir gallery to a position in the rear of the pulpit. Other improvements embraced in the plan were the topping out of the spire, which, since the day it had been so rudely assailed by the winds, had remained an ill-proportioned and unsightly stump, suggestive of amputated strength as well as of departed beauty. Enlarged and convenient vestry accommodations were also features provided for in the plans, and these, as they have been realized, are proving to be among the most valuable and most thoroughly appreciated of the acquisitions gained by the enlargement. To note in brief the results of the work which has been brought to completion, it may be said that sittings in the audience-room of the church will comfortably accommodate eleven hundred people; the choir and organ have been moved to a better location, steam-heating throughout the building has been provided, the main audience-room has been furnished throughout with new pews, pulpit furnishings, cushions and carpets, and new and improved lighting fixtures have been introduced, while below there is a main vestry or lecture-room fifty-two by fifty-six feet in size, occupied also by the upper department of the Sunday-school, newly furnished, and with sittings for six hundred. Opening out of this room, and connected with it by large sliding sashes, are two smaller rooms, one of which has been furnished as a ladies' parlor and the other fitted for the use of the primary department of the Sunday school, for social purposes, and for the weekly prayer-meetings of the church. Contiguous to the above are other apartments used as kitchen, committee-room, etc. All are convenient and pleasant, and well adapted for use as work-rooms of the church.

The entire expense incurred to bring the work to completion, including the outlay for the new carpet, paid for entirely by the ladies, in addition to the one thousand dollars subscribed by them to the general fund, is, as near as can be ascertained, about seventeen thousand dollars. This is some six thousand dollars in excess of the amount pledged at the outset.

The house was rededicated on Wednesday evening, December 26, 1883, marking a notable event in the history of the society. The exercises by which this event was commemorated was witnessed by over one thousand persons.

The musical selections were prepared with special care, and were rendered in a way to indicate in an even more than usual degree the musical intelligence and skill of the choir, and the results of the careful training of Organist and Director Burrell. Perhaps these points were best shown on this occasion in the singing of Randegger's anthem, "Praise God," which was not only artistically sung, but was to the congregation the most impressive of the musical numbers in the order of services.

After the opening exercises, including the organ voluntary, the anthem "Come all ye Faithful," the reading of Scripture by Rev. John T. Blades, of the South Congregational Church, Campello, prayer by Rev. George E. Martin, of the First Church, and a fine rendering of Buck's paraphrase of the forty-sixth Psalm by the quartette, a statement of the building committee was read by A. T. Jones, esq., giving a brief history of the church from its organization to the present time. Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., after a few congratulatory remarks to the people, preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, Matthew xxiv. 35, "Heaven and earth shall not pass away," which was an eloquent and forcible discourse.

DEACONS OF THE PORTER EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Simeon Packard.....	March 19, 1850	Joseph S. Smith	January, 1883
Elbridge H. Packard....	March 19, 1850	Edmund W. Holmes.....	January, 1884
S. W. S. Howard.....	January 19, 1865	William Balch.....	January 22, 1891
George H. Cushman....	January 18, 1866	Charles A. Ray.....	January 22, 1891
George C. Cary	January 21, 1869	Joseph S. Taylor	January 22, 1891
Huram Wade.....	January, 1883		

TREASURERS OF THE CHURCH.—David Howard, February 12, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61; Samuel W. S. Howard, January 16, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73; George C. Cary, January 15, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.

CLERKS OF THE CHURCH.—David Howard, February 12, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61; Samuel W. S. Howard, January 16, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73; George C. Cary, January 15, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—From the beginning a flourishing Sunday school has been sustained by the members of the church. The first superintendent, was Deacon Simeon Packard, who held that office five years, and then follows Hon. Henry W. Robinson, John F. Hale, George C. Cary, and Augustus T. Jones. Mr. Robinson served in this office at two different periods of time, and both with marked success. In 1876 Charles R. Ford was elected, and under his administration the school witnessed a rapid growth, and many new features were introduced, among which was a special primary department which has been under the charge of Miss Lizzie A. Kingman, whose whole heart has been in the young people of the church and school, which has been admirably conducted. Upon the death of Charles R. Ford in 1881, Edmund W. Holmes was elected superintendent, who was succeeded by George W. Alden, with Herman Howard as assistant superintendent.

The attendance was good, the members numbering upwards of a thousand.

MINISTERS OF THE PORTER EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Rev. John F. Norton, installed June 5, 1850; dismissed December 4, 1851.

Rev. Charles L. Mills, installed August 11, 1852; dismissed February 13, 1862.

Rev. Samuel H. Lee, ordained September 17, 1862; dismissed February 20, 1866.

Rev. John V. Hilton, commenced May 1, 1866; retired October 25, 1868.

Rev. Charles M. Lamson, ordained August 5, 1869; dismissed April 11, 1871.

Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, installed April 25, 1872; dismissed November 27, 1877.

Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, installed May 2, 1878; dismissed June 28, 1881.

Rev. F. A. Warfield, installed March 28, 1882.

SALISBURY CHAPEL.—A new chapel has recently been erected on Wendall Avenue, at the east side, so called, under the direction of, and as a branch of the Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton. It is intended to accommodate persons in the growing locality where it is situated. It is the outcome of a Sunday-school which has for some time flourished in that vicinity. The building is a pretty one, of wood, and is located on a prominence quite near the avenue, and has a fine surrounding of grass. It is nearly a square building, with a tower at one of the corners. The interior is well finished, has stained glass windows, with seating capacity for about four hundred persons. On the neat platform is a pulpit-stand.

It was dedicated September, 1893, by interesting and impressive services, under the direction of Rev. F. A. Warfield of the Porter Church. The services commenced at 7:30 P. M. with singing by a male quartette from the above church, composed of Messrs. E. M. Spears, F. A. Dunham, W. B. Littlefield, and L. B. Merrill. T. P. Swift presided at the organ. The congregational singing was led by Rev. R. L. Rae, who is to have charge of the chapel. Prayer was offered by Rev. F. S. Hunnewell, of Whitman. Scripture lesson from the Psalms by Rev. L. V. Price of the First Congregational Church of Brockton.

The sermon was eloquent, by Rev. I. J. Lansing, pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, from the text, Matthew xxiii, 8: "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." He spoke of Christ as the master of human help and charity, and of salvation, and emphasized his thoughts brilliantly and with vivid illustrations, and closed with raised hands in the following words: "To Him this house is dedicated." A dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Warfield, then singing of "My Faith Looks up to Thee," by the congregation.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1892.—Dr. W. C. Keith, treasurer; Augustus T. Jones, Hiram Wade, F. P. Richmond, parish committee; Richard Brown, sexton.

CHAPTER XIII.

Early Churches—Rev. Oliver Beal—Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Society—Organization of Members—Meeting House—List of Pastors—Rededication—Officers for 1893—Central Methodist Episcopal Church—Original Members—First Meeting House—List of Pastors—Second Meeting House—Laying of Corner Stone—Dedication—Officers for 1893—Semi-Centennial Celebration—Superintendents of Sunday School—Poem—Philip Reynolds—Rev. Azariah B. Wheeler—South Street Methodist Episcopal Church (Campello) Meeting House—Description of the New Edifice—Rededication—Rev. John Livesey—Rev. Augustus W. Kingsley—Franklin Chapel—Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church (Montello) New Meeting House—Officers of 1893—Epworth League—Swedish Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church (Campello)—Officers for 1893.

EARLY CHURCHES.—The history of the churches in Brockton, early, and later, is most interesting, and is one in which her citizens may well feel a pride. The growth and prosperity of any place is closely allied with the church, and particularly in the last century, when church and state were in common, in reference to their financial management, and when attendance was somewhat compulsory. But now it is vastly different. The building of church edifices, and attendance on church services is a matter of choice, and the largest liberty is given to people's belief, as well as to their mode of worship.

A little over a half century since there was but one church organization in the old town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, and that was the First Congregational Church. At the time of the incorporation of the town, in 1821, those who resided in the town and attended anywhere attended this old mother church. There was no choice of finely constructed and well maintained edifices, such as we see on every hand at the present day.

Very soon, however, after the town commenced growing, new churches were organized, meeting houses erected, and people are now found with almost every shade of religious belief. Among the first to depart from the doctrines, as held by our fathers, were the Methodist people, the history of which in Brockton is of the most interesting character.

The introduction of the principles of Methodism in this town dates back to the latter part of seventeen hundred. It was first introduced into New England by Rev. Jesse Lee, in 1790, and his influence has been felt ever since.

REV. OLIVER BEAL.—On the thirteenth day of October, 1777, there was born in North Bridgewater, a boy named Oliver Beal, a son of Japhet and Patience (Keith) Beal, who lived in the north part of the town on what is known as the "Old Beal Farm." His mother died when he was quite young, and the family removed to Minot, in the State of Maine. He returned to his native town when about sixteen years of age, and learned the carpenter's trade as an apprentice to his uncle Jeremiah Beal. Upon completing his trade he returned to Maine, and not long after came under the influence of "Elder Jesse Lee's" preaching, which had about that time begun to be felt in that new and undeveloped country, and under that influence he became converted at Thomaston, Me., in July, 1800, and soon again returned to his early home in North Bridgewater, and united with the Congregational church, of which his father was a member. In a short time he felt it to be his duty to preach the Gospel, and remembering what it was that led him to the Saviour, he determined to join with the Methodists, then a feeble, and not a very popular sect.

He joined the New England Conference, at Lynn, Mass., in 1801, in the class with Elijah Hedding, afterwards Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He immediately went to work, and Elder Lee selected him to visit with others in the State of Maine, to canvass it thoroughly, which they did, scattering the seeds of Methodism, which had grown into an extensive organization known as the "Maine Conference."

He was soon licensed as a local preacher to preach under the Rev. Joshua Taylor, the presiding elder. In July, 1801, he was received on trial by the New England Conference, at Lynn, Mass., and appointed to the Readfield Circuit, Maine, with Rev. Asa Heath, and from that date to 1833, rendered efficient service in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. In that year he was appointed to a supernumerary relation, and again in 1834, returned as supernumerary, rendering such service as his health would permit, until 1836, when he was called to supply

the place of Rev. R. Schermerhorn, presiding elder of Augusta district, then deceased.

Rev. Mr. Beal was for sixteen years presiding elder, five times a delegate to general conference, and was looked upon as one of the leading members of the conference which he had done so much to organize. The Maine conference was organized in 1825, and Mr. Beal was its secretary eight years. In 1836 he was taken suddenly ill with a cold, which resulted in consumption. He had spent a winter in Maryland and Virginia for his health, and when on his way home, and stopping in Baltimore, December 10, he became suddenly worse and rapidly declined till the thirteenth day of December of the same year, when he passed peacefully away. His remains were buried in "Mt. Olivet Cemetery" in that city, among many other Methodist clergymen, in a lot appropriated to the burial of persons of his profession, Bishop Waugh officiating at his burial. An appropriate tablet marks his grave.

While in Baltimore Mr. Beal was the guest of Major Joshua Dryden, and was visited by Dr. Thomas E. Bond as a friend and physician, and others, among whom was Bishop Waugh, from whom he received every attention. Mr. Beal was a faithful and devoted minister, of affectionate disposition, disliked controversy, eminently a peacemaker, strongly conservative in his views, a faithful friend, a devoted husband and father and a good man.

He married Miss Sally Bailey, of Williamstown, Vt., November 19, 1807, and had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. All entered the church and were of the communion. Mrs. Beal died at the home of her daughter, in Bangor, Maine, February 22, 1852. Solon, the eldest son, died in Baltimore, August 4, 1869. Oliver S., died August 8, 1878. Mary D., wife of Rev. F. Thurber, died July 8, 1858. Two daughters, Mrs. P. C. Plumer and Mrs. L. L. Withers, resided in Bangor, Me.

The ground thus early consecrated as the birth-place of one of the pioneers of Methodism has not yet ceased to give evidence of fruitfulness.

Methodist families from time to time moved into the town, and in 1830 Methodist circuit preachers occasionally visited the place and preached. In 1831 the First Church was formed at the "West Shares."

In 1832 Rev. D. S. King was appointed to the West and North Bridgewater circuit, and meetings for a time were held in the Unitarian church, promising considerable success. For some reason unknown they were suddenly given up, and for ten years no regular meetings were held, though the Methodist circuit rider was often welcomed to the place, not only by the people of his persuasion, but also by the young men on the street.

In the fall of 1841, Rev. O. S. Smith, from the New Hampshire conference, having broken down in health, moved into the place to engage in secular business. Soon after a revival broke out in the church at West Shares, and Mr. Smith took an active part in the meetings. Many people from the village attended them and quite a number were converted, awakening a new interest.

PEARL STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY (Brockton Heights).—Previous to 1830 there was no regular organized society of this denomination in the town. On the 9th day of March in that year Nathaniel Manley and one hundred and ten others formed themselves into an association, with the following articles of agreement :

WHEREAS, We the subscribers, being disposed to encourage and promote the public worship of God in a way agreeable to the dictates of our own consciences, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a religious society by the name of the "First Episcopal Methodist Society in North Bridgewater," for the purpose of promoting, carrying on, and supporting the public worship of God in conformity to an Act passed February 16, 1824.¹

On the 12th day of April of the same year a committee, consisting of Isaac Packard, John Tilden, and Galen Manley, were chosen to procure land and erect a church. They purchased a lot of land of Micah Packard for the sum of \$41.20, it being the lot where the house now stands. A house was erected, fifty-four feet long, twenty-one feet wide, twenty-two feet high, with a spire eighty feet high, and a bell weighing one thousand and sixty pounds, made by George Holbrook, of Medway, Mass. The exterior appearance of the house is neat, painted white, with nine windows and green blinds. The interior of the house is well furnished, containing fifty-eight pews, choir-gallery, with seats

¹ The name of this Society was formerly the First Methodist Episcopal Society, and was changed to Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Society.

for fifty persons. The floor is neatly carpeted, walls arched overhead. In 1855 a clock was put up, and in 1857 a new and commodious pulpit was placed in the house. The instrumental music is a cabinet organ.

The house was built under the direction of Messrs. Isaac Hartwell, John Tilden, and Galen Manley, as building committee, and cost three thousand dollars. Mr. John Peterson was master carpenter. A parsonage-house was built in 1860.

The following is a list of the clergymen who have supplied the pulpit of this society, and the years each has served :

Revs. P. Crandall, 1834-35 ; E. Bradley, 1835-36 ; D. Kilburn, 1836-37 ; Sanford Benton, 1837-38 ; C. Noble, 1838-39 ; L. Bates, 1840-41 ; Anthony Palmer, 1841-43 ; Henry Mayo, 1843 ; Lemuel Harlow, 1844 ; B. M. Walker, 1845 ; Dixon Stebbins, 1846-47 ; T. Spilsted, 1847-48 ; G. W. Rogers, 1848-49 ; John Livesey, 1849-50 ; John D. King, 1850-51 ; Ebenezer Blake, 1852-53 ; Theophilus B. Gurney, 1853-54 ; Azariah B. Wheeler, 1855 ; J. B. Weeks, 1860-61 ; Israel Washburn, 1861 ; Charles A. Carter, 1862-63 ; W. A. Clapp, 1863-64 ; Alexander Anderson, 1865-66 ; F. Ryder, 1866-68 ; J. B. Washburn, 1868-70 ; Samuel M. Beal, 1870-73 ; Edward L. Hyde, 1873-74 ; J. W. Wood, 1874-75 ; H. Faville, 1875-76 ; W. G. Wilson, 1876-78 ; R. E. Buckey, 1878 ; F. W. Adams, September, 1880, to April 1881 ; G. A. Reeder, April, 1881, to October, 1881 ; A. L. Hagarty, November, 1881, to April, 1883 ; F. W. Hamblin, April, 1883, to April, 1884 ; William Hartell, April, 1884, to October, 1884 ; Lyman C. Horton, October, 1884, to April, 1887 ; Charles T. Hatch, April, 1887, to April, 1889 ; Royal J. Kellogg, April, 1889, to April, 1891 ; George Bennett, April, 1891, to April, 1892 ; George Bernreuter, 1892 ; J. E. Johnson, April, 1892.

Bridgewater Circuit was set apart from Stoughton and Easton, July, 1832, at a conference held in Providence, R. I.

This is the only meeting-house in this section of country that retained the corner seats especially for the colored people, which were in the corners of the gallery. These were removed at the time of the remodeling of the church in 1873.

From 1866 to 1870 this church worshiped with the church in Easton, holding services on alternate Sundays. In 1870 the plan was

adopted by the Boston University, sending students to supply the pulpit. That arrangement continued for several years.

In 1873 extensive repairs were made upon this meeting-house by the labors of Rev. Samuel M. Beal, who had been preaching to this people for some time. The pulpit was transferred to the opposite end of the house, the pews rearranged, the gallery lowered, pulpit platform remodeled, an arched recess constructed at its rear, a new black-walnut railing and furniture to correspond was furnished; new lighting fixtures, new heating apparatus, and new carpets were placed on the platform and aisles; the walls freshly colored in delicate tints; a new centerpiece placed on the ceiling, thus rendering the audience-room very attractive.

The services at the rededication of this edifice were held March 13, 1873, Rev. Mr. Dunham, of Easton, offered prayer and read the Scriptures. Sermon preached by Rev. G. E. Reed, of Fall River.

Preaching services are held at 1.30 P. M. The Sunday-school convening at noon. The salary of the pastor is paid by subscription.

REDEDICATION.—The Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Brockton Heights was rededicated August 13, 1893, amid impressive ceremonies and a large gathering of people.

Rev. J. E. Johnson, pastor, had charge of the dedication assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Leger, two evangelists who for the past few weeks had been conducting revival services in a tent near the church, and whose labors were abundantly blessed.

The Pearl street church, while not a very large one, has been greatly improved by the recent work put in it, and is now a beautiful house of worship. The frescoing inside is especially beautiful. In the alcove back of the pulpit is a magnificent painting, representing an open Bible supported in the air upon rolling clouds, while above it the holy spirit is bursting forth from the heavens, and casting its rays upon the Book of books. Above the alcove is the ever beautiful command of Christ—"Love one another as I have loved you." The walls are also artistically frescoed. Around the base is a light blue band, while at the top next to the ceiling is another band bearing a scroll design. Over the windows are semi-circles each containing a crown, a dove, a star or a bunch of lilies. The ceiling presents a fine appearance. In the center

is a large ring, decorated with numerous designs, and from the center of which hangs the chandelier. Surrounding this ring is a large square with a gilt cross at each corner upon a blue background. Light bands of wavy blue are placed at either end of the church. The whole forms a very artistic combination, making the church very attractive.

After singing by the congregation, Mr. S. S. Somes was called upon by the pastor and made the offertory prayer, after which Miss Lena Snow rendered a vocal selection.

Psalm cxxxii. was then read responsively by Mrs. Leger and the congregation, after which Mr. S. E. Patrick sang.

Mr. Leger read the scriptural lesson, and then Rev. Mr. Johnson said that the present moment was one towards which they have all looked forward with great joy and longing hearts, and as pastor of the church he thanked the congregation for their loyalty in rendering it possible to rededicate the church. Rev. Mr. Johnson said that he then knew that the members had done all that they could, but the new work must be done and the Lord had helped them out of their difficulty. He had sent a friend who stood by them and saw the work carried through.

"With these words," said Mr. Johnson, "I present this house to the Lord and to you. May you never desecrate this house, may you never open it to secular work. Let it be the Holy of Holies."

The following is a list of officers of the Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brockton Heights, for 1893 :

Pastor,—Rev. J. E. Johnson ; trustees,—Nathaniel Manley, Seth M. Hall, John A. Hall, Shepard B Wilbar, Isaac P. Osborne, Rufus H. Carr, Bradford Packard, Andrew Frame ; stewards,—Nathaniel Manley, Bradford Packard, Seth M. Hall, John A. Hall, Rufus H. Carr, Shepard Wilbar, Isaac P. Osborne ; the superintendents of the Sabbath School have been,—Bradford Packard, who served the school for thirty years, to 1886 ; followed by George Ames, Seth M. Hall, and Rufus H. Carr, the present incumbent.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — This church was formed March 2, 1842, consisting of about thirty members, among whom were the following persons :

Sanford Alden, Eliza G. Alden, Liberty Packard, Mary A. Packard, Israel Packard, jr., Jane W. Packard, Cornelius H. Dunham, Lucia Dun-

ham, Thaddeus Gifford, Abigail Gifford, Mary Edson, Fearing W. Bent, Mehitabel W. Bent, Jarvis D. Smith, Martha Smith.

One Sabbath morning in February, 1842, Liberty Packard, Jarvis D. Smith, Israel Packard and Howard Keith, walking from the village to attend the West Church meeting, stopped to rest in a field, and seated upon a rock entered into conversation which naturally referred to the meetings. Brother Smith asked the very pertinent question, "Why not have meetings at the village instead of coming up here to attend them?" The others rather derided the idea at first, but Brother Smith said he believed Bro. O. G. Smith could be induced for a small sum to preach for them, and that they could raise money enough to hire a hall. He seemed so confident of success that the others appointed him on the spot a committee to wait upon Brother Smith and see what he thought about it.

This proved to be the first board meeting of the church. Brother S. was visited, and found not only willing but pleased to do all he could. Bro. J. D. Smith feared they could raise but a small sum for his support, but the other Bro. S. said "Do what you can, and if it is but \$50 per year I will manage to live, and by God's help we will succeed." Thus encouraged, an immediate canvass of the village was made, and about \$400 pledged to support the enterprise. The old academy building, then unoccupied, and standing upon the ground afterward used by the Universalist Church, and where East Elm street is now, was hired and used for the first time March 2, 1842. This was used, however, but two weeks, as it proved too small. The Unitarian Church was then standing on the site of the old Court House building, and at the time unoccupied, was tendered to the Methodists and accepted. Revival work at once blessed the efforts of the young society, and by the end of the year forty-one persons had been baptized.

After occupying the Unitarian house of worship about one year, an increase of rent was demanded, which the society deemed exorbitant, and they accordingly moved to "Cobb's Hall," known in later days as Concert Hall. This proved unfortunate alike to the church and the Sabbath school, both of which lost members in consequence. The most of the members proved true, however, and continued their efforts to build up the society.

Rev. O. G. Smith was their first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Addison Childs, of the Providence Conference, who soon after closed his earthly labors, and the society employed Rev. H. C. Atwater, a graduate of Yale College, and at that time a teacher of the Adelpian Academy, till the close of the conference year, when he was admitted to the conference, and stationed there in 1845. During the same year, a plain but substantial house of worship was erected, costing two thousand six hundred dollars, built by Messrs. Dunbar & Soule, and dedicated January 8 1846, Rev. Edward T. Taylor preaching the dedication sermon. Sanford Alden, Fearing W. Bent, Thomas Hathaway, Liberty Packard, Israel Packard, jr., Cornelius H. Dunham, and Oliver D. Shepardson were appointed trustees.

Rev. O. G. Smith closed his labors with the church in the spring of 1844, leaving behind him many friends, who now after the lapse of nearly fifty years remember him with the kindest feelings of love and Christian fellowship.

Rev. Henry Smith was located for this church in 1846, and remained two years; Rev. Lemuel Harlow in 1848, but was not received.

Here follows a full list of the pastors of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church :

Revs. Edward Otherman, 1848; John B. Husted, 1849; John Livesey, jr., 1850; Azariah B. Wheeler, 1851-52; Erastus Benton, 1853; Andrew McKeown, 1854; Robert McGonegal, 1856; John Cooper, 1857-58; N. Bemis, 1859; Merritt P. Alderman, 1860-61; Thomas Ely, 1862-63; Frederic A. Crafts, 1864-66; John Howson, 1867-68; Joseph H. James, 1869-71; T. M. House, 1872-73; S. B. Sweetser, 1874; William T. Harlow, 1875; Dwight A. Jordan, 1876-78; George A. Morse, 1879-80; John Ellis Hawkins, 1881-82; Albert P. Palmer, 1883-85; Rev. C. P. Pitblado, 1886-87; Rev. Bennett W. Hutchinson, 1888; Rev. Frank P. Parkin, 1889-93.

In 1851 and 1852 Rev. A. B. Wheeler supplied the charge. During his administration the town increased largely in population and enterprise. The church received large additions, and catching the enterprising spirit of the times resolved to build a new and larger house of worship.

The financial work was pushed rapidly forward, and at the close of 1852 everything was ready to commence building.

During the year 1853 this society erected a new and splendid church edifice at an expense of twenty four thousand dollars. Barnabas Snow was the contractor and master-builder, Isaiah B. Young, of Boston, architect. The building is ninety-four feet long by sixty feet wide, with a tower one hundred and ten feet high, containing a bell weighing eighteen hundred and twenty-seven pounds, from the foundry of Henry N. Hooper, of Boston, costing six hundred and sixty-five dollars. The interior of the house is furnished with one hundred and ten pews and an elegant organ, manufactured by George Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass. A baptismal font of marble was presented to the society by S. S. Green ; also a beautiful Bible and hymn-book presented by the Young Gentlemen's Charitable Association connected with the church.

The corner-stone of this church was laid July 25, 1853, with appropriate ceremony, as follows : 1, remarks, by Rev. A. B. Wheeler ; 2, reading of the Word, by Rev. Paul Couch ; 3, singing ; 4, prayer, by Rev. T. B. Gurney ; 5, benediction.

Previous to the benediction occurred the ceremony of depositing a tin box in one of the corner foundations of the tower, which contained the following :

Records of the Second Methodist Church¹ in North Bridgewater ; names of original and present members of the Second Conference ; officers of the Sabbath-school ; trustees of the church ; building committee ; architect and master builder ; pastors of the various churches in town ; copies of order of exercises on the occasion ; minutes of the Providence Annual Conference ; missionary report of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; Sabbath-school report ; discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; copies of *Zion's Herald*, *Church Advocate and Journal*, *Missionary Advocate*, *Sabbath School Advocate*, *North Bridgewater Gazette*.

This house was dedicated to the worship of God June 1, 1854, with the following order of exercises, commencing at ten and a half o'clock :

1, voluntary, on the organ ; 2, reading of the eighty-fourth psalm, by Rev. George W. Stearns ; 3, voluntary, by the choir ; 4, reading of

¹ This name has been changed to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

the 964th hymn of the Methodist collection, by Rev. J. B. Gould ; 5, reading of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple (1 Kings viii.), by Rev. J. Mather ; 6, dedicatory prayer, by Rev. F. Upham ; 7, voluntary, by the choir ; 8, sermon, by Rev. Minor Raymond (principal of Wilbraham Academy), text, 1 Tim. i. 15,—“ This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners ; ” 9, concluding prayer, by Rev. I. J. P. Collyer ; 10, reading of the 970th hymn, by Rev. W. T. Harlow.

The sermon was spoken of as a masterly exposition and defence of the cardinal doctrines of the gospel as taught by that denomination.

Pews were sold to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars a short time after the dedication, and everything bade fair for a prosperous and useful society.

This church was blessed with a great revival in January, 1843, the result of which was, large numbers were added to the church, and a flourishing Sabbath-school organized in August, 1842.

Officers for 1893 :

Rev. Frank P. Parkin, pastor ; Elnathan T. Sampson, Frank E. Lyon, John E. Tibbetts, William H. Gray, Henry M. Hall, class leaders ; Nehemiah S. Holmes, president ; Daniel B. Lovell, secretary ; Charles A. Eaton, treasurer ; Sanford Winter, Elnathan T. Sampson, Albert H. Mackie, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Frank W. Luce, Albert F. Small, trustees ; Apollas Eaton, William A. Parmenter, William J. Loheed, Lendol Snow, jr., Stephen Snow, J. H. K. Dickerson, Norman L. Dunbar, Edward E. Goodwin, Frank L. Boyden, W. H. Nickerson, Frank B. Lowe, Herbert T. Lovell and C. Barney Rounds, stewards.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—March 6 and 7, 1892. One half a century had passed since the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in what is now Brockton. This church with a fitting propriety had made arrangements to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary, on Sunday, the 6th of March. It was a joyous day to those of the original members who lived to witness it. It was indeed an occasion in which deep and devout thanksgiving for Divine favors in the past, with a faithful trust in the blessings which are yet held in store by the great and good Giver, for this society. The committee of arrangements consisted of Rev. Frank P. Parkin, Daniel B. Lovell, Charles A. Eaton,

Elnathan T. Sampson and Cyrus F. Copeland. The church was handsomely decorated. From the centerpiece over the pulpit, formed of the national colors, broad streamers of red, white and blue were radiated to the four corners of the auditorium. The space around the speaker's desk was massed with beautiful plants, with heavy green foliage and sweet scented flowers, the prominent ones among them being the large annunciation flowers, which were principally about the pulpit itself. Directly over these was a beautiful dove with outspread wings, while two smaller "winged messengers of peace" were suspended on either side.

Above all and affixed to the centre of the alcove was a white tablet bearing the following legend: "What hath God wrought. The Semi-Centennial of Our Church House, 15—1842, 614—1842." The figures denote the numbers at the organization and at the date of the celebration.

Wound around the pillars of the alcove were the names of the fifteen original members of the society, which have been already printed. In other conspicuous places on the walls were tablets containing the list of all the pastors to date, and the names of the superintendents of the Sunday school.

Superintendents of Sunday School.—The latter list of which is as follows: Liberty Packard, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1860; Alba Pratt, 1845; Prof. L. F. C. Loomis, 1848, 1849; R. Parker Thurston, 1851, 1852; Israel Packard, jr., 1853; Henry Baylies, 1854; Charles Worth, 1855; Philip Reynolds, 1856, 1857; R. L. Thacher, 1858, 1859, 1865, 1867; John Filoon, 1861, 1862, 1868; C. M. Copeland, 1863, 1864, 1873, 1876; Uriah Macoy, 1869; Edwin Sawtell, 1870, 1871; J. W. Wiswell, 1872; C. F. Copeland, 1877, 1878, 1879; W. J. Loheed, 1880, 1883; E. T. Sampson, 1883 to 1892

The services, which were very fully attended, were as follows: At 9:45 A. M. was the Men's Prayer Meeting, conducted by Rev. Dr S. F. Upham, of Madison, N. J. Then followed a beautiful anthem. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Frank P. Parkin, from the text, Leviticus, xxv. 10, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year * * * and it shall be a jubilee unto you," also from Psalms, xlv, 1, "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us *what* work thou didst in their

days in the times of old." This sermon is spoken of by those who listened as being clear, sound and incontrovertible in doctrine, and logical in its deduction. He alluded to the days of Jesse Lee, during his itinerate labors in the vicinity of Brockton, and the first introduction of Methodism, and traced in a careful manner the origin of the churches in the old colony, and particularly the history of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Brockton from 1842 to the present pastorate, with a brief account of the branches of the church in Campello and Montello, which have grown out of the original plant. The church now has a membership of 566 full members, and fifty on probation, making with others in the last named places, a total of 1,038 Methodists in the city in 1893. After an anniversary offering being taken, the following semi-centennial hymn, composed by J. A. Handy, of Boston Highlands, a former member of this church, was sung in a very enthusiastic manner to the familiar tune of "St. Catherine."

Where oft the fathers met to pray	Our fathers' God, to Thee we raise
Their sons and daughters meet to-day,	A song of gratitude and praise.
From far and near we gladly come	Within these sacred walls once more
Back to the good old church—our home;	Thy benediction we implore;
For here it was in early days,	With glory now Thy temple fill
We learned to walk in wisdom's ways.	And all our hearts with rapture thrill.

The fathers who once worshiped here
 No more among their sons appear,
 But we below and they above
 Still sing of "Jesus and his love."
 Oh smile upon us Lord we pray!
 And bless the Mother church to-day.

At the conclusion of this service of song, the Rev. Edward Williams, of New Bedford, Port Society, who was converted and licensed to preach by this society, closed the morning exercises with the benediction.

An elegant Bible, Hymnal and satin book mark, were presented to the church by the "Epworth League," valued at over fifty dollars, and were used for the first time on this occasion.

The Sunday school assembled at 12, or immediately after the forenoon exercises. E. T. Sampson, the superintendent, in his ninth year of continuous and faithful service, presided, and called the roll. Upon the platform were past superintendents Philip Reynolds, G. M. Cope-

land, Edwin Sawtell, C. F. Copeland and W. J. Loheed, besides Revs. E. S. Fletcher and Edward Williams, each of whom had a kind word for the school and church.

At 3:30 P. M., the time for the laymen's meeting, again found a large number, the auditorium being well filled with people, many of whose heads were gray with the frost of years. Among those on the platform were old time Methodists, as Father Nason, George Dunham, Philip Reynolds, Fearing W. Bent, John Montgomery and others. The pastor introduced Dr. Liberty D. Packard, a son of one of the original members of this church, a prominent homœopathic physician, and an active member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of South Boston, who presided, and made a very interesting and highly entertaining address, replete with early reminiscences of early days in his native village. He told of the struggles of the church in the days when Methodism was unpopular, and described the scenes of his boyhood, the early meetings, the first church service he attended, the first Sunday school, the first class meeting, the educational establishments, the dedication of the first and the present church edifices, and many other recollections of the good old town of North Bridgewater, now grown to a city. Dr. Packard called for remarks from old members present, which were responded to by Messrs. Reynolds, Dunbar, Fletcher, Handy and Montgomery.

A pleasing feature of the hour was a beautiful and thoughtful poem, of much interest, by Miss Mary L. Andrews, paying a tribute to the achievements of the past, and with prophetic vision, described the "New Granite Church," that is to be, thus voicing in pretty rhyme the sentiment that prevails amongst the Central Methodist people.

Many letters of regret of inability to be present were read from Messrs. Prof. Silas L. Loomis, of Fernandina, Fla., formerly a principal of the Adelphean Academy, Cyrus Jernigan, of Hamilton, Ia., Henry Baylies and E. J. Benner, of Lowell, William T. Worth, of Worcester, and others, with their best wishes. The exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. Prof. Upham.

At 6:15 an interesting love feast was held in the large vestry, presided over by Rev. Edward Williams.

In the evening at 7:30 the auditorium was again crowded to listen to a sermon by Rev. Prof. S. F. Upham, D.D., a prominent member of

the faculty of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. It was in this Central church that Prof. Upham preached his first sermon.

On Monday, at 3 P. M., the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held a meeting, at which Mrs. J. H. James, the wife of a former pastor, delivered an address of especial interest. Mrs. J. H. James, now of Rockville, Conn., established the local auxiliary of the Central society while her husband was pastor of the church many years since.

At 7:30 the church gave a reception to former pastors in the auditorium, where public exercises took place. In the pulpit with the pastor were seated Rev. "Father" John B. Husted, of Watertown, the oldest living ex pastor, who had served the church in 1849. Rev. Dr. Andrew McKeown, of Boston. Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Ansonia, Conn., Rev. H. H. Martin, of Attawaugan, Conn., and C. F. Copeland, esq., one of the official board of the church.

A selection, "Alleluna," was rendered by the choir, under the direction of Frank E. Packard, esq., after which Rev. Dr. A. McKeown offered a fervent prayer. As a fitting response Miss Mary L. Andrews, contralto, gave a sweetly rendered solo, "The Twilight Falls," her clear and resonant voice being heard with a deep and attentive interest.

C. F. Copeland then followed with a historical account, carefully prepared, of the twenty-eight pastors who had labored with this church, relating many interesting incidents. At the close of the reading of this history, Rev. John B. Husted, who was in his eighty-eighth year, arose and said, "I have been wonderfully kept by the grace of God." When he came to North Bridgewater in 1849 it was to fill his twenty-third appointment in the conference, dwelling upon his early experiences here, and heartily congratulated the church upon its successful experience in this community.

At the close of Father Husted's remarks, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian Love" was sung with a hearty good will. Rev. Mr. Parkin thanked all who had contributed in making this celebration a success, and the exercises in the audience room were closed by singing "The Sweet Bye and Bye" by the quartette of the choir, and the benediction was pronounced by "Father" Husted.

An adjournment was made to the large vestry, where supper was served by the ladies of the church, under the direction of the following

persons as the committee: Mrs. E. T. Sampson, Mrs. C. F. Copeland, Mrs. Robert Frazier, Mrs. E. Bailey and Mrs. F. W. Luce. After justice had been done at the table, two hours were spent in listening to the former pastors and others, prominent among whom was Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Ansonia, Conn., Rev. Dr. McKenna, Rev. H. H. Martin, of Connecticut, George R. Pierce, of the South Church, Campello, Dr. Liberty D. Packard, of South Boston, and others.

The music on this occasion was under the direction of Frank E. Packard, esq., organist of the church.

Here closed a most interesting anniversary, and a prominent milestone has been set in the roadway, marking the end of the first half century of the existence of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Brockton.

Philip Reynolds.—In nearly all churches in the country, a few persons have to become responsible for its success, and in many cases take a great responsibility upon themselves pecuniarily and otherwise, not merely for the show of doing good, but because of their interest in the prosperity of the same, and the names of such should be held forth as an example to others. The history of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Brockton, would not be complete without a mention of one whose life has been not only one of constant interest in that church in a religious point of view, but one whose life has been consistent with his religion, and whose name will ever be associated with the welfare of the same.

Philip Reynolds, otherwise known as "Father Reynolds," although not born within the limits of Brockton, was a descendant of one of the earliest families of North Bridgewater, now Brockton. His great-grandfather was Nathaniel Reynolds, who came from Boston and settled in that part of the city now known as "Brockton Heights."

He was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 14, 1820, but has been a resident of Brockton since 1854. He has allied himself with Methodism for fifty-four years, and by his steadfast adherence to christian principles won the esteem and respect of all his brethren. In early life he attended the oldest Methodist church in Stoughton, and in 1835, then a lad of fifteen years, he played the violin, one of his own make, in the orchestra, at the dedication of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in

Stoughton, and three years later become a permanent member of the choir, "and in 1839 learned the new song of freedom from guilt and dominion of sin. So marked was his transformation that he designates the twenty-second day of May as his spiritual birthday." From that date forward he has taken an active part in everything pertaining to the church. He has been a classleader for forty years, beginning in the house of Nathan Drake in Stoughton. In 1846 he married Lucy, daughter of Mr. Drake. For many years he was the efficient chorister, a devout classleader and a faithful trustee of the Central Church of Brockton. When this society was under a reproach, through no fault of his, and financial difficulties threatened ruin, he came to the rescue and saved them from utter failure, and took the burden upon himself, and it is due to him to say that the success of the society is largely owing to his sacrifice in the substantial manner indicated. During the past few years he has been greatly interested in the establishing and building up of the "Franklin Chapel" at Montello, now the "Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church."

REV. AZARIAH BRAINERD WHEELER was the son of Beriah and Lucy Wheeler, of East Haddam, Conn., born March 23, 1817. He pursued his academic studies at the East Haddam Academy; was ordained in the ministry in 1840. After preaching in various places he was stationed at North Bridgewater as pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in April, 1851. He has held several public offices; at one time was president of the North Bridgewater Loan Fund Association. In 1855 he was a representative to the General Court from North Bridgewater. In 1856 was senator from Plymouth County, also a member of the Fremont Electoral College.

Mr. Wheeler married Clarissa Jane Pease. The wife died January 19, 1842. He then married Elizabeth Baker, daughter of John Chadwick, of Nantucket, Mass. Children:

William Brainerd, born September 2, 1844.

Charles Augustus, born June 28, 1846; died September 7, 1862.

Asa Bradford, born September 19, 1853.

Lizzie Louise, born May 7, 1858; died September 15, 1859.

Ida Barnard, born August 25, 1860.

Nellie, born February 19, 1863.

SOUTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Campello).—In 1879 the number of attendants upon the Methodist Church worship in the central village of Brockton had become so numerous, and the many inconveniences of attendance on all the meetings were such, that a few members thought the time had arrived when this denomination should have a church of their own in Campello. Accordingly, Rev. John Livesey, a preacher, who had formerly supplied in the First Church at the "West Shares," was appointed to preach to the people of Campello by the New England Southern Conference of Methodist Churches, formerly known as the Providence Conference. Services were commenced by preaching in Huntington Hall, on Main street, in the early part of 1879. On the 18th day of May of that year John Montgomery, a well-known and active member of the Second Church in the village, was appointed class-leader. The first year the church numbered fifty-four members, which has increased to a membership of one hundred and fifty members, and is rapidly increasing with the growth of the city.

In 1880, a lot of land was purchased on the south side of South street, sufficiently large for a church and parsonage buildings. William S. Green and George R. Pierce were building committee. A neat wooden building, with an addition of twelve by twenty feet, was erected, surmounted with a small tower, in which is a bell.

Philip Reynolds, of Brockton, contributed one thousand dollars to the general building fund.

The interior is furnished with a good cabinet organ, manufactured by George Woods & Co., a neat black-walnut pulpit, presented by George M. Copeland, of Brockton, and chairs inclosed within a rail of the same material. It contains sittings for three hundred persons, in fifty-eight pews. In 1883 the society added a two-story parsonage at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars, the church cost about five thousand dollars, besides the improvements now being made in the raising of the church and adding a vestry.

Since the organization was started it has had the kind assistance, co-operation, and good wishes of all the other churches, and is in a flourishing condition, bidding fair to become a large society.

The following persons have been their pastors from the commencement :

Rev. John Livesey, April, 1879, to April, 1881 ; Rev. S. F. Chase, April, 1881, to April, 1883 ; Rev. Augustus W. Kingsley, April, 1883.

The following persons were officers the first year of the organization :

Trustees : L. P. Pratt, Charles Peterson, John Montgomery, George A. Haven, George R. Pierce, Willard Howard, William S. Green, Charles H. Eldridge, Howard P. Keith ; stewards : George A. Haven, George R. Pierce, James L. Robinson, Arthur P. Alden, John Montgomery ; superintendents of Sunday-schools : George R. Pierce, George S. Cobb.

During the present year this church has made extensive alterations and enlargements to accommodate the rapidly growing number of their members. Here follows a description of the changes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW EDIFICE.—The original South Street M. E. church edifice was simply a chapel, erected in 1879 under the pastorate of Rev. John Livesey, who was the organizer and the first preacher of this society. Four years later, under the pastorate of Rev. E. W. Kinsley, the building was raised a story and a vestry added to it.

The present pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Hunt, was appointed in the spring of 1892, and early in the present year he made known to the society his plans for the enlargement of the church edifice, which have developed into the structure as it now stands—more pleasing in its architecture, more commodious, and better suited for all church purposes.

The edifice has been enlarged by adding gable wings 10x38 feet to each side. On the northeast corner is a tower thirteen feet square, and on the northwest corner a Gothic porch 11x13 feet. Through these are the entrances from South street to both the auditorium and the vestry. The old vestibule has been thrown into the audience room, which is in the form of a cross. The pulpit platform and chancel have been enlarged in circular form. The audience room has a seating capacity of about 500, and is seated in half circle form, with opera chairs from the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Michigan. The carpet was furnished by A. C. Titus & Co., of Newport, R. I. The new organ was purchased of G. H. Hutchins & Co., Boston. The audience room has been frescoed tastefully, yet simply, in light colors by H. W. Robinson & Co. The alterations to the vestry have been to reverse its length, and to di-

vide it in the rear by rolling doors, behind which are two class rooms that can be thrown into one. The vestry is carpeted, and is seated with folding chairs from the Globe Furnishing Company, Northville, Mich. Provision for additional heating has been made by placing in the vestry a new Barstow furnace from J. E. Carr & Co.

The exterior painting is in two colors and was done by John Jamieson; the carpentering by Mackie Bros., and the masonry by Eldredge & Sylvester. The entire expense of the improvements has been \$6,200.

RE-DEDICATION.—On Sunday morning, June 26, 1893, the enlarged South Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Campello was filled to repletion with an audience gathered to hear Bishop Andrews's sermon on the occasion of the rededication of the church. An organ voluntary by Miss Lillian B. Smith was followed by an anthem by the choir, assisted by the orchestra, A. W. Brown, leader; Scripture reading, by Presiding Elder S. O. Benton; prayer, by Rev. D. A. Jordan; solo, "Jesus, My Lord," by Miss Helen E. Wade; and hymn by the choir and congregation.

Presiding Elder Benton, after remarking how the hand of God had led the people, and that the re-dedication marked a new era in the history of that church, said he was glad they had with them Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New York, who would then address them.

The bishop, whose apostolic features in themselves are an inspiration, took for his text a fragment of the twenty-fourth verse of the fourth chapter of St. John—"God is a spirit."

"God is a spirit." That is, said the bishop, He is not matter but mind. Matter has form, divisibility, inertia; mind has affections, has will. We reach out after Him with our hand; He eludes our grasp. He is the infinite mind, heart, will, force. God's love irradiates the Christian's heart. He never comes—He is always here. He is always penetrating us, speaking to us here.

Rev. John Livesey, the first pastor of the above church, died in New Bedford, Mass., Tuesday, June 27, 1893, aged seventy-three years.

He was of English birth, but came to this country at the age of seven years, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843, and for fifty years did faithful and successful work in the Christian ministry. He ever bore an irreproachable character. Sometimes con-

sidered a little puritanical in his views and methods, but always commanding the respect of the community in which he lived. This was so in a special sense when he lived in what is now Brockton.

In 1849 he was pastor of the mother church in what was then called Northwest Bridgewater, and in 1850 pastor of the Central Church in what was then known as North Bridgewater. He did good work in both places, and did much, through laying a good foundation, for the present standing and success of Methodism in this city. In 1879 he was appointed to Campello, now the South Street Church. When he arrived he found no church organization here; nothing but a class composed of members of the Central Church. But, though somewhat broken in health, he entered upon his work with much vigor, and soon had a church of twenty six members organized and steps taken for the erection of a chapel. How well he did his work here the present success of Methodism in Campello attests.

He will ever be held in grateful remembrance by many in this city, as the one who led them into a better life, and no where in all the places that he has served will there be a deeper sorrow, caused by his death, than here in Campello, where he will be mourned as a brother beloved.

Rev. Augustus W. Kingsley was born in Montville, Conn., October 2, 1840, son of Charles and Evelina (Spalding) Kingsley; graduated at Middletown University, Connecticut, 1863; joined the Providence Conference, 1868; settled in South Manchester, Conn., 1868-70; in Burnside, Conn., 1873-75; with Hope Street Methodist Church, Providence, R. I., 1876-78; Middleboro', Mass., 1879-81; in Burnside, Conn., 1882; in Campello, Mass., 1883-84.

FRANKLIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Montello).—In the fall of 1887 Mr. W. E. Beals, a member of the Central M. E. Church and resident in Montello, began to realize the need of religious instruction for the children of the neighborhood, many of whom were not connected with any Sabbath-school. He accordingly invited a few of the boys to spend an hour with him each Sunday at his home in the study of the Bible. Many of them seemed pleased with the idea, as did their parents, and on the 24th of October a class of seven boys was duly organized.

During the week several of the girls waited upon Mrs. Beals and asked permission to form as a class with Mrs. Beals as their teacher. The next Sunday the new class was organized, and its numbers were doubled the following Sabbath. The classes continued to increase, until by January, 1888, eighteen scholars were enrolled in both classes. Books were at first loaned from Mr. Beals's private library and that of his son, and others were afterward solicited or borrowed. From the beginning it was understood that this school should be considered a branch of the Central Sunday-school, and not as an independent enterprise. Later the school was organized as a mission under the charge of the Central School.

During the winter it was inconvenient to accommodate more than those already enrolled, but as the weather became warmer more were permitted to come, until by May 1 there was a total membership of fifty, comprising six classes, each under a competent teacher. Mr. Beals was obliged to give up his class and act as superintendent.

The school continued to grow and prosper. Classes were held in all of the living rooms, where benches were provided for the Sabbaths and stored in the cellar through the week. The need of more room now became apparent, and many plans were suggested and considered. At one time it was thought that a cheap frame building, somewhat after the style of a camp-meeting cottage, would answer every purpose, for awhile at least, until it should be seen whether the work was to be permanent or temporary. The matter was finally brought before the quarterly conference, and a committee consisting of Philip Reynolds, E. T. Sampson, and Wm. E. Beals was chosen to secure a lot, solicit subscriptions, and erect a building to accommodate the school.

A lot on Snow avenue was considered, but it was finally decided to purchase two lots, so that in the case of possible future and greater need, land sufficient for the purpose would be owned. The two lots were accordingly purchased of Thomas Baxendale, June 16, 1888, by Philip Reynolds.

The contract for building the chapel was awarded to Barnabas Snow for \$1,000. The building was named Franklin Chapel by request of the friends of Franklin Reynolds, son of Philip Reynolds, who died about the time the school was started.

Franklin Chapel was dedicated the following September by presiding Elder Jordan, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Hutchinson of the Central Church, J. H. James, of Plymouth, and A. P. Palmer, of New Bedford. The next Sunday there was an attendance of eighty-four scholars and teachers, and by January 1 there was a gratifying increase over the number at the time of the dedication.

At the second quarterly conference a board of trustees was chosen to hold the property. The mission now became a regular school, and Mr. Beals was confirmed as superintendent. A prayer meeting was appointed for Sabbath evening, and one during the week. These were usually led by lay members of the Central Church appointed by its pastor. It soon became evident that if the influence gained by these measures was to be held, there should be preaching also. The pastor was unable to assist at a great extent, the work of the mother church demanding all his time. Permission was obtained to have preaching on Sunday morning, the regular hour for this service at the Central being 11:30 P. M. Mr. Frank Borton, of Boston University, preached at the chapel until conference most acceptably.

The members of Franklin Chapel attended the afternoon services at the Central Church as before, until conference, when it was thought advisable to establish the chapel as a separate church. Shortly after, the church was duly organized, and Rev. Mr. Borton installed as pastor. Mr. Borton's health failing, he went to California to recuperate, and Rev. Mr. Keefe, of Boston University, supplied the pulpit until conference.

In April, 1890, Rev. Hartley A. Ridgway was appointed to the charge. Two years later he was succeeded by Rev. Francis H. Spear, the present pastor, who has been made to realize that the time apprehended by the committee chosen to purchase the building lot for the chapel had arrived.

There is a present church membership, including probationers, of ninety-one, a net increase of twenty-nine over last year; a Sunday-school of more than two hundred; and a working Epworth League of one hundred members. The work of both the Sunday-school and the league is being sadly crippled by lack of suitable accommodations, and they are entering with zest into the plans devised for a more convenient

and commodious house of worship. The Sunday-school, under the able superintendency of Mr. Benjamin S. Kingman, has already raised \$300 toward the building fund, and doubled these figures as the school pledge. The Church Aid Society is also doing excellent service, and will make a liberal donation to the building fund. There is a wide and growing field for Montello Methodism, which is destined to yield a rich harvest.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a new church edifice by this society, and the plans having been made and adopted, we give them as near as may be in advance. The building is to be built on Snow avenue by the Franklin M. E. Church, from designs made by Mackie Bros., builders. There is a basement wall of brick. Above this the walls are of wood, clapboarded. The roof will be slated. The entrances on either side are conveniently arranged, with a railing at the sides continuing down the steps. The extreme length is eighty-five feet, the width fifty feet in the widest part. The auditorium is fifty feet long by forty feet wide, with a seating capacity of 300 persons. It is wainscoted three feet high with narrow vertical sheathing. Over this the walls are plastered.

The ceiling is gothic in form, having four gables, coming to a point over the center of the auditorium. The walls and ceiling will be frescoed, and the woodwork will be painted in tints to match. The ladies' parlor is separated from the auditorium by folding doors, with a balcony over, which increases the seating capacity to 500 persons. The finish around the pulpit will be in hard wood. The choir is located in the rear and on the same level as the pulpit, and separated from it by a railing. The main Sunday-school room, lecture room, and primary department, below, may be opened into one room, giving seating capacity for 400 persons. The windows are of stained glass. Stairs lead to the auditorium both front and rear. There are closets, a library, fuel room, etc., conveniently arranged. Furnaces will provide the heat.

The cost of the church, complete, will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It will be an attractive addition to the city's houses of worship, and a credit to the young and flourishing society whose new home it will be.

Officers of the Church for 1893.—Francis H. Spear, pastor; trustees: Philip Reynolds, Wm. E. Beals, Barnabas Snow, Benjamin S.

Kingman, Frank Herbert Snow, Edwin Sawtell, George E. Norris; recording steward: Charles E. Thayer; stewards: Philip Reynolds, William E. Beals, C. E. Thayer, George E. Norris, Mrs. Isabel Snow, Mrs. Rebecca Thurston, J. F. Billings, Mrs. B. S. Kingman, J. R. Bartlett, Edwin Sawtell.

Epworth League.—Miss Cora E. Grover; presiding elder, Rev. D. A. Jordan; pastor, Rev. Frank Borton; superintendents of Sunday-schools: William E. Beals, John A. Brownell, Benjamin S. Kingman; stewards: Philip Reynolds, William E. Beals, F. B. Lowe, C. E. Thayer, Alice Webster; recording steward: John A. Brownell; trustees: Philip Reynolds, Barnabas Snow, Frank B. Lowe, E. E. Goodwin, William E. Beals.

SWEDISH EMANUEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Campello).—This is a church intended to supply a want felt by a large number of the Swede population, who have become very numerous in that section of the city known as Campello. A meeting was held one Tuesday evening in the middle of September, 1890, in room twelve, Franklin building. Presiding Elder S. O. Benton, of Providence, R. I., was present, and organized a church as follows: Rev. S. L. Carlander, pastor; O. F. Forsgren, local preacher and class leader; E. P. Holmstrand, C. P. Hilstrum, John Aronson, stewards; Gus Carlson, superintendent of the Sunday-school; C. P. Hilstrum, John Aronson, E. P. Holmstrand, Augustus Haldin, and Gus Carlson, trustees; The Pastor, C. P. Hilstrum, and Gus Carlson, committee on location of church edifice. Immediately following the organization, the pastor preached a sermon in the Swedish language, which was followed by one in English by the presiding elder. The pastor had been preaching for several weeks as a mission, starting at first with only nine members; at the time of the church organization it numbered thirty members.

The church very soon purchased a lot of land on the south side of Nilsson street, and have erected a building in which they worship. It is furnished with chairs, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred. They have a pulpit, cabinet organ, and have a fair attendance at their service. Measures are now in progress looking to the erection of more commodious accommodation. Rev. Herman H. Young, the present pastor, is a young man, and is growing popular with his congrega-

tion, and with such pastors it is expected this will be a valuable addition to the community where it is located. The officers of the church for 1893 are: Rev. Herman H. Young, pastor; Charles P. Hilstrum, Edward Holmstrom, Alfred Blade, A. Aronson, Swan Pearson, stewards; Charles P. Hilstrum, secretary, treasurer and clerk; Charles P. Hilstrum, A. Aronson, Augustus Carlson, August Haldin, trustees; August Erickson, superintendent of the Sunday-school, Swan Pearson, sexton.

CHAPTER XIV.

The First Baptist Church—Original Members—Organization—Dedication of First Meeting House—Rev. James Andem—New Organization—Ministry of Rev. Oscar D. Thomas—Second Meeting House—Officers for 1893—Warren Avenue Baptist Church, (Campello)—Description of the Meeting House—Dedication—Ministry of Rev. Geo. B. Lawton—First Swedish Baptist Church (Campello)—Description of the Meeting House—List of Pastors—Officers for 1893—North Baptist Church (Montello)—Free Will Baptist Church—Description of the Meeting House—Ministry of Rev. Henry T. Barnard—Original Members—Olivet Memorial Church—Officers for 1893.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was constituted January 10, 1850, and consisted of seventeen members, the names of which are as follows:

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.—Rev. James Andem (pastor), Emma A. Andem, Williams Alden, Persis Packard, Nathaniel Shepardson, Alpheus Alden, Priscilla C. Alden, Edmund R. Wade, Julia Ann Wade, Harriet Thayer, Joanna Packard, Olive T. Packard, Caroline F. Packard, Sally Hall, A. Amanda French, Frederick L. Trow, Jonas P. Jameson. Officers of the church: Rev. James Andem, pastor; Edward S. Packard, George F. Parish, deacons; Alpheus Alden, clerk; Edmund R. Wade, treasurer; Deacon Edward S. Packard, Deacon George F. Parish, Nathaniel Shepardson, F. L. Trow, standing committee.

ORGANIZATION.—Previous to the organization of this church in 1850, the members belonging in the town had met in a hall, where they had preaching from February, 1849. Rev. Isaac Woodbury, of Haverhill,

Mass., being the first preacher, who preached for four successive Sabbaths. The people were next supplied with transient ministers, mostly from the Newton Theological Institute, among whom was Rev. S. A. Thomas, of Dighton, who spent one of his vacations with them. Rev. James Andem, of Brookline, commenced to supply their pulpit for one year, from October, 1849. During the year 1850 the church had great encouragement to erect a house of worship, the numbers having already increased from seventeen members to fifty seven in the short space of one year. Its members consisted mostly of young persons, and not belonging to the most wealthy class, their perseverance in erecting and sustaining a church is all the more creditable.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.—A small but neat house of worship was erected by this society in September, 1850, fifty feet long, thirty five feet wide, twenty feet high, without steeple or bell, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated January 22, 1851, with the following exercises: 1, chant; 2, invocation; 3, hymn, written by the pastor, Rev. James Andem (music, by Isaac T. Packard),—

Praise dwell on every tongue,
While Zion's courts we throng,—
Auspicious day!
Let every heart unite
To hail thy cheering light,
Chasing dark shades with bright
And heavenly ray.

The grace thy love bestows
Like streams in fullness flows,
Ancient of days!
Thou who on earth once dwelt,
Make thy pure presence felt
Where humbly we have knelt
In prayer and praise.

In this thy dwelling-place,
Let wisdom, truth, and grace
In worship blend.
These courts thy glory fill,
As dew on Hermon's hill,
Thy purer love distill,
And here descend.

4, reading of the Scriptures; 5, introductory prayer; 6, hymn, written by Rev. James Andem,—

Great God, our Father and our Friend,
Before thy throne thy children bend;
Let songs of praise before thee swell,
While in thy courts thy children dwell.

Great Source of truth, to thee, in prayer,
We give this house;—make it thy care.
Here let thy saints, a goodly vine,
Nurtured by grace, be *wholly* thine.

Be thou their shield and thou their rock,—	From year to year loud anthems rise
Be Christ the shepherd of his flock,—	In sacred numbers to the skies,
And hoary age and blooming youth	And prayer ascend from Zion's hill
Here drink of living wells of truth.	That heavenly grace may here distill.

Praise to thy name, through Christ thy Son,
Great God, for what thy love has done ;
When praise on earth is still in death,
We'll praise thy name with nobler breath.

7, sermon, by Rev. Pharcellus Church, D.D. ; 8, dedicatory prayer ; 9, anthem ; 10, benediction, by the pastor.

The land on which their building stood is on the west side of Montello street, and was purchased of Mr. Sidney Perkins for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The second minister ordained was Rev. Richard K. Ashley. The ordination was September 29 1852, and consisted of the following :

1, voluntary, by the choir ; 2, reading of doings of council ; 3, reading of Scriptures and introductory prayer ; 4, the Lord hath chosen Zion ; 5, ordination sermon on that occasion was by Rev. J. Aldrich, of Middleboro', Mass. ; 6, anthem, " How Beautiful upon the Mountains ; " 7, ordaining prayer, by Rev. I. Smith, of East Stoughton ; 8, charge to the pastor, by Rev. N. Colver, of South Abington ; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. A. E. Battelle, of Marshfield ; 10, address to the people, by Rev. Thomas E. Keely, of Kingston, Mass. ; 11, hymn, " We bid Thee Welcome in the Name ; " 12, concluding prayer ; 13, doxology, " Praise God from whom all blessings flow ; " 14, benediction, by the pastor.

Their building was sold at auction, July 13, 1854, to Samuel S. Brett and Fearing W. Bent, and was used as an armory for the North Bridge-water Dragoons.

NEW ORGANIZATION.—For many years the society had no regular church services, until at length new life was infused into the Baptist brethren, and a new fire was kindled from the remaining embers of the old society with gratifying results, and a new organization took place under the name of the " First Baptist Church."

Here follows the record of the new enterprise :

The movement which had been in progress several weeks, under the direction of Rev. G. H. Perry, of Middleboro', resulted in the formation

of a Baptist church under the above name, and started with a membership of thirty five. The meeting for organization took place on Tuesday evening, April 17, 1877, the venerable Father Fitz being present and taking part in the devotional exercises. It was voted that the new church meet the council called for the purpose of extending recognition and present the articles of faith adopted.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 25, 1877, a council assembled in the First Congregational Church for the purpose of formally recognizing the new organization. It was composed of pastors and delegates from the following churches:

Middleboro': Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, pastor; Stephen B. Gibbs, J. T. Wood, delegates.

South Abington: Rev. L. B. Hatch, pastor; D. B. Gurney, J. L. Corthell, delegates.

South Hanson: Rev. J. B. Reed, pastor.

Plymouth: Rev. B. P. Byram, pastor; A. J. Whiting, E. C. Turner, delegates.

New Bedford: Rev. C. A. Snow, pastor; G. H. Perry, George Matthews, delegates.

Cochesett: Rev. H. H. Beaman, pastor; G. W. Hill, H. Merritt, delegates.

Carver: Rev. G. N. Fullerton, pastor; H. A. Lucas, H. C. Corvill, delegates.

Boston: Rev. A. Pollard, D.D.

Middleboro': Rev. H. Fitz.

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks was chosen moderator, and Rev. B. P. Byram clerk. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pollard. Statements were presented showing the action which had been taken in the organization of the church, and it was unanimously voted that the proceedings be approved, and that the public service of recognition take place. The order was arranged and carried through as follows:

Invocation, Rev. J. B. Reed, of Hanson; hymn, Rev. H. H. Beaman, of Cochesett; reading of the Scriptures, Rev. B. P. Byram, of Plymouth; hymn, Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, of the Porter Church, Brockton; prayer, Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro'; sermon, Rev. C. A. Snow, of New Bedford; prayer of recognition, Rev. Dr. A. Pollard, of

Boston ; right hand of fellowship, Rev. L. B. Hatch, of South Abington ; charge, Rev. H. Fitz, of Middleboro' ; benediction, Rev. G. N. Fullerton, of Carver.

The services were all of deep interest, the sermon being an able elucidation of the text, "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit."

The next pastor was Rev. Joshua Tillson, of Hingham, Mass., a preacher of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

Mr. Tillson was succeeded by Rev. Oscar Dwight Thomas, of Springfield, Mass.

MINISTRY OF REV. OSCAR D. THOMAS.—The public services attending the recognition of Mr. Thomas as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brockton took place on Wednesday evening, December 18, 1878, in Perkins' Hall, Main street. The apartment was neatly and tastefully trimmed with festoons, mottoes, etc., and presented a very attractive appearance. A large audience was present to witness the services, which were of deep interest throughout. The exercises took place in the following order:

Invocation, by Rev. D. A. Jordan, of the Central Methodist Church, Brockton ; anthem, by the choir, under the direction of T. G. Nye ; reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of the Porter Church, Brockton ; prayer, by Rev. C. D. Sweet, of Middleboro' ; singing, hymn read by Rev. H. I. Kelsey, of the First Congregational Church, Brockton ; sermon, by Rev. H. K. Potter, of Springfield ; prayer of recognition, by Rev. L. G. Barrett, of South Abington ; singing ; welcome address to the pastor, by Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro' ; address to the church, by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D.D., of Haverhill ; doxology, by the congregation ; benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Oscar D. Thomas is from Springfield, where he held the pastorate of a young Baptist Church for three or four years. His success in the field he left, and the exceedingly favorable impression he has made, both among the people to whom he comes as a minister and others in the place whom he has met, encourage great hope that his labors here may not only strengthen and establish the ecclesiastical organization of which he has now become the head, but may also add largely to the Christian forces in operation here for the diffusion of

religious truth and light among the people. Our friends of the Baptist Church are to be warmly congratulated on the consummation of their relations.

SECOND MEETING HOUSE.—This church has a neat edifice for church worship, occupying a commanding position, at the corner of Belmont and Pond streets, seventy-four by forty-one feet floor, with a bell-tower and spire, one hundred feet high, on the prominent corner, through which, as well as at the other front corner, are the entrances to the building. The audience room presents an exceedingly attractive appearance, the ceiling being carried up under the roof, stained Gothic windows admitting light, and handsome pews of ash furnishing the sitting accommodations for the congregation. At the southerly end is the preacher's platform, which has been furnished with a neat and tasteful desk, chairs, etc., and underneath the floor is arranged a large tank or baptistery. At the right of the platform and under an arched alcove are the seats for the choir, while on the opposite side is a retiring-room for the pastor and stairway to the vestry, and over the entrance-ways is located a commodious gallery. A pretty carpet covers the floor, comfortable cushions are provided for the pews, while harmonizing with both is the neat and pleasing fresco that covers walls and ceiling. In the recess, in the rear of the pulpit, is the cabinet organ, and on the wall is the following :

"THE LORD IS IN HIS HOLY TEMPLE."

The lot on which the building stands cost two thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars. The house was built by James Beal, master builder, at a cost of about eleven thousand dollars, and has sittings in the main audience-room for about four hundred and fifty people. The vestry will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The new edifice was dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday, March 17, 1881, in the presence of a large and deeply interested congregation, who came from towns adjoining and from places more remote. The services were in charge of the pastor, Rev. O. D. Thomas, and were arranged in the following order : Voluntary ; invocation, by Rev. N. N. Glazier, of South Abington ; reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. C. Foster, of Randolph ; singing, by the choir ; prayer, by

Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro'; hymn, sung by the congregation; report of the building committee; sermon, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Boston; hymn; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D.D., of Boston; singing; benediction.

The musical part of the services were under the direction of Loyed E. Chamberlain, esq., with Miss Minnie Chamberlain at the organ, and a well drilled choir, reinforced for the occasion by some of our well known singers.

The report of the building committee was read by the pastor, showing the church as substantially free of debt, and thanking the many who have aided in the enterprise.

The sermon by Dr. Gordon was founded on the text in John xv. 24: "If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin," from which the preacher developed the two-fold theme,—the approving and reproving character of Christ's works. It was an able presentation of the subject, and was listened to with deep attention.

This society is in a flourishing condition, and the numbers are increasing rapidly,—so that the work of the church is not confined to this locality, but it has branched out in the good work of the gospel ministry. Rev. Oscar D. Thomas had the elements of strength for a new church in the northerly portion of the city, where he organized a mission church, which originated in the starting of preaching in what is known as "Snell's Grove," on North Main street, June 14, 1883. In September of that year a Sabbath-school class held services in a vacant store at the corner of Main and Oak streets. In March, 1884, they moved to the shop of Bradford Snell.

In the early part of 1886 Mr. Thomas started a mission in Campello, which resulted in establishing of what is now a prosperous church organization, having a splendid church edifice erected, conducted by the Rev. George B. Lawton as pastor.

The present organization is as follows, viz., (1893): Rev. Justin K. Richardson, pastor; Josiah R. Gurney, Harvey Merritt, Henry A. Willis, William E. Perry, deacons; William E. Perry, W. D. Wilder, F. S. Thomas, finance committee; Eugene Remington, clerk; James W. Strachan, treasurer; William E. Perry, superintendent of Sunday school; E. H. Remington, librarian.

WARREN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, (Campello).—In the early part of the year 1886, Rev. O. D. Thomas, then pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brockton, established a Baptist mission in Campello. At first, services were held in "Huntington Hall," Keith's Block, conducted by Rev. M. C. Thwing, who was then pastor of the newly organized church at the north part of the city in Montello. There being promise of rapid growth, the First Church and the Mission united in extending a call to Rev. Geo. B. Lawton, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Billerica, Mass., to organize a church and become its first pastor. Mr. Lawton's labors commenced March 1, 1887. At that time there were twenty persons ready to become members of the new church, which at the present date has nearly six times that number. Mr. Lawton had previous to this time shown himself to be a strong leader, as well as an ably equipped preacher. He had previous to that time a somewhat extensive experience as an organizer of churches and building. He had been in Campello only a short time before he was in search for an appropriate lot of land on which to erect a church building, and the lot at the southwest corner of Warren avenue and Market street, owned by Henry K. Keith of Kingston, Mass., was selected, and the present structure was erected through the efforts, care and good judgment of the pastor, which is creditable alike to him as well as an addition to the growth and prosperity of that section of the city.

The church edifice stands on the corner of Warren avenue and Market street. The structure is one hundred and nineteen feet in length, and has but one floor. The auditorium, including the tower, is forty by sixty-one, the chapel thirty by fifty-two feet, and the ladies' parlor, including kitchen and pantry, is fifteen by forty feet. The tower is eighteen by eighteen on the ground, one hundred and nineteen feet in height, including the spire, and is joined to the northeast corner on an angle.

The auditorium is forty by fifty feet on the floor, and twenty-eight feet in the walls. Four ten inch trusses are exposed in the ceiling, and finished at the sides with brackets. The dado of the auditorium is four feet high, and of oak in beaded sheathing on a level with the top of the pews.

Arising from this to the window stools is plain paneling, finished in moulding. The recess of the pulpit is twenty feet high, and in fine artistic frescoing are seen the dove descending and a motto,

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

The pulpit rests upon a slide, and through pulleys may be lowered beneath the platform during the baptismal rites. The baptistery is beneath the pulpit and platform.

The organ is elevated twenty inches above the floor of the room, and occupies a space of five by twelve feet on the floor, and is sixteen feet in height, the case of which, together with the paneling and fret-work, both in work and design, was by John A. Block. The choir gallery in front of the organ is calculated to seat a double quartette. Its railing, commencing at the pulpit platform, extends in a quarter circle to the entrance to the organ, where is a post of novel design. From this gallery a door leads to the pastor's room, the baptistery, and its waiting rooms, and also to the chapel. The organ was made by the "Estey Organ Co."

The windows of the auditorium are of cathedral glass from Redding, Beard & Co., of Boston. The frescoing is by Messrs. Fisher & Sons, of Canton, Mass., is tastefully done and harmonizes well with the architecture of the room.

The pews are of circular form, and including the gallery will seat four hundred and fifty people, and were furnished by Carroll W. Clark, of Boston. The fifty-two burners of the chandeliers are lighted by gas, and ignited by electricity.

Upon the walls of the auditorium is a fresco inscription, as follows:

"THE WORD OF THE LORD ENDURETH FOREVER,"

and also an open Bible, with a cross and a crown.

The gallery is above the auditorium at the east end of the building, and will seat fifty-seven persons. At the southeast corner is a recess, and at its northeast corner a finished room in the tower, which can be united with the gallery by opening a panel of three doors.

The whole building is ventilated by automatic arrangements. The entire structure within, as well as without, was designed and built by John A. Block, and standing as it now does, in its completion, one of

the handsomest church edifices in the city, it does great credit to Mr. Block's mechanical abilities and to the liberality of the society. The building committee were Lucas W. Alden, George F. Green, Frederic W. Dyer, Charles E. Spinney and Oliver W. Fullerton.

The cost of the land on which this building stands was twenty-five hundred dollars, and the entire cost of the building and land was eighteen thousand dollars.

The house was dedicated on Wednesday evening, February 25, 1891, with appropriate and interesting exercises, beginning with a prelude by the organist, W. J. Kugler, of Boston, anthem by a quartette, followed by a hymn by Rev. John Oldham of the South Methodist Church of Campello, Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. J. Brownville of Avon, and a solo, "Zion," by Mr. M. A. Marks, jr., of Boston; sermon by Rev. J. F. Rapson, of Whitman, from the text, Acts ix. 31, "Then had the churches rest * * * and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied." Prayer of dedication was by the pastor, Rev. George B. Lawton. Addresses were made by Rev. J. K. Richardson of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. F. A. Warfield of the Porter Church, Brockton, then followed the dedicatory hymn, after which the pastor pronounced the benediction.

Rev. George B. Lawton, the son of Charles and Mary S. (Kelsey) Lawton, was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 17, 1845. Received his early education in the public schools of Providence, R. I., then took a course of theological study with Rev. James Upham, D.D., of Chelsea, Mass., and was settled in Quincy in 1878, where he remained five years. In 1883 he was settled in Billerica, from whence he came to Campello, where he has been for the past six and one-half years, which position he has recently resigned. During his pastorate at this latter place, Mr. Lawton has seen a healthy and prosperous church grow up under his care. A new and elegant church edifice stands a monument to his perseverance and good taste. Soon after receiving his call to settle in Campello, Mr. Lawton turned his attention to the church in Cochesett, which was established in 1785, and preached in "Grange Hall" in West Bridgewater village Sunday afternoons, and has brought the scattered Baptists together, and erected a church costing about eight thousand dollars. Thus doing other good work in his denomination.

FIRST SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH (Campello).—This church was organized July 24, 1883, and consisted of eleven members. They held their meetings at first in what was known as the "old tavern" or "Drake's Hall." After one year they purchased a piece of land of Gardner J. Kingman at the corner of Grand and Main streets, for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, which measured about sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, on which they erected a house of worship forty by sixty feet, which with the land cost seven thousand dollars. Of this amount the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention contributed the sum of one thousand dollars. The church was built by John A. Block in 1885, and dedicated Nov. 11 the same year. The building is an elongated, square roof, with two towers on the west end of the edifice fifty feet in height, with entrances at each of the sides at the back corners.

At the northwest corner, over the porch in the tower, one reads :

"GOD IS LOVE," and "GUD ÄR KÄRLEKEN."

At the southwest corner in front is

"GUD ÄR TROFAST,"

translated is "God is Faithful." Upon entering the hall at the northwest or front door of the building we noticed a tablet made of Tennessee marble, on which is the following : "FIRST SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH of Brockton. Dedicated November 11, 1885. JOHN A. BLOCK, architect and builder."

The auditorium is about forty feet square, with seating capacity for four hundred and fifty persons. It is furnished with upholstered pews, in a circular form. The pulpit is of black walnut, as well as the upholstered chairs. In the rear of the pulpit and below is a baptistery, screened from the view by curtains. Over the pulpit platform on the wall is an elegant picture of John baptizing Christ. Music is furnished by a cabinet organ. At the front of the church are rooms for the Sunday school, opening into the church by folding doors, and over these rooms is a singers' gallery. The interior furnishings are neat, the walls finely frescoed and finished into the roof. The windows are of stained glass. The building is heated by furnace and lighted by gas. It has also a kitchen in the basement. A nice Bible in Swedish language was presented to the church by Miss Klara Linde, who also furnished a walnut pulpit table. Four contribution boxes are the gift of Charles E. Johnson, who also gave a library of about two hundred volumes to the Sunday school.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. G. Holin ; preached from November 1, 1884, to May 28, 1886. The second paster was Rev. J. M. Erikson, who preached a few Sabbaths. The third pastor was Rev. J. S. Cedarberg, from February 4, 1886, to April 30, 1887, when he removed to Nebraska. The fourth pastor, Rev. A. A. Rohnstrom, preached from August 27, 1887, to October 28, 1889. The fifth pastor was Rev. O. P. Peterson, preached from March 20, 1890, to August 30, 1890, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn. The sixth pastor and the present incumbent is Rev. Nils E. Nelson, settled October 2, 1890. Since the present pastor came to minister to this church the tenth anniversary of the church was celebrated, July 24, 1893.

Several pastors of Swede churches from other places were present, among whom were Rev. J. W. Hgertstrom, of Worcester, Rev. P. A. England, of Quincy, and Rev. A. Tgirnlund, of Boston, all of whom delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. The pastor delivered a short historical address to the people, giving an account of the progress of, and many statistics concerning the church from its beginning. It has been highly prospered, and has paid out from moneys received during ten years, the sum of \$19,137, and at the present is clear from debt, and has a membership of one hundred and ten persons. There has been in all since the beginning, including those who have died during this decade, two hundred and thirty-four members.

Connected with the church is the Sunday school, Young People's Society, Ladies' Sewing Circle, and Helping Hand, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The officers of the church for 1893 are as follows : Rev. Nils E. Nelson, pastor ; John Johnson, treasurer ; Charles E. Johnson, clerk ; William Anderson, A. M. Sandell, August Swanson, Elof Moberg and Swan Swanson, deacons.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH (Montello).—On the 1st day of January, 1886, Rev. M. C. Thwing was sent to the North End to establish a mission. June 3, 1886, this school was organized into a church under the name of the "North Baptist Church," with a membership of twenty-two persons, as follows : Original members—Ernest S. Mann, Emma F. Mann, Hattie A. Hunt, Isabel W. Hayward, Cordelia A. Wade, Belle G. Revere, Susie W. Revere, Paul Revere, Lucy T. Revere, Mrs.

J. A. Keith, Frank O. Keith, B. Edward Pratt, Abigail A. Pratt, Josiah W. Foye, Helen H. Foye, Melvin Hollis, Elden S. Clapp, Emily T. Ackerman, Marrietta Rollerson, Clara A. Barker, Anna R. Brown, Jonas A. Brown. Officers for 1886: M. C. Thwing, pastor; Josiah W. Foye, deacon; Jonas A. Brown, clerk; B. Edward Pratt, treasurer; Ernest S. Mann, superintendent of Sunday-school.

The first attempt made looking to the formation of a Baptist church in Montello was through the energetic efforts of Rev. Oscar D. Thomas, pastor of the First Baptist church in Brockton, when a few people met under the "Appletrees," known as "Snell's Grove," and organized a Sunday-school; afterwards met in John W. Slack's house, then met in Thomas W. Frost's store on Main street, and in the shoe factory of Bradford Snell.

A new chapel was erected, and previous to its completion this school met in the same for the first time January 25, 1885. Services were held by Rev. O. D. Thomas, students from Newton Theological Institution, Rev. Charles D. Upton and others.

This church has had the following preachers, viz.: Rev. M. C. Thwing, Rev. Fred. Snow, who supplied the pulpit until a pastor was settled. In October, 1887, the church was recognized as a distinct church by the "Old Colony Association." Rev. Enoch H. Sweet began his services as pastor January 1, 1888, formally installed February 15, 1888. The sermon of recognition and installation was preached by Rev. C. L. Rhodes, of South Boston. Rev. Charles T. Douglas, the present pastor, came from Turner's Falls, Mass., June 15, 1891.

NORTH BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The church was incorporated June 4, 1888, under the name of the "North Baptist Society." Enoch H. Sweet, Josiah W. Foye, Ernest S. Mann, Paul Revere, Melvin Hollis were the corporate members, who petitioned Loyed E. Chamberlain, esq., a justice of the peace, to issue a warrant for a legal meeting for the purpose of forming a corporation by which the society could erect a building, and be allowed to hold property. The date of the application was May 16, 1888. The warrant was issued May 23, 1888, and on the 4th of June, 1888, a code of by-laws was adopted by the society.

The officers for 1892 are as follows: Rev. Charles T. Douglas, pastor; Jonas A. Brown, clerk; Nehemiah H. Small, Louis E. Fernald,

treasurers; Josiah W. Foye, Paul Revere, Melvin Hollis, trustees; John Emery, collector; William D. Wilder, chorister; Ernest S. Mann, first superintendent of Sunday school; Jonas A. Brown, present (1893) superintendent; Josiah W. Foye, Melvin Hollis, deacons.

BROCKTON FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—This church was organized February 5, 1884, and numbered thirty nine communicants. Services were first held, Rev. James Boyd, of Maine, preacher, in "Joslyn's Hall," on Center street. The first pastor was Rev. Henry T. Barnard. He was the son of Tristram and Mahala F. (Russell) Barnard, born in Exeter, Me., April 1, 1841; graduated at the High School, Lowell, Mass., in 1859, and Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me.; settled in Ossipee, N. H., 1878, and in Brockton 1884. Isaac N. Allen, Cyrus E. Lane, deacons; John Barbour, clerk and treasurer; John Barbour, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The first movement toward erecting a church was on land of Mr. Barzilla Cary, May 27, 1884, at the corner of South Main street and Somerset Place. The object of this building was two-fold: first was to build a memorial to the daughter of Mr. Cary, Mrs. Helen Augusta Cary Clark, who died July 30, 1884, and second to provide a place where worship could be held for the Free Will Baptist denomination, of which Mr. Cary and his family are members. The church is of Gothic architecture, the main audience room is 37 by 51, with 20 foot ceiling, and accommodates 310 sitters. At the rear is an addition 15 by 30, furnishing a ladies' parlor 15 by 17 and a kitchen 10 by 15, with other conveniences. It is heated by furnace; has gas for lighting. It has a chandelier and side brackets, with plenty of light for the main audience room, also a platform at the east end, on which is a baptistery. The furnishings are in harmony with the building, rich-looking and comfortable, yet not expensive. A fine English tapestry covers the floor, and the pews are of oak with walnut trimmings; the pulpit is of the same, as well as the chairs and the communion table. An Estey cabinet organ supplies the music. The audience room is neat and inviting in appearance, and is creditable alike to the owner, and the church.

The expense of the building is about thirty-five hundred dollars, exclusive of land. The builder was J. H. McAloney; Albert Blanchard

the mason. The painting was done by Daniels & Burgess. The carpets were from H. W. Robinson & Co., and the furniture from Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co. Mr. Cary deserves the thanks of the people of Centerville for providing such a convenient and comfortable place of worship.

The house was dedicated Sunday, June 18, 1886, at 10 30 A. M. Rev. Henry T. Barnard, the pastor, preached a sermon. Among those invited was Rev. F. A. Warfield, of the Porter Congregational church. The platform was well covered with flowers. A voluntary on organ was by Miss Minnie Chamberlain, followed by singing. Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Warfield. Mrs. Barnard sang a contralto solo. The sittings of this church are free. Rev. Mr. Barnard preached three years, then Rev. Hibbard Lockhart.

Rev. Henry T. Barnard is the son of Tristram and Mahala F. (Russell) Barnard, was born in Exeter, Me., April 1, 1841, graduated in the High School, Lowell, Mass., in 1859, and Bates' Theological School of Lewiston, Me., settled in Ossipee, N. H., 1878, and in Brockton 1884.

Isaac N. Allen, Cyrus E. Lane, deacons; John Barbour, clerk and treasurer, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

OLIVET MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The church was closed for about one year, when Rev. George B. Peck, D.D., of Boston, organized an undenominational church, under the name of the "Olivet Memorial Church," July 9, 1893.

The following is a list of original members of the church: Rufus A. Littlefield, Mrs. R. S. Spaulding, James F. Spaulding, Fannie C. Haley, William L. Jennings, Bessie F. Haley, William Tucker, Nellie M. Haley, Barzilla Cary, Sarah McKenzie, Abbie K. Littlefield, Carrie A. Webster, Agnes K. Littlefield, Louisa Frances Tilden.

Officers of the "Olivet Memorial Church"—Rufus A. Littlefield, deacon; James F. Spaulding, deacon; William Tucker, treasurer; Mrs. Louisa Frances Tilden, clerk.

CHAPTER XV.

Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church (Campello), First Meeting House—First Clergyman—Madame Nilsson—Officers of the Church—Swedish Evangelical Congregational Church (Campello), First Meeting House—Description of the Same—Second Meeting House—Officers for 1893—Officers of the Sunday School—Ministers of the Church—Unity Church—Organization—Pastoral Organization—First Meeting House—Description of the Same—Ministry of Rev. A. E. Goodnough—Dedication—Ministry of Rev. John Gornam Brooks—Ministry of Arthur W. Littlefield—Officers for 1893—Present Pastor Rev. Pitt Dillingham—Brockton Tabernacle Free Church—St. Paul's Episcopal Church—Earliest Rectors—Ministry of Rev. Thomas G. Carver—Resolutions—First Meeting House—Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss—Pastorate of Rev. George Alexander Strong—New Meeting House—Laying of Corner Stone—Order of Services—Description of the New Church Building—Officers for 1893.

BETHESDA SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Campello).—About the year 1854 there were a few Swedes who came to the town, finding employment in the various shoe manufactories. Since that time, and up to the present, they have increased in numbers, till at length it was deemed advisable among the newcomers to have religious services in their native language. After preaching in a hall for a time, a new house of worship was erected, on the east side of Main street, in Campello, in 1867. The building is about thirty by sixty feet, with a steeple seventy-five feet high. The audience-room contains sittings for about three hundred persons. It has a neat pulpit, painted white, with gilt trimmings, with a railing around the same. The main building has stained glass windows, rendering the whole very pleasing. This church has been quite flourishing, and now numbers one hundred and fifty. Communicants, 150 members.

The pastors have been as follows :

Rev. Henry O. Lindeblad, July, 1869-72 ; Rev. John G. Princell, 1872-73 ; Rev. A. Hult, 1873-80 ; Rev. Michael U. Norberg, 1880 ; Rev. Charles A. Johnson, 1889 ; Rev. John A. Norling.

Madame Christine Nilsson, the famous songstress, when visiting this country, sang at a concert held in Universalist church, for the benefit

of this church, in November, 1870, the proceeds of which she kindly donated to this society, to free them from debt. The amount received as the benefit of that concert was about two thousand dollars. A street has since been named by the city in honor of her beneficent gift to this people.

Mdlle. Nilsson gave her "Swedish Melodies" charmingly. Her countrymen, a large number of whom were in the audience, seemed perfectly carried away by the familiar airs, and when in a second response she sang the "Old Folks at Home," and when her own emotion seemed to threaten a break-down, it is difficult to describe the feeling which seemed to have taken possession of the audience. She was recalled amid a storm of applause.

At the close of the concert, Mdlle. Nilsson was invited to the vestry of the church, where the Swedish congregation united in a song of praise in their native tongue, she joining with the rest with much feeling. It was a touching scene and many were affected to tears. When the singing was ended, the pastor of the congregation addressed her in the Swedish language, expressing the profound gratitude of his people for her kind and generous interest in their behalf, and the unbounded joy they had experienced in meeting her and in listening to her voice. After a brief but tender response, she withdrew, and with her troupe were soon on their return to Boston, a special train having been provided for the trip. The whole affair was full of interest, and the gifted songstress has left among our people an impression which will be as lasting from the noble and generous feeling it expressed for her humble countrymen, as from the splendid tokens of genius which were so abundantly displayed.

To the gentlemen who assumed the labor and responsibility of managing the externals of the concert much praise is to be awarded, in taking into account the elements of its success.

The return trip of the Nilsson party to Boston was made in twenty-two minutes, including a stop at South Braintree—full a mile a minute—November 17, 1870.

This is said to have been the first Swedish Church built in New England, and is now fully established under the New York Conference of Swedish churches. The society have recently raised their church edi-

fice, and placed a brick basement, for religious meetings, under the same, thus furnishing them with a large vestry for evening services, Sabbath-schools, etc. The entire cost of the building is about ten thousand dollars.

List of officers in this church in 1893 are as follows :

Rev. John A. Norling pastor ; J. P. Nelson, clerk ; John Staff, J. P. Nelson, P. N. Cook, Carl Nyberg, M. Moberg, deacons ; Gust Carlson, Emil Smith, Bernard Nilsson, A. J. Johnson, Swan Ahlgreen, Charles Anderson, John A. Sundberg and Erick Anderson, trustees.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Campello).—For a long time after a large accession had been made to the population of Swedes in Campello, the Lutheran church was the only one in which sermons in their native language were preached. It was during the year 1878, when the church was without a settled pastor, a Swedish operative named C. W. Holmes, employed in one of the many shoe manufactories, became prominent as a reader of religious literature, and began to exhort to his countrymen, and it was soon learned that the doctrines he set forth were somewhat at variance with those of the mother church, and were almost precisely like that of our Congregationalist churches.

Mr. Holmes and a few followers afterward held their meetings in Drake's Hall, and was occasionally assisted by traveling clergymen, till the spring of 1880, when a call was extended to Rev. Anders Gustaf Nelson, a Swedish Evangelical minister, to become their pastor. Mr. Nelson accepted the call, and he labored with the new society for about two years, during which time the number had outgrown the hall accommodations, and measures were taken to erect a building of their own. The first step was the purchase of a lot of land at the corner of Nilsson and Laureston streets in Campello, but a short distance from the Swedish Lutheran Church. The land was purchased of Jonas R. Perkins, esq., in 1880, on which they erected a house of worship fifty by thirty feet, which was completed and dedicated on the day of the assassination of President Garfield. It was a neat plain building without any towers, and had a beautiful grass lawn about the same, neatly kept. The interior aspect was pleasing, and contained sittings for about two hundred persons. The seats were of ash, in keeping with the en-

tire building. They had a neat pulpit, a divan presented by Lyman Carlson, and a Smith cabinet organ. The cost of the church was about twenty-five hundred dollars.

In the recess back of the pulpit was a large cross, representing the crucifixion of Christ, made of cedar, standing on the floor on the arms of which were the imprint of the nails and the wounds. On the center of the cross was a crown of thorns, made from a thorn-tree, *Euphorbia Splendius*, which was imported from Palestine and presented to the church. Over and above this were the words in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin :

JESUS OF NAZARETH, KING OF THE JEWS.

Directly over the pulpit is the following inscription :

ETT BÄRN ÄR OSS FÖDT ENSON ÄR OSS GIVEN.

The new church continued to prosper till about the year 1887, when the attendants on public worship had outgrown the seating capacity of the house, the society had felt an urgent necessity for enlargement. The old church was sold and removed, and a new, larger and more elegant structure took the place on the same lot of land. The movement for increased accommodation was immediately begun, and the society received the cordial endorsement and assistance of the neighboring Congregational churches, particularly the South Congregational Church, and especially the individual assistance of a member of the latter church, George Elden Keith, esq., whose assistance was invaluable by his kind words of encouragement, and the more substantial aid in money contributions cheerfully and liberally bestowed on a worthy people, which is duly appreciated by the worshipers in that congregation.

The new church building is a substantial and elegant structure, sixty-eight feet in length and forty-eight feet in width, with a tower twenty feet square and about one hundred feet in height, at the northwest corner of the edifice, and has a porch over the entrance eight feet square. The cost of the entire work was sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-six cents. Upon entering the front end, the entrance is through wide double doors, up an easy flight of stairs to the vestibule, from which we enter the auditorium, which is a

well carpeted room, with circular pews having walnut trimmings. At the southerly or opposite end from the entrance is a semi circular nicely carpeted platform, on which stands a pulpit of black walnut, with chairs to match. At the back of the platform and pulpit is a pipe organ in walnut finish and a heavy walnut rail enclosing the choir seats. At the northwest corner of the church is a room appropriated to the use of the "Ladies' Sewing Circle," and another room at the opposite front corner, used by the "Young Men's Library Society." The house is heated by furnaces and lighted by gas, the walls having brackets, and from the center overhead is suspended a chandelier. The windows are of stained glass. There are galleries on three sides with panel fronts. In the center of the end gallery opposite the pulpit is a clock.

The seating capacity of the church with the galleries is about eight hundred. The pews in this church were contributed by the "South Congregational Church," Campello,

In the basement is a commodious vestry and Sunday-school room, besides a nice room for the "Young Men's Society;" also a kitchen furnished for any use the church may need. The vestry has a neat pulpit in the same, and every convenience for evening meetings and Sunday-schools. Directly back of the pulpit is a large painting representing the crucifixion, Christ upon the cross with the two thieves on either side. The church numbers about three hundred members in 1893.

The officers of the church for 1893 are as follows: Rev. K. F. Ohlson, pastor; Charles A. Nelson, president; William Allen, secretary; August Challman, treasurer; Nils P. Thomson, C. A. Lundin, Alfred Lee, Richard Anderson, Alfred Nylen and Eric Johnson, trustees; deacons, Frank O. Gustafson, Martin Jensen, August Dean, Andrew Sjoyvist and John Anderson.

Officers of the Sabbath-school.—Superintendent, Charles A. Norling; assistant superintendent, C. O. Peterson; clerk, Albion Carlson; treasurer, John Bergman.

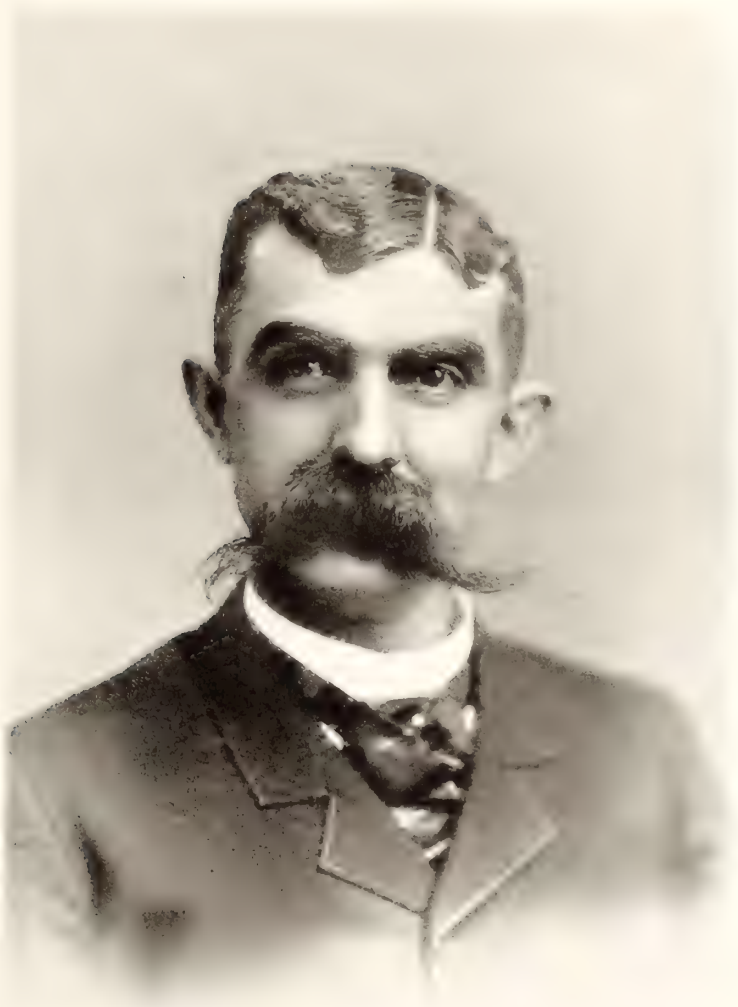
The second pastor of this church was G. Holmquist, followed by Emil Holmblad, A. Nordin, August Pohl, Eric Nelson, and the present pastor, Rev. K. F. Ohlson.

UNITY CHURCH.—On the first Sabbath in May, 1881, Rev. Alfred Everett Goodnough, who had been located at Bridgewater, Mass., commenced religious services in Satucket Hall, over the hotel of that name, in Brockton. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present at the first meeting. On the 29th of May, 1881, at the close of the evening service, a meeting was held of those interested in the formation of a Unitarian society; about one hundred persons were present. Charles W. Sumner, esq., was president, and Henry H. Filoon was chosen secretary, the object being for the purpose of encouraging and promoting religious worship of the Unitarian faith, and to become a part of the so-called Unitarian denomination.

On the 26th day of June, 1881, the society "Voted, to extend a call to Rev. Alfred Everett Goodnough, to become their pastor." The members of this society organized and adopted a code of by laws for the management of the business affairs of the church, with the following officers: Finance committee, Col. John W. Whipple, Benjamin O. Caldwell, Hon. Henry H. Packard, William H. Tobey, Lucius Richmond, James H. Cooper, and Dr. Henry H. Filoon.

The religious and social interests of the church were in charge of the pastoral committee which were as follows: Charles W. Sumner, esq., Rev. Alfred Everett Goodnough, Henry F. Whitmarsh, Howard T. Marshall, Lorenzo D. Hervey, John F. Cooper, Mrs. John E. Howard and Mrs. A. E. Goodnough. The following were the committee on music: John E. Howard, Sumner A. Hayward, Elmer W. Walker, J. H. Davey, A. P. Hazard, H. A. Cleverly, and Henry S. Porter.

The following is a list of the earliest and most active members of the society: Hon. John J. Whipple, Hon. Henry H. Packard, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, James H. Cooper, William H. Tobey, Lucius Richmond, Benjamin O. Caldwell, Henry S. Porter, George H. Gould, Warren S. Gurney, Charles C. Merritt, Herbert S. Fuller, Oliver O. Patten, William H. Wade, Oliver B. Quinby, John F. Cooper, Henry B. Caldwell, Alfred W. Jones, Elmer W. Walker, Charles Perkins, George A. Wheeler, Linus H. Shaw, Nathaniel B. Sherman, Charles Lambert, Charles E. McElroy, A. Cranston Thompson, John E. Howard, Lemuel P. Churchill, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Ambrose Lockwood, Walter Bradford, Andrew B. Holmes, George E. Bryant, John H. Davy, Charles D. Fullerton, Emery E. Kent, Jerome B. Briggs, and Charles E. Stone.



R. D. Caldwell.



The society continued to prosper and increase in numbers till there seemed to be a necessity for increasing their accommodations, and becoming a legal organization. Having that object in view, a petition was presented to Charles W. Sumner, esq., a justice of the peace, to call a meeting for that purpose, and for choosing a board of officers. Agreeably to the call a meeting was held on Friday, November 30, 1883, which was adjourned to Wednesday, December 5, 1883, at which time a set of by-laws was adopted, among which were the following :

ARTICLE I.—The name of this religious Association shall be the UNITY CHURCH.

ARTICLE II.—The object of this Church shall be the study and practice of pure religion. Although it is designed to be known as a Unitarian Christian Church, no doctrinal test shall ever be made a condition of membership.

Dr. Henry H. Filoon was elected clerk ; Benjamin O. Caldwell, treasurer ; Col. John J. Whipple, Benjamin O. Caldwell, Elmer W. Walker, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, Lucius Richmond, A. Cranston Thompson and William H. Tobey, standing committee.

At this meeting it was voted to purchase a lot of land on Pond street, near Belmont street, owned by Rufus P. Kingman, esq., as a site for a church building. Messrs. B. O. Caldwell, Lucius Richmond and William H. Tobey were chosen a committee to procure plans, etc., for a new church edifice. The lot (eighty-seven by one hundred and ten feet) was purchased for the sum of two thousand dollars, and is in a central and desirable location. A tasteful edifice of wood has been erected, the entire length being eighty-seven feet long, the main portion being sixty-six feet long, having a covered portico twenty-five feet long. It is built in the cottage or Queen Anne style of architecture, and has a tower at the southwest corner seventy-four feet high, twelve feet square, and another at the northwest corner fifty-three feet in height. It has five double windows of stained glass on either side, beside an elegant window in the front or west end of the church, in the center of which is the Holy Bible, affording the interior a pleasing and cheerful aspect. At the east end of the church over the choir seats is a circular window with blue back ground, in the center of which is a dove.

The auditorium has a seating capacity for four hundred persons, with aisles three and one-half feet wide, a choir gallery, adjoining which at the northeast corner is an organ.

The pulpit is walnut with furniture to match, with a study in the southeast corner; a vestry, having settees and a piano for Sunday-schools, thirty eight by forty feet; a parlor, thirty-eight by twenty-two feet; a kitchen, nine by twelve feet; a library, eight feet square; in short, it is an attractive and elegant structure. The interior is neatly frescoed in tints, and harmonizes perfectly with the ash pews and furnishings. The building is heated by furnaces and lighted by electricity. The building having been completed, and the society having been duly organized, it entered upon its career as one of the permanent institutions of Plymouth county, and on the ninth day of December, 1884, the installation of the pastor, Rev. A. E. Goodnough, and the dedication of the edifice to church worship took place in the following order:

1, The assembling of the council and report of the moderator; 2, prayer, by Rev. Edmund Quincy Sewall Osgood, of Grafton, Mass.; 3, Scripture reading, by Rev. John William Quinby, of East Bridgewater; 4, installation addresses, by Rev. Francis Bickford Hornbrooke, of Newton, Mass., Rev. Howard Nicolson Brown, of Brookline, Mass., and Rev. Edward Augustus Horton, of Boston; installation prayer, by Rev. Joseph Osgood, of Cohasset, Mass.; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. William Ladd Chaffin, of North Easton, Mass.; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Charles Fletcher Dole, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; 8, address to the people, by Rev. John Farwell Moors, D.D., of Greenfield, Mass.; 9, prayer, by Rev. Henry H. Woude, of Boston, Mass.; 10, benediction, by the pastor.

Then followed the dedication of the new edifice.

1, Prayer, by Rev. William Brown, of West Bridgewater, Mass.; 2 Scripture reading, by Rev. Courtland Y. De Normandie, of Kingston, Mass.; 3, act of dedication, read by the pastor and people; 4, sermon, by Rev. Brooke Herford, of Boston; 5, prayer, by Rev. Nathaniel Seaver, jr., of Templeton, Mass.; 6, benediction.

Order of exercises at the installation of Rev. John Gorham Brooks as pastor of the Unity Church, Brockton, Mass., Tuesday, November 17, 1885, at two o'clock P. M., were as follows:

1, Organ voluntary; 2, anthem; 3, invocation, by Rev. W. L. Chaffin, of North Easton; 4, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. D. M. Wilson, of Quincy; 5, hymn,

O Father of the living Christ,
Fount of the living Word,
Pour on the Shepherd and the flock
The Spirit of the Lord!

Amid this mingled mystery
Of good and ill at strife,
Help them, O God, in him to find
The Way, the Truth, the Life.

This way together may they tread,
That truth with joy receive,
That life of heaven, on earth begun,
Through cloud and sunshine live.

Not chained to creeds or cramped by forms,	One may they be in faith and hope,
With eyes that hail the light,	As one in works of love,
In holy freedom keep their souls,	Till all be one in Christ and Thee
Loyal to truth and right.	In the Great Church above.

6, installing prayer, by Rev. C. F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain ; 7, response by the choir ; 8, anthem ; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. W. H. Lyon, of Boston ; 10, charge to the pastor, by John H. Morrison, of Boston ; 11, anthem ; 12, address to the people, by Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston ; 13, anthem ; 14, sermon, by Rev. Brooke Herford, of Boston ; 15, doxology ; 16, benediction, by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Brooks.

Order of exercises at the installation of Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield as minister of Unity Church, Brockton, Mass., Tuesday, December 29, 1891, at 2.30 P. M., were as follows :

1, organ voluntary ; 2, chant, Ps. 67.

God be merciful unto us and bless us : and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us :

That Thy way may be known upon earth : Thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise Thee, O God : yea, let all the people praise Thee ;

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase : and God, even our own God, shall give us His blessing.

Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, Who only doeth wondrous things : and blessed be his glorious name for ever ; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory.

3, invocation, by Rev. W. H. Ramsey, of Middleborough ; 4, anthem, " Send out Thy light and Thy truth, let them lead me ; " 5, Scripture, by Rev. J. W. Quinby, of East Bridgewater ; 6, sermon, by Rev. Chas. G. Ames, of Boston ; 7, prayer, by Rev. Joseph Osgood, of Cohasset ; 8, response.

Now unto King, eternal, immortal, invisible; the only God: Be honor and glory;
Forever and ever, amen.

9, hymn No. 612. "Hymn and Tune Book."

O life that maketh all things new,—	One in the freedom of the truth,
The blooming earth, the thoughts of	One in the joy of paths untrod,
men!	One in the soul's perennial youth,
Our pilgrim feet, wet with thy dew,	One in the larger thought of God;—
In gladness hither turn again.	
From hand to hand the greeting flows,	The freer step, the fuller breath,
From eye to eye the signals run,	The wide horizon's grander view;
From heart to heart the bright hope glows;	The sense of life that knows no death,
The seekers of the Light are one.	The life that maketh all things new.
	— <i>Samuel Longfellow.</i>

10, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Boston; 11, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. W. L. Chaffin, of North Easton; 12, address to the people, by Rev. John W. Day, of Hingham; 13, closing prayer, by Rev. Albert Hammatt, of Brockton; 14, organ response; 15, hymn No. 803. "Hymn and Tune Book."

Luther's Hymn. (Translated by Rev. Frederic H. Hedge, D.D.).

A mighty fortress is our God,	God's word above all earthly powers—
A bulwark never failing;	No thanks to them—abideth!
Our helper He amid the flood	The spirit and the gifts are ours,
Of mortal ills prevailing.	Through Him who with us sideth.
For still our ancient foe	Let goods and kindred go,
Doth seek to work us woe;	This mortal life also;
His craft and power are great;	The body they may kill,
And, armed with cruel hate,	God's truth abideth still;
On earth is not his equal.	His kingdom is forever.

16, benediction, by the pastor.

At the west or front end of the auditorium on the walls is a marble tablet, on which is the following:

UNITY CHURCH.
Organized A. D. 1881.
This building dedicated Dec. 9, 1884.
Rev. A. E. Goodnough, pastor.

REV. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.
Installed Nov. 17, 1885.

REV. A. W. LITTLEFIELD.
Installed Dec. 29, 1891.

Rev. Pitt Dillingham is the present pastor.

Officers for 1893 : A. Cranston Thompson, Lucius Richmond, William H. Tobey, Elmer W. Walker, Benjamin O. Caldwell, Henry H. Filoon, John E. Howard, standing committee ; Mrs. C. C. Merritt, clerk ; William R. Worthing, collector ; James E. Bryant 2d, treasurer ; J. F. Cooper, Ambrose Lockwood, Henry C. Caldwell, George H. Gould, Mrs. Lucius Richmond, Mrs. C. C. Merritt, Mrs. George Howard, pastoral committee ; A. Cranston Thompson, chairman of music committee ; John H. Davey, superintendent of the Sunday-school ; Fred W. Gurney, secretary, treasurer, and librarian ; William W. Thompson, sexton.

BROCKTON TABERNACLE FREE CHURCH.—The first services commenced by this church were held on Friday evening, June 4, 1875, in the room formerly occupied by the Board of Trade, under Music Hall, at the corner of East Elm and Main streets, Rev. Charles M. Winchester, who was connected with the North End mission of Boston was pastor. The chief object of this new society was to preach the Gospel to the masses, having special regard in and for the young people who attend no stated place of worship, and to lead them into moral and Christian ways. It was unsectarian, the chief planks in its platform being as follows :

“Repentance toward God ; Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and a Holy Life.” Its motto was, “More faith, more charity, more work. The singing was congregational, and the seats free.”

The first meeting was well attended, and apparently by those who were interested in the movement. The pastor preached from acts viii., 5-8. A large number of young persons were present, who listened with the deepest attention, and ample evidence of the need of such a church was manifest. The number continued to increase under the preaching of Mr. Winchester, and Music Hall was required in a short time to accommodate the increasing number.

On Friday, the first day of October, 1875, a room in Mercantile Building was dedicated to the service of the church ; connected with this church was a literary and musical club, and a children's temperance society, christened by the name of “Brockton Star of Promise Cadets,” was formed of young people, under twelve years of age,

also a Woman's Temperance Working and Praying Band did good work. In addition to Mr. Winchester's labors connected with this church, he preached in the Alms House every Sabbath afternoon.

This society continued till February 4, 1877, when the pastor delivered his farewell discourse.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first services of this denomination in Brockton were in 1871, when a mission was established. Rev. Benjamin R. Gifford, of Bridgewater, Mass., commenced preaching in the vestry of Central Methodist Church in Brockton and Music Hall, afterward in Perkins Hall, which was neatly fitted, having a chancel, altar, lectern, etc., which looked very inviting

Rev. James H. Sanderson, of Plymouth, was the next preacher, and afterwards Rev. J. Nelson Jones, supplied the pulpit for a time.

Rev. Thomas G. Carver, D.D., of New York city, formerly a chaplain in the army, preached here for a time from August 15, 1875. The estimation in which Doctor Carver was held by the people with whom he labored may be seen, in the following resolutions unanimously adopted by St. Paul's Episcopal Society at a meeting held, June 20, 1878.

WHEREAS, Thomas G. Carver, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, Brockton, has tendered to us the resignation of his office as pastor, and

WHEREAS, He has in most friendly manner made it apparent to us that his action in this matter is and will be a mutual benefit to our Parish, as well as to himself, therefore,

Resolved, That while we accept his resignation in the spirit of love and good will we personally and collectively appreciate his abilities, and regret his leaving us at this time.

Resolved, That we tender him our sincere thanks for his ministrations during the past three years, and especially for the hearty interest and energy displayed in the personal effort so successfully made in the building of our chapel.

Resolved, That we tender our wishes for his health, happiness, and success in the field of labor so recently opened to him.

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to convey a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Carver, and cause the same to be printed in the Brockton papers.

The society had a neat chapel costing about two thousand dollars, sixty by thirty-five feet in size on Pleasant street, fitted up in good taste. St. Paul's chapel was opened for public worship, Sunday, July 8, 1877. The services were conducted by Dr. Carver, who preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, 1 Samuel vii., 12. Music on that occasion was by a quartette of vocalists, consisting of Mrs. Edgar E. Dean,

Mrs. C. F. Weston, Mr. W. D. Packard, director, and Mr. F. James. Miss Holbrook presided at the organ.

The chapel was an unpretentious little edifice of the Norman-Gothic style of architecture, with a sharp roof, bold gables and gothic windows. Over the front door was a projecting entrance, surmounted by a cross. The interior was finished with open timbering to the roof; at the chancel end was a handsome stained window, bearing an emblem of the Trinity, beneath which was an elegant altar of walnut and ash. Inside the chancel rail, were two richly upholstered chairs, and a lectern, on which was a beautiful copy of the Bible, presented to the church. The auditorium had sittings for almost one hundred and forty people. The pews were cushioned, and the aisle neatly carpeted; seats for the choir, and a place for an organ were located at the southwest corner of the room and screened by a low curtain.

Permanent services have been established here, which supplies a long felt want for those who desire the impressive services of the Episcopal church, and in a community like Brockton will soon outgrow in numbers their present accommodations.

Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss was appointed by the Board of Missions, to take charge of the St. Paul's Episcopal mission of Brockton, in June, 1882, and he entered upon his new work on Sunday, July 2, being the fourth Sunday after Trinity. This year Alexander F. Burdon, was lay reader and church warden. The scholars numbered about forty. The number of sittings were 120.

This church was free from debt in 1884, with sittings for 120, with a valuation in church property of \$4,000; chapel value \$1,200.

In 1885, total value of church property was, \$6,700. Alexander F. Burdon and Charles Lauton, church wardens.

In 1886 the vestry of the church in the name of the mission, purchased a new site for the future use of the church in Brockton, containing 16,000 feet of land, at a cost of \$10,000. This was by far one of the most important moves, that has been made in the temporal interests of the church in Brockton, and there is every reason to believe that the growth of the church will be rapid in the near future.

During the year 1887 the vestry spent \$500 in repairs on the present edifice, which has been removed to the new site and put in thorough order.

In 1888 Alexander F. Burdon and David H. Blanchard, were the church wardens.

In 1892 there were 150 families connected with this church. During this year Rev. George Alexander Strong was in official and ministerial charge of this church and society, having been appointed November 8, 1891.

When the present rector took charge of this mission, the parish had been vacant for nine months. His first step was the immediate enlargement of the church by means of a rough temporary addition, making more than double the room of the original. This enlarged building was first used Christmas Day, 1891. This allowed a much larger attendance than before. The members have increased to such an extent that it became necessary to provide more extended accommodations. For this purpose measures were taken for a new church building, which was begun by the ground being broken, November 1, 1892, the foundations prepared, and the laying of the corner stone, in May, 1893. The following was the Order of Service, at the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Paul's Church, Brockton, Ascension Day, May 11, 1893:

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

V.—Except the Lord build the house;

R.—Their labor is but lost that build it.

V.—Our help is in the Name of the Lord;

R.—Who hath made heaven and earth.

V.—Blessed be the Name of the Lord;

R.—Henceforth world without end.

V.—Lord hear our prayer;

R.—And let our cry come unto Thee.

Let us Pray.

The Lord's Prayer.

Collects.

Hymn 202. The first verse being as follows:—

The Church's one Foundation
Is Jesus Christ her Lord;
She is His new creation
By water and the word:
From heaven He came and sought her
To be His holy bride;
With His own blood He bought her
And for her life He died.

Reading the list of the Deposits in the Corner Stone.

The Apostles' Creed.

V.—Behold, I lay in Zion a chief Corner Stone, elect, precious.

R.—And he that believeth in Him shall not be confounded.

V.—The stone which the builders refused,

R.—Is become the head stone of the corner.

V.—This is the Lord's doing :

R.—And it is marvellous in our eyes.

All.—Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ.

Almighty and everlasting God, mercifully be pleased to give thy blessing on our work as we place this stone for a foundation in the Name and Strength of Him Who is the tried and precious stone ; and grant that in this and all else that we seek to do according to Thy will, we may have such success as shall be pleasing unto Thee ; through the same Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

The stone being laid in place, the Minister said :

In the faith of Jesus Christ, we lay this Corner Stone, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

V.—O Lord, open Thou our lips ;

R.—And our mouth shall show forth Thy praise.

V.—Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

R.—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. *Amen.*

Hymn 190. Beginning as follows :

Glorious things of Thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God ;
He, Whose word cannot be broken,
Form'd thee for His own abode.
On the Rock of Ages founded,
What can shake thy sure repose ?
With salvation's walls surrounded,
Thou may'st smile at all Thy foes.

Prayers.

Benediction.

The following account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone, found in the *Churchman*, may be found of interest :

Holy Thursday just passed will long be regarded as a red-letter day for the people of St. Paul's Church, Brockton. On that great festival day was laid the corner stone of the new church. Punctually at 5:30 p. m. the procession, composed of clergymen and choir, marched from the parish church, and mounted the scaffold where rested the corner stone. The prayers were said by the pastor, the Rev. George Alexander Strong, and the stone was laid by the Rev. Dean (now Bishop) Lawrence. The music was excellent. Later in the evening, service was held in the church, a very large congregation being present and an excellent sermon preached by Rev. Dean (now Bishop)

Lawrence, on the lessons to be gathered from the conduct of David, when the three mighty men had brought him water, at the risk of their lives, from the wells of Bethlehem, which were by the gate.

The following description of this edifice as it has progressed and is still being constructed (1893), is in accordance with the design of the church, and will be an elegant structure, when completed.

Among new churches now being built or planned in this vicinity none is more interesting to the general public than that of St. Paul's parish, Brockton, owing to the peculiar relation in which it stood to the late Bishop Brooks.

When that great leader became bishop of Massachusetts, he found Brockton one of the important and growing centres of his diocese, with an absurdly inadequate plant and equipment for the work of the Episcopal Church. For some 18 years a mission had been established there, but during much of that time had maintained only a feeble and struggling existence in the face of great difficulties.

While the place had grown to a city of 30,000 inhabitants, with a suburban population of nearly as many more, the Episcopal church was still trying to get along and do its work in this great community with an insignificant wooden chapel seating scarcely more than 100 people.

The new bishop, with his characteristic large and energetic grasp of the situation, determined at once on a vigorous and aggressive policy at this important point. The rectorship of the parish was vacant at the time, and finding a man to his mind in the person of Rev. George Alexander Strong, Bishop Brooks arranged that he should take the position.

On November 1, 1891—less than three weeks after his consecration as bishop—he made an extended visit to Brockton, and installed the new rector, with orders to try and build up the parish, and above all to get a suitable church building started as soon as possible. From that time the development of the work went on with rapid strides. The old chapel was enlarged by a rough, temporary structure to more than double its original size to meet the immediate demand for increased space, a vested choir was introduced and other improvements made. The society had already a splendid building site on Pleasant street, near the corner of Main street, containing 16,000 square feet, and valued at \$15,000, which had been acquired some years previously, partly through the efforts of Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Edward L. Davis and A. J. C. Sowden of Boston, a committee of the board of missions.

The first steps toward the church building were taken late last spring, when a design, submitted by Messrs. Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, architects of Boston, was selected from among others, and the raising of the necessary funds was undertaken.

During summer and autumn there were many unavoidable delays, but, in November the plans having undergone a very careful and thorough revision, and nearly two-thirds of the necessary amount of money having been secured, the contracts were awarded and work actually begun.

The extensive excavations were well under way when the extreme weather stopped further operations until spring. Meanwhile much material is being accumulated, stone

is being cut, and as soon as the season allows, the building will be begun and pushed to completion.

This enterprise, like so many others in Massachusetts, has suffered what seems an irreparable loss in the death of Bishop Brooks. From its inception he had given it his most cordial, enthusiastic support. A very striking illustration of this is the fact that when, as the occasion of Dr. Donald's assuming the rectorship of Trinity, the collection was given to Bishop Brooks to use wherever in all his diocese the work seemed to him most interesting and important, he sent the whole amount, nearly \$1400, to Brockton to be added to the building fund of the new church.

Despite the loss of such a friend and backer, the people of the Brockton parish are going bravely on with the work, feeling that so only can they show themselves worthy of his confidence.

The design includes three buildings—the church, the parish house and the rectory—combined into a single harmonious group, and providing in the most comprehensive way for the future needs of the parish.

The church, which is planned to seat 500, consists of nave and aisles, without transepts, spacious choir and sanctuary, baptistery, porch tower and appropriate vestries for clergy and choir. It will be built of natural seam faced granite, on rubble masonry, with trimmings of Nova Scotia brown stone.

The most striking feature of the exterior, after the tower, will be the deeply recessed arch, with heavy perpendicular mullions, inclosing the three great west windows. The baptistery will be an octagonal projection from the north aisle, near the front of the church and directly opposite the tower entrance.

In the interior the seats will be wholly inside the columns, thus giving to all an unobstructed view of the chancel. The roof will be timbered with massive hammerbeam trusses and finished in natural wood. The pews and chancel furniture will be from designs prepared by the architects, in harmony with the rest of the interior woodwork. High above the altar will be a large, richly traceried window, which, with the other windows, will be filled for the present with plain leaded cathedral glass. In general, the architecture of the building is the gothic of the 15th century, developed and freely adapted. The principal dimensions of the church are: Extreme length, 128 feet; length of nave, 95 feet; extreme width, 45 feet; width between columns, 32 feet; height to ridge, 48 feet.

The cost of the church proper is to be \$30,000, but it is intended to build at present only the nave, at a cost of \$22,000, leaving the chancel and tower, as well as the other buildings, to be added at a subsequent time.

The sum of \$15,000 is already secured, with some additional subscriptions promised, and it is earnestly hoped that, with the help of friends and perhaps of some who would gladly honor the memory of the late bishop by carrying on this cherished plan of his, the first part of the building can be completed and used, free of debt, in a short time.

Connected with this society are the Ladies' Church Building Fund committee; Girls' Friendly Society; the King's Daughters and the Astral Club.

The following is the list of officers of St. Paul's Episcopal church, for 1893.

Rector, Rev. George Alexander Strong; wardens, Alexander F. Burdon and David H. Blanchard; clerk, Calvin R. Barrett; treasurer, Edwin H. Blake; vestrymen, Charles E. Barrett, George Dupree, George H. Cash, Samuel Goodwin, William H. Hobbs, J. Arthur Nelson; choir master and organist, George Shaul; janitor, Ernest H. Cooper.

CHAPTER XVI.

First Universalist Church and Society—Officers for 1857—Pastors—Original Members of the Society—Dedication of the First Meeting House—Ministry of Rev. William A. Start—Rev. A. P. Cleverly—Rev. Joseph Crehore—Officers for 1872—New Universalist Society, 1880—Rev. J. P. Eastman—Incorporation of the First Universalist Parish of Brockton—Officers for 1883 and 1884—Ministers—Installation of Rev. Albert Hammett—Description of the New Church of 1888—Dedication of the Same—Services—Re-dedication, 1892—Order of Exercises—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church—Meeting House—Dedication—Exercises—Ministry of Rev. Thomas B. McNulty—Ministry of Rev. Michael Doherty—Rev. Edward L. McClure—Church of the Sacred Heart—Meeting House—Dedication of the Same—Description—Ministry of Rev. George Alphonso Rainville—Advent Christian Church—African Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. W. N. Berry—Latter Day Saints—First Free Baptist Church.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.—The first move toward establishing a Universalist parish began in 1855. A ladies' circle was formed, and two hundred and fifty dollars raised in one year. Soon after this a society was organized, and Rev. A. P. Cleverly was settled in May, 1857. He was the first permanent preacher. Meetings were held in the lower hall of Baker and Kingman's building, which stood where "Green street" now is. In 1858, this building having been burned, meetings were held in "Tyler Cobb's Hall," where the Metropolitan Hotel is, corner of Main and High streets.

Mr. Cleverly preached till the war broke out. Rev. Joseph Crehore was the next preacher for about one year, followed by Rev. William A. Start, who was ordained May 20, 1863.

This society was organized August 31, 1857, at which time Josiah V. Bisbee was chosen clerk; David F. Studley, treasurer; Ellis Packard, O. O. Patten, Lorenzo D. Hervey, F. O. Howard, William H. Cooper, executive committee; Thaddeus E. Gifford, collector.

Previous to this time this denomination had no regular preaching, and since its organization it had transient preachers until the settlement of Rev. William A. Start.

In 1864 Mr. Start was drafted and entered the army. He was succeeded by Rev. Stephen L. Rorapaugh, who was pastor from May, 1864, to December 16, 1866, when he resigned, though he continued preaching till March 24, 1867.

The next pastor was Rev. Isaac M. Atwood, who took charge in May, 1867, to 1872, then succeeded by Rev. S. S. Hebard, April, 1872. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Atwood a costly new edifice was erected, afterward known as the "People's Theatre." In consequence of a lack of interest and other causes, and after struggling with many hardships, the society ceased to exist in 1875. Meetings after that time were held occasionally, the expenses paid by voluntary contributions till 1883.

The following persons composed the society at its formation: Otis Hayward, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Ellis Packard, David Hall, David F. Studley, F. O. Howard, Amasa O. Glover, Marcus Holmes, Oren Bartlett, Thomas Swift, E. L. Thayer, Jerome Thomas, F. A. Thayer, Luther Tower, Martin Packard, Isaac Harris, Waldo Field, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Edwin E. Pollard, John W. Hayward, A. B. Marston, Seth Leonard, Joseph E. Estes, Josiah V. Bisbee, O. O. Patten, Charles E. Tribou, Samuel F. Tribou, Elijah Tolman, C. G. Swift.

The society erected a neat and commodious house of worship on Elm street in the month of May, 1863. Its dimensions were sixty feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, and contained sixty pews, capable of seating three hundred persons comfortably. The pews were of a circular form, with the seats nicely cushioned, floor carpeted, and, in all respects, the house was complete. In the rear of the pulpit was the following inscription upon the wall, which was nicely frescoed: "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people." Underneath this house was a capacious and convenient vestry.

The house was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Wednesday, May 20, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows: 1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, prayer of invocation, by Rev. E. Hewitt; 3, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. G. B. Heath; 4, anthem, by the choir; 5, consecrating prayer, by Rev. A. P. Cleverly; 6, hymn; 7, sermon, by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston; 8, anthem; 9, prayer, by Rev. H. Jewell; 10, hymn; 11, benediction. The sermon was from the text in Psalm xxii. 27, 28: "For the kingdom is the Lord's; and he is the governor among the nations." At the conclusion of these services the friends were invited to a most generous repast in the vestry, and the society spared no pains or expense to secure temporal as well as spiritual comfort to their visitors. After a short intermission the services of installing Rev. William A. Start as pastor of the church was commenced in the following order of exercises: 1, anthem by the choir; 2, invocation, by Rev. J. Eastwood, of Brighton; 3, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. M. R. Leonard, of South Dedham; 4, hymn; 5, sermon, by Rev. J. Crehore, of Abington, text, Eph. iv. 12, 13: "For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." The sermon was very timely and effective, as well as practical, showing fully the needs of a minister, his dependence on the people for support, the minister's relation to the sorrowing, the various relations of the people, and the sources of inspiration to his labor, and the awards as fruits of his toil. 5, hymn; 6, installing prayer, by Rev. G. H. Emerson, of Somerville; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. James Eastwood, of Brighton; 9, charge to the people, by Rev. A. P. Cleverly, of Boston; 10, prayer; 11, anthem; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

This society owe much of their success to the active, zealous and persevering efforts of Rev. A. P. Cleverly and Rev. Joseph Crehore.

Officers in 1872: Ellis Packard, Oliver O. Patten and David F. Studley, deacons; Sumner A. Hayward, clerk; Alpheus Holmes, superintendent of Sunday school.

Several changes took place in the affairs of the society from 1872 to 1877. It was about the last named date that Rev. Samuel L. Beal re-

moved from Provincetown to Brockton, and undertook the work of bringing together the elements of the old, and gather a new organization. To do this he hired a place of worship in the old Universalist Church building, then unoccupied, where he remained a few months, and then removed to the "Grand Army Hall," East Elm street, where he remained for two or three years. His first and chief effort was to organize a Sunday school, which he did on the fifth day of June, 1877. In 1880 this society removed to "Cunningham Hall," a name given to the old Universalist church, where he remained about three years.

On the ninth day of November, 1880, a new and legal organization of the society took place under the name of the "New Universalist Society," and the success of that society was largely due to Rev. Mr. Beal, who retired from the service of the church in August, 1883, and who had gathered an assembly representing one hundred families, and a Sunday school having a library of about one thousand volumes, a working ladies' circle, who owned the organ, and piano, used by the society, who have collected and expended several hundred dollars in material advantages for the organization, and had seven hundred dollars in bank for future enlargement of the church enterprise. Mr. Beal was an active and earnest preacher in the pulpit, and his efforts in behalf of temperance and other reforms in the city and vicinity are well known. He labored vigorously, with tongue and pen, to check the tide of intemperance and vice, and with telling effect. Mr. Beal did excellent work on the School Committee in Brockton in 1882.

On the first of September, 1883, Rev. J. P. Eastman, of Manchester, N. H., a graduate of Tufts College, was invited to supply the pulpit, and immediately began preaching, and on Thursday, the twentieth day of December, in "Cunningham Hall," he was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the church. The hall was trimmed with evergreens, and over the pulpit the words "God is our strength." The service commenced at two o'clock P. M., and was largely attended. Rev. C. R. Tenney, of Stoughton, led the praise meeting, and the sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Biddle, of North Cambridge. The regular ordination services at seven o'clock were well attended, the hall being completely filled. Reading of the scriptures and prayer, by Rev. R. P. Bush, of Everett. After the ordination hymn a sermon was

delivered by Rev. L. F. McKinney, of Manchester, N. H., which was an eloquent discourse. The charge to the pastor was by Rev. C. R. Tenney, of Stoughton. The fellowship of the church was by Rev. R. T. Sawyer, of Quincy. Rev. B. F. Bowles, of Abington, delivered the charge to the society. After singing, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," by the congregation, benediction was pronounced by the newly ordained pastor.

Measures were taken in the latter part of 1883, to become incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as a parish. For that purpose the following persons entered into an agreement on the thirteenth day of November to become a parish by the name of the "First Universalist Parish of Brockton," viz.: Andrew F. Packard, James L. Houghton, E. J. Hartford, Frederic M. Atwood, Granville W. Hallett, Almon B. Terry, Judah F. Wright, Z. Marshall Wright, Edward W. Southworth and Silas H. Murdock.

A meeting was called by Andrew F. Packard, one of the above members, to be held on the twenty-second day of November, 1883, at "Cunningham Hall," East Elm street, for the purpose of organizing said corporation, by the adoption of by-laws and election of officers, etc. This notification was sworn to before Thaddeus E. Gifford, justice of the peace, on the twenty-second day of November, 1883.

The following is the list of officers chosen on that date: Edward W. Southworth, president; Andrew F. Packard, clerk; Almon B. Terry, treasurer; Frederick M. Atwood, Charles H. Murdock, E. J. Hartford, Isaiah F. Wright, Granville W. Hallett, standing committee.

On the twenty-seventh day of September, 1884, the old board of officers resigned and a new board elected, consisting of the following members: Alpheus Holmes, president; Moses A. Packard, treasurer; John B. Parker, clerk; William L. Douglass, Oliver O. Patten, Edward Merritt, Thaddeus E. Gifford and Andrew F. Packard, standing committee.

Rev. Joseph Crehore began preaching in April, 1884, and preached about one year and a half, till November 15, 1885. On the thirteenth day of December, 1885, Rev. L. L. Briggs began his services as pastor, and resigned June 1, 1887. He was succeeded by Rev. Royal T. Sawyer, settled June 1, 1887, resigned November 21, 1889. He was

followed by Rev. Albert Hammett, whose installation took place as follows :

Order of exercises at the installation of Rev. Albert Hammett as pastor of the First Universalist Church, Thursday evening, October 9, 1890. 1, organ voluntary ; 2, anthem by the choir ; 3, scripture lesson and prayer, by Rev. John Vanneveer ; 4, anthem by the choir ; 5, sermon, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, D.D. ; 6, anthem by the choir ; 7, installing prayer, by Rev. W. R. Shipman, D.D. ; 8, welcome to the city, by Rev. John Graham Brooks, D.D., pastor of the Unity Church, Brockton ; 9, address to the parish by a former pastor, Rev. William A. Start ; 10, Hymn, tune " Mornington," " I love thy church, O God."

On the thirteenth day of April, 1886, at a regular meeting of the parish, the following officers were elected : William L. Douglas, president ; Moses A. Packard, treasurer ; John B. Parker, clerk ; Oliver O. Patten, Edward Merritt, W. S. Benson and Andrew F. Packard, standing committee.

At this meeting the standing committee were authorized to consider the subject of purchasing a lot for a church. At an adjourned meeting held April 27, 1886, the standing committee were made a building committee, with full powers to purchase a lot and erect a building. The committee proceeded at once to purchase a lot of land on Cottage street, on which they built an edifice forty-eight by seventy feet, having a tower eleven and one half feet square, eighty feet in height, terminating with an octagon belfry and spire. The architect of the church was Waldo V. Howard, of Brockton. The carpenter work was done by A. H. Mackey. The masonry by Sampson & Appleton. The frescoing was done by Pindkosky, of Boston. There are five stained glass windows on either side of the building, besides a large double window in the front. The principal entrances are at the northwest and southeast corners, with others at the rear corners. At the east end of the auditorium is a memorial window, directly back of the choir seats and pulpit. It is a circular top of pretty design, having a Bible in the center, below which is an inscription as follows :

IN MEMORIAM, LORENZO DOW HERVEY, BORN JULY 8, 1817.
DIED APRIL 21, 1886.

In the interior the prospect is pleasing, without having a showy look. There are eighty-six pews of natural colored white wood with upholstered cushions. The trimmings of the pews are of stained cherry. The organ, built by George H. Ryder, of Boston, is at the southeast corner, adjoining the choir gallery. The pastor's room is at the north-east corner. On the neat semi-circular platform is a black walnut pulpit, with upholstered chairs to match. The other interior furnishings are complete, such as a walnut communion table, stands and boxes for contributions. The Bible on the pulpit was presented by Hon. Henry W. Robinson in February, 1880. In the basement, which is of brick, is a large vestry and Sunday school room, furnished with desk, settees, etc., to accommodate three hundred persons. The building is heated by furnaces and lighted by gas, and has a kitchen and conveniences for furnishing refreshments on social occasions. This church has been prosperous for a short time past under the care of Rev. Royal T. Sawyer, and under the present pastor, Rev. Albert Hammett, the attendance has largely increased, as well as the church membership, and it is largely due to their zeal and untiring energy that the church has arrived to its present condition.

This church is located on Cottage, near Bartlett streets.

The officers for 1893 are: Rev. Albert Hammett, pastor; William L. Douglas, Fred M. Atwood, Hiram M. Wheeler, Oliver M. Patten, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Moses A. Packard, parish committee; Edward H. Lambert, clerk; Arthur G. Chevigny, treasurer; Edgar A. Andrews, superintendent of Sunday-school.

DEDICATION.—The dedication services of the First Universalist Church of Brockton, Mass., Friday evening, May 4, 1888, were as follows: 1, organ voluntary, by Mrs. Cora E. Bailey; 2, invocation by Rev. G. H. Emerson, D.D., of Boston; 3, choir; 4, Old Testament reading, by Rev. John Graham Brooks of the Unity Church, Brockton; 5, choir; 6, New Testament lesson, by Rev. R. Perry Bush, of Everett, Mass.; 7, choir; 8, sermon, by Rev. William H. Ryder, of Gloucester, Mass., from Joshua xxii. 24: "What have you to do with the Lord God of Israel?" This sermon was spoken of as one of much energy, in well chosen words, and a pleasing oratorical effort, closing with these words, "What matters it whose altar is credited with the salva-

tion of a soul, so long as the great object is attained? So let this altar be dedicated to one God, one law, one element, one divine event to which the whole creation moves; a memorial which shall live because of the Lord God of Israel." 9, hymn, read by Rev. W. P. Burnell; 10, prayer of consecration, by Rev. C. R. Tenney, of Stoughton; 11, act of dedication, by the pastor and congregation.

Lord, who shall abide in thy Tabernacle? Who shall dwell in Thy holy hill?

He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

I will wash mine hands in innocency: So will I compass thine altar, O Lord: That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all Thy wondrous works.

Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth.

When the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall appear in His glory. He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their supplication.

This shall be written for the generation to come, and the people which shall be created shall praise the Lord.

And of Zion it shall be said: This and that man was born in her, and the Highest Himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count, when He writeth up the people, that this man was born there.

As well the singers as players on instruments shall be there; all my springs are in thee.

For the Lord hath chosen Zion: He hath desired it for His habitation. This is my rest forever; here will I dwell, for I have desired it. I will abundantly bless her provision: I will satisfy her poor with bread. I will also clothe her ministers with salvation, and her saints shall shout aloud for joy.

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee.

Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say: Peace be within thee. Amen.

SENTENCE OF DEDICATION.

PASTOR.

With these heavenward aspirations, and in behalf of the piety and liberality which erected this tabernacle, I do solemnly dedicate it to the ministry of the Christian Religion in Faith, Hope and Love, consecrating it to the worship of God our Father, in the name of Christ our Redeemer, and of the Holy spirit of Truth.

O Lord God, let thy ministers be clothed with salvation; and let thy people rejoice in goodness. Amen.

12, address to the parish by a former pastor, Rev. William A. Start;
13, hymn, Rev. B. F. Bowles, sung by the choir and congregation, "O

Thou whose own vast temple stands"; 14, benediction by the pastor, Rev. Royal T. Sawyer.

There have been many changes made in the interior and exterior since July, 1892, and during the ministry of the present pastor, which have added largely to the looks, as well as to the utility of the church, and it takes its place among the most comfortable churches in the city. A full description of the re-dedication is given herewith

RE-DEDICATION.—The exercises at the reopening of the First Universalist Church of Brockton, December 18, 1892, is as follows: On the cover of the programme was the following :

WE BELIEVE in the Universal Fatherhood of God, in the Universal Brotherhood of Man, in the Supreme Leadership of Jesus Christ, in His Divine Laws of Service—(loving one another as He hath loved us—doing as ye would be done by,) in the Final Triumph of all Good over all Evil and in The Life Everlasting.

The quartette was composed of Mrs. Bertha A. Tyndall, Miss Edith Poole, Mr. L. Morton Packard and Mr. T. A. Norris.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

1. ORGAN VOLUNTARY.....Festival March.
2. HYMN No. 551, Tune, Hendon.

They who seek the throne of grace
Find that throne in every place;
If we love a life of prayer,
God is present everywhere.

The congregation will please remain standing, and each and all unite in repeating
THE LORD'S PRAYER.

3. ANTHEM, Hearken Unto Me Ye People.....*Arthur Sullivan.*
4. RESPONSIVE READING.

How amiable are Thy Tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

(People.) Yea, the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God.

O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer; give ear, O God of Jacob.

(People.) Behold, O God, our shield and look upon the face of thine anointed.

For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

(People.) For the Lord God is a sun and a shield: the Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

(People.) Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple.

(People.) For in the time of trouble He shall hide me in His pavilion: in the secret of His tabernacle shall He hide me; He shall set me upon a rock.

The Lord is in His holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before Him.

(People.) Praise waiteth for thee, O Lord, in Zion; and unto thee shall the vow be performed.

Know ye that the Lord He is God: it is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves.

(People.) Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise.

5. ANTHEM, Lead, Kindly Light..... *Dudley Buck.*

6. SCRIPTURE LESSON AND PRAYER.

7. SOLO, Be Thou With Me..... *Ferdinand Hiller.*

MR. T. A. NORRIS

8. NOTICES AND WEEKLY OFFERING.

9. SERMON, by Rev. Albert Hammatt.

10. HYMN No. 347, Tune, Coronation.

All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all.

11. BENEDICTION.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH — Previous to the year 1856 the members of this church were attendant on church worship in private houses and in the various halls in the village, and were supplied by transient clergymen. During that year Rev. Thomas B. McNulty came to the town as a stated pastor, in connection with some others in the immediate vicinity, the care of which devolved upon him.

Here he soon succeeded in gathering a large number of regular church worshipers, and during the same year purchased a parcel of land for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, situated on the west side of Main street, near Wales' corner, in the south part of the village, and containing about three-fourths of an acre, upon which he has caused a large and splendid church edifice to be erected, one hundred and ten feet long, fifty feet wide, built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The basement is built of Quincy granite. The principal story is of brick, trimmed with freestone. The tower and

steeple is one hundred and eighty feet in height. The auditory is furnished with one hundred and forty-six slips, capable of holding seven hundred persons. The altar is at the west end of the building, and at the east or front end is the choir gallery. The chancel window is made of stained glass, with emblematic panes representing the four evangelists—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The house is furnished with a magnificent organ from the manufactory of E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston. Upon the side walls are displayed fourteen pictures, representing different scenes in the Lord's Passion, painted at great expense in Italy. The cost of the church was twenty-five thousand dollars, which, together with the land, cost about thirty thousand dollars. The architects were Messrs. Fuller & Ryder, of Boston. Mr. Andrews, of Nashua, N. H., was the contractor. The preacher's pulpit, also the railing around the altar, was manufactured by Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co. In the southwest corner of the house is the sacristy, and in the northeast corner is a private room, out of which is the entrance to the basement story. In point of durability and style of architecture, when built, this house was not surpassed by any in the town. Its position is prominent, and makes a bold appearance upon the principal thoroughfare in town.

This church was dedicated Sunday, May 22, 1859, and, although the weather was quite rainy, there was a large assembly present. The services were as follows:

Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, delivered the sermon; high mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Roach, of Randolph; Rev. Mr. Shahan, of Salem, officiated as deacon; Rev. Mr. Tallon, of New Bedford, as sub-deacon; Rev. Mr. Haley, of Boston, was master of ceremonies, a number of other priests assisting; Rev. Mr. McElroy, of Boston, preached at vespers; singing was performed by a choir from Salem.

The number of attendants on church worship at this place is about two thousand.

REV. THOMAS B MCNULTY was born in Londonderry, Ireland; fitted for college at Londonderry Academy; graduated at Foyle College; studied philosophy and theology at Irish College, Paris; was ordained June 6, 1846, at the parish church of Sulpice, by Monsieur Affré, Archbishop of Paris; came to America in 1853, and after preaching at

Lowell, Salem and other places, was appointed to take charge of the Catholic Church in Brockton and vicinity.

When Father McNulty came to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, he began with an audience of two hundred people in Tyler Cobb's hall, corner of Main and High streets. With this small beginning he saw a fruitful field, and upon looking over the country, covered by the Bridgewater, Eastons, Abingtons, Mansfield and Tuxboro, he conceived and inaugurated a scheme of Catholic development, to which his life was earnestly devoted. The number has now grown to over seven thousand souls in the immediate vicinity of Brockton. During the active portion of Father McNulty's life the number had made his labors so onerous that he had the assistance of three priests in parochial duty and directing the congregation. For some days previous to his death, which occurred August 10, 1885, he had been in a precarious condition, arising from a general paralysis of the system, and his death had been hourly expected. He was a faithful, conscientious, and zealous priest, and highly beloved by his congregation. His remains lay in state till the funeral services, which were attended by members of the city government, and many prominent citizens. The interior of the church was draped in mourning. The Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, pronounced the Final Absolution. The procession to the grave was headed by seventy girls dressed in white, who represented by their number the years attained by the dead priest. They were followed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Foresters Society, and the various sodalities of the church. The remains were buried in the Parochial Cemetery on Court street. *Requiescat in pace.*

REV. MICHAEL DOHERTY succeeded Father McNulty as rector of St. Patrick's Church, and was in full charge till his death, which took place very suddenly July 3, 1887. He died of a paralytic shock. Father Doherty was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country in 1871, and his first mission was in Brockton, where he remained during his life. His funeral took place from his late church July 5, and was largely attended by priests from various sections of the State. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated at ten o'clock A. M. The Rev. Father Harkins, of Holyoke, acted as celebrant; the Rev. Father Morris, of Brookline, as sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Doherty, of Haver-

hill, as master of ceremonies ; the Rev. Fathers O'Toole and Murphy, of West Newton, as Chanters of the Office ; and the Rev. Father Chittick, of Plymouth, delivered the panegyric ; a procession of different Catholic societies followed the remains to the grave in St. Patrick's cemetery, Court street. The floral offerings were profuse and fine.

The Arch diocese of Boston has lost a laborious and exemplary priest in the death of this good man.

Mr. Doherty had many relatives in this country. He was cousin to Rev. James Doherty, of Haverhill, also a relative of Bishop Harkin, of Providence, R. I., and to Father Harkin, of Holyoke.

The present rector in charge, as the successor of Father Doherty, is the Rev. Edward L. McClure, formerly of Georgetown, Mass., who entered upon his duties in July, 1887, with Rev. Francis J. Glynn and Rev. John McGrail as assistant priests. Miss Lizzie Diamond is the organist.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—On the 30th day of April, 1893, new and additional facilities were added to the church-going people of Brockton by the dedication of a house of worship in which the French Catholics can listen to services in their own language. The services were very fittingly and impressively conducted, according to the Catholic faith. The day was fine, and the exercises began at eight o'clock in the forenoon, when Bishop Brady celebrated mass for the children. At 10.30 the Bishop, assisted by several priests, made a tour of the church, consecrating the new house of worship to God.

After these services, which were witnessed by a large gathering of people of all denominations, solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Reynaudier, of Boston, with Rev. Father Fitzpatrick as deacon, Father Glynn as sub-deacon, and Father Rainville as master of ceremonies. Bishop Brady sat inside of the sanctuary, and preached a most eloquent and powerful sermon appropriate to the occasion, after which he administered the sacrament of confirmation to twenty persons.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Father Bruneault, of Holyoke, Mass. The music was of a fine order, the choir being assisted by several soloists and an orchestra, rendering the same highly interesting. Vesper service was at 3 o'clock, and in the evening a concert was given for the benefit of the church fund. Among the clergy

present were Rev. Fathers Rainville, McClure, Glynn, Barry, Keegan Bruneault, Fitzpatrick, Kelly, Riley, Mahoney, Neagle, Reynaudier, Patterson and Barry.

When the new pastor came to Brockton, in the middle of May, 1891, and was assigned to the pastoral charge of the French Catholics of that city, there were but a mere handful of church attendants, but by steady, persevering and laborious effort he has brought nearly all of that people into his fold. During the first eighteen months Father Rainville held services in the basement of St. Patrick's church, on South Main street, over which Rev. E. L. McClure has pastoral charge, the latter kindly rendering the new pastor every assistance in his church work.

The congregation steadily increased, so that Father Rainville decided to build a church of his own. Accordingly in July, 1892, he purchased the homestead of the late Joseph Sylvester (better known as "Esquire Sylvester"), situated between Court and Sylvester streets, but later owned by the Torrys, which contained about one acre of land, on which was the old mansion house, which has been nicely fitted and furnished for the pastor's use. The Church of the Sacred Heart (so called in honor of the month in which the pastor arrived in the city) is a modest appearing building 80 by 42 feet, 34 feet in height, with a tower 100 feet high. It has a basement of brick, and the main portion of the building is of wood. The first mass was celebrated in this church on Christmas in 1892. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The interior is quite plain, but with every convenience for public worship. A neat altar is erected at the south end of the church, on either side of which is a statue, one a patron of the Sacred Heart, the other of St. Anne. A handsome pipe organ is to be placed in the gallery at the north end of the church. The auditorium has accommodations for about six hundred persons. The cost of the building complete is about \$8,000. It has already nearly seven hundred communicants.

The Catholic church is to be congratulated upon having so faithful and earnest a worker in the cause to which the new pastor has been assigned. He is a popular clergyman for the short time he has resided in the city, both among his own people and the English speaking people as well. He is obliging, and ready to assist in any good cause, public as well as private.

Rev. George Alphonso Rainville was born in St. Marc, in the Province of Quebec, January 26, 1858, and after completing his education for the priesthood at the famous Nicolet Seminary, he was ordained May 20, 1883, at Three Rivers. He filled the position of curate and acting pastor in the church of St. Christian, after which he came to the United States and located at Marlboro, Mass., under Rev. Father Dumontier. Here the executive abilities of the young priest were soon recognized by Archbishop Williams, who assigned him to the work of building up the parish of Cochtuate, a thrifty village near Natick, Mass. While in that place he caused a new house of worship to be built, and when that work was completed the archbishop placed him in charge of the new French parish in Brockton, and there the fruits of his personal efforts may be seen in his elegant home and the church by its side.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized through the efforts of, and during the preaching of Rev. William O. Hale, of Worcester, Mass., about the 1st of January, 1888. Their first meetings were held in the Enterprise Building, and afterwards in Joslyn's Hall on Centre street. Rev. S. P. Hayward, of Pepperell, was the next preacher, followed by Rev. Charles Goodrich, of Boston, who preached twice a month, and other transient ministers supplied the pulpit till May, 1891, when Rev. Augustine E. Phelps, of Westfield, was settled as pastor. He remained about two years, since which time Rev. William A. Burch, of Whitman, is the settled pastor. The meetings are held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Preaching in the morning.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Colored).—This is a mission in connection with the church in Plymouth, both forming what is known as the "Plymouth Circuit," under the official direction of New England Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was first opened in the spring of 1893, with Rev. S. H. Johnson as pastor, and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. N. Berry. The services are held in Mason's Hall, Centre street.

LATTER DAY SAINTS—Services are held in James Hall, Clark's Block, on the Sabbath, twice a day under the above name.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. G. Donnocker. Services held in Crescent Block.

CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. James Thompson—Rev. John Porter, Jr.—Rev. Huntington Porter—Rev. Eliphalet Porter—Rev. Thomas Crafts—Rev. Asa Packard—Rev. Hezekiah Packard—Rev. Joshua Cushman—Rev. Naphtali Shaw—Rev. Theophilus Packard, D.D.—Rev. Jonas Perkins—Rev. Eliphalet P. Crafts—Rev. Levi Packard—Rev. Austin Cary—Rev. Zachariah Howard—Rev. Nathaniel Wales—Rev. Mathew Kingman—Thomas Jefferson Snow—Samuel Fuller Dike—Frederic Crafts, A. M.—Deacon Heman Packard—Rev. Abel Kingman Packard—Rev. Lysander Dickerman—Rev. Zenas P. Wild—Rev. Adelbert Franklin Keith—Professor Henry B. Nason—Hon. Otis Cary—Rev. Heman Packard De Forest—S. D. Hunt.

REV. JAMES THOMPSON—Was the son of Archibald Thompson, who came from Ireland to America in 1724; graduated at the New Jersey College, Princeton, N. J., in 1761; became a clergyman; preached only a short time; was a preceptor of an academy at Charleston, S. C.

REV. JOHN PORTER, JR.—Was the son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, February 27, 1752; graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1770; studied divinity, and became a minister. Soon after the war broke out between England and America, in 1775, he received a captain's commission and went into the army, where he is said to have been a superior officer. From captain he was promoted to major; left the army but a short time before peace was declared. He afterwards went to the West Indies, and there died.

REV. HUNTINGTON PORTER—Was the son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, March 27, 1755; graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1777; married Susannah Sargent, of Haverhill, Mass.; commenced preaching at Rye, N. H., in August, 1784, supplying the pulpit till December 29, 1784; he was ordained a colleague pastor with Rev.

Samuel Parsons. He continued to preach in that place for upwards of fifty years. The people of this society were for a long series of years remarkable for their unanimity in their religious as well as civil concerns, and for more than thirty years there was no division. All attended his church; union and peace was the prevailing sentiment among the people. After that time other denominations sprang up; still he continued to labor until 1828, when the civil contract between him and his society was dissolved. He preached occasionally for several years after that time, till near the close of his life.

REV. ELIPHALET PORTER, D.D.—Was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, June 11, 1758; was son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; graduated at Harvard College, 1777; was settled as pastor of the "First Church" in Roxbury, Mass., October 2, 1782. He was called to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Amos Adams, who died in 1775. Of his pastoral labors, we may say they were well suited to the times in which he lived. Frequent visits for social intercourse were not expected, and for these he had neither taste nor fitness; his manners were grave and did not encourage familiarity, nor had he that easy flow of language so essential to sustain a conversation on the familiar topics of the day. But in the chamber of the sick, or wherever there was affliction which the sympathies of a pastor could alleviate, he was a constant and welcome visitor. Says one who knew him well: "Few men ever spoke with more meaning or to so good a purpose. He did not dazzle, but he enlightened; and the weight of his influence and character, and the remarkable purity and uprightness of his life, gave an influence and interest to whatever he said, and impressed his sententious remarks deeply on the mind." As a citizen, his influence was widely and beneficially felt; he had frequent calls for assistance and counsel in the secular affairs of the town. In the various offices of trust to which he was often called, whether for objects of charity or for the promotion of education or religion, they were filled with a characteristic caution, prudence, and fidelity, which obtained and justified unlimited confidence. In 1818 he was elected Fellow of Harvard College. The period of his connection with this institution was one of great difficulty, yet he took his full share of the labors and responsibilities incident to his official position. He was a

warm, constant friend of the college, and the notices of his death on the records of the corporation manifest the strong sense of "the great loss our literary and religious community have sustained by the death of this learned divine and exemplary Christian, whose intelligence, fidelity and zeal in support of the interests of literature, and especially those connected with the prosperity of Harvard University, they have had uniform occasion to witness during the many years he has been one of the members of this board." As a preacher, Dr. Porter exhibited few, if any, of the characteristics of a popular preacher of the present day, although few modern preachers of to-day are listened to more attentively or regarded with more reverence than he was. He was not excitable; therefore he was not likely to produce excitement in others. There was a calmness and solemnity in his manner which gave to his discourses a peculiar impressiveness. He never was dogmatical or bigoted; he had clear and settled opinions on the controverted points of theology, and was always ready to sustain them; but he had no taste for controversy, and therefore rarely preached on subjects which occasioned it. He regarded the religious opinions of others without prejudice, and never allowed a difference of opinion to interrupt Christian fellowship. Dr. Porter died at Roxbury, December 7, 1833, aged seventy-six years. The funeral was held in his church, December 11, 1833, Rev. Dr. Lowell offering the funeral prayer. Rev. George Putnam, D.D., preached the funeral sermon from Genesis xxv. 8: "He died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people." Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, made the concluding prayer.

REV. THOMAS CRAFTS was the son of Dr. John Staple Crafts, from Newton; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton; graduated at Harvard College 1783; married Polly, daughter of Rev. John Porter, December 28, 1786; settled at Princeton, Mass., 1786, and dismissed in 1791, and settled at Middleboro'. After remaining at Princeton several years, his physicians decided that his life depended on his leaving the ministry and engaging in more active or some out-of-door pursuit. He consequently removed to Weymouth, Mass., where he entered into commercial business, and was quite successful. After his health had become somewhat improved he received a call to preach from the Mid-

Marlboro' and Taunton precinct, and was installed in 1802, where he enjoyed a happy ministry for many years, and there died February 27, 1819, aged sixty years. His family then removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton.

REV. ASA PACKARD was the son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, May 3, 1758. His life was a very eventful one. At the age of sixteen he entered the Revolutionary service as a fifer. In an engagement near Harlem Heights in 1776, a companion who had made great boasts of his bravery seized Mr. Packard's fife, and, handing him his musket in return, fled to a place of safety, preferring, it would seem, the music he could make with a stolen fife to that made by the balls of the enemy. Mr. Packard, thus armed, engaged in the conflict, but soon received a wound which nearly proved fatal. The ball entered his back just above the hip, and though an attempt was made to extract it, yet so severe was the operation that the surgeon feared he would die in his hands, and so was induced to desist. A severe illness followed in consequence, and when sufficiently recovered he left the army and returned home, and commenced a course of studies preparatory to entering college. The ball he received was never extracted, but remained in his back during his life. Mr. Packard was a man of great facetiousness, and often alluded in pleasantry to the circumstance of his having fought and bled for his country. Once in a merry circle he said, "I bear about in my body a weighty testimonial of my bravery." To which a jovial companion replied, "I think from the position of the wound our hero must have been playing a retreat."

"Playing a retreat!" said Mr. Packard; "I had a musket in my hand, and was found skillful as a grenadier."

"I think," rejoined the other, "our friend must have been skilled in the motion 'to the right about face!' and must have performed it well when he received his wound."

The joke was appreciated by Mr. Packard and the rest of the company. Mr. Packard graduated at Harvard University in 1783; received a call, and settled in Marlboro', March 23, 1785,—a day long to be remembered, from the fact that the snow was so deep as to cover the tops of the fences, notwithstanding there had been a thaw which

settled the snow, so that, in freezing, it became sufficiently solid to bear up a team. The people went to the ordination in their sleighs upon the crust across lots, over the tops of fences and walls without difficulty. The depth of snow was so remarkable that it became and continued for a long time a standard of comparison. He was settled on a salary of one hundred pounds "and twenty cords of good marketable oak wood, cut and brought to the door annually, so long as he remains our minister." They also voted him a settlement of three hundred pounds,—one half to be paid in one year, the other half in two years from his ordination. Mr. Packard was a man of sprightly talent, and was noted for his readiness rather than for his profundity. He had great conversational powers, and was remarkable for his eccentricity. His sermons were practical rather than doctrinal, and more distinguished for happy descriptions of life and manners than for connected views of gospel truths. He was liberal in his theological opinions, belonging to what is denominated the Arminian school. As Unitarianism developed itself in Massachusetts, he was considered as coinciding with that class of his brethren, though later in life his sentiments are supposed to have undergone some change. "Perhaps it will be more correct to say that he never formed for himself any definite system of doctrinal belief; his mind was more distinguished for its readiness than for its method, and seemed to have held opinions in regard to different doctrines which were not consistent with each other, and which could not have been blended into a logical system. Different persons who knew him well have, for this reason, claimed him with different denominations, since on some points his views seemed to coincide with Unitarians, and on others with the Orthodox standard of doctrine." These are the views entertained by one of the most distinguished preachers of New England on his theological opinions. Mr. Packard remained pastor of the first and the only parish in Marlboro' for about twenty years, and the people were happy under his ministry. In the year 1805 an unpleasant controversy arose in regard to the subject of locating a meeting-house, which ended in the erection of two houses, and ultimately in two parishes. During this controversy he remained neutral, both parties anxious to retain him; but he continued to remain in the old church, and being unwilling to take part in the dedication of the new house,

and realizing that a majority had a right to command his services while he remained their pastor, he wisely asked a dismissal from the church and society as the best way of avoiding a public approval of the removal of the meeting-house, which was the sole cause of the unhappy feeling. On March 6, 1806, the matter was brought before the Marlboro' Association, and after due consideration it was decided by them that the town had a claim to Mr. Packard in the new house. "The association, while they lament the occasion for it, both on their own and the people's account, cannot but acquiesce in his determination to be dismissed." After much opposition, the West Parish in Marlboro' received an act of incorporation, February 23, 1808, by the name of the Second Parish in Marlboro'; on the 23d of March, the same year, Rev. Asa Packard, who had labored with the society since his dismissal from the town, was installed over the West Parish, and retained his pastoral relation until May 12, 1819, when he took a dismissal and removed to Lancaster, where he resided till his death, which took place March 20, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was in his usual health in the morning, and on coming into the house, he sat down to listen to a letter from a distant brother; while it was being read he sunk back, and immediately expired.

REV. HEZEKIAH PACKARD, D.D., was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., December 6, 1761, son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, and was the youngest of ten children; and of his parents and their influence he used to speak with pleasure, affection and respect. Being the youngest of the family, he, no doubt, experienced the indulgence common to the youngest of a large family. The humble circumstances of his father's family accustomed him to habits of active industry, rigid economy, and self-reliance. Their narrow means, together with their discretion, restrained him from associating with other lads. One amusement his parents indulged him in had an influence they little thought of. He says, "At what precise period I procured a fife I do not distinctly remember; but the acquisition was to me very gratifying and delightful. Martial music was very animating to me, and I soon learned several martial airs. The tunes sung and played during the incipient state of the Revolution had a wonderful influence. The exciting remarks made in favor of the Revolution had a thrilling

effect upon my mind. I became anxious to attend musters and meetings for enlisting soldiers. The battle of Bunker Hill had an exciting influence. It seemed to electrify the whole community. On that memorable day I was in a neighbor's field, hoeing corn, and heard the roaring of the cannon. I was then in my fourteenth year. The captain of the militia lived near my father's, and as he knew the family were Whigs, and that I had some skill with the fife, he appointed me a fifer in the company under his command. Soon after this he was drafted for five months, and solicited me to go with him as fifer, promising to use me as a son, which promise he always kept. Although young and fond of home, I never had any scruples or hesitation about enlisting, nor do I recollect that my parents opened their lips in the way of discouragement.

"Distinctly do I remember when my mother took my hand, and said, 'Hezekiah, remember, praying will make thee leave sinning, and sinning will make thee leave praying.' These words were to me full of meaning and of practical truth. Indeed, the devout desires and earnest prayers of my affectionate and pious parents were, as it appeared to me, preserved as memorials before God on my behalf; for, though I neglected prayer when a soldier, my moral habits were in other respects correct. I was averse to vices in the army to which youth are exposed; no profane word escaped my lips from the time I left my father's house till I returned to it again. I was more and more disgusted at the profaneness common among the soldiers, and even the officers, of the Revolution. My brother (the late Rev. Asa Packard, of Marlboro', Mass.), had already become a soldier in the eight months' service, and was stationed at Roxbury. The regiment to which I belonged was ordered to Cambridge, and we dwelt in tents near Cambridgeport. Soon after we pitched our tents and drew our provisions from College Hall, where beef, pork, etc., were kept for our army, and other arrangements were made for a campaign, and I felt myself a soldier in camp, I had a furlough for a day or two to visit my brother at Roxbury. From the time we marched into Boston, late in autumn, until the following June, Col. Sargent's regiment, in which my name was enrolled, was destined to occupy several stations. After being in Boston a few weeks we were ordered to Bunker Hill. In the spring of 1776 we were sta-

tioned at Castle William, now Fort Independence. Here we remained till June, when orders were given for us to march to New York. We went to New London by land, and from thence by water to New York. The regiment was stationed near Hurlgate.

“Six miles below the city, upon the banks of East River, opposite to our fort, on the other side of the river, the enemy built a fort to annoy us, the distance between the two forts being a little over a mile. A soldier, soon after the balls and bombs began to fly into our camp, walking proudly upon the parapet, boastfully exclaimed that the ball had not been made that was to kill him. Not many minutes after a ball came and almost cut him asunder, thus warning others not to expose themselves needlessly. This cannonading and bombarding continued for several weeks, killing some and wounding some. I remember an old man belonging to our camp, who, seeing a bomb fall and bury itself in the ground a few rods from him, started hastily toward the spot hoping to save the powder, for which he would get a dollar; but just before he reached the place there was a tremendous explosion and he was covered with dirt and nearly suffocated. He received, however, no serious injury, and was for a time the subject of facetious remark. About the same time two young men belonging to the same mess found a bomb, the fuse of which had been somehow extinguished, and thoughtlessly attempted to open the vent with a pickaxe. This rash and inconsiderable attempt was fatal to both. A spark from the axe reached the powder, and these young men were awfully mangled by the explosion. One expired immediately, the other survived a few days. Soon after this there was a general excitement. Intelligence reached us that troops were leaving Long Island, and that the British were pressing upon them, orders being given for retreat, and New York was evacuated. It was the Sabbath in the last of August or the first of September. The heat was extreme, the roads were crowded with troops, with men, women, and children, together with cattle, goods, and chattels, overspread with thick clouds of dust. The night following was dark and rainy. I slept under a blanket with my captain, who had always treated me like a son, according to the promise he made when I enlisted.

“The next morning, while the cooks were preparing breakfast, and the soldiers were adjusting their packs and cleaning their guns, etc.,

after the rain, alarm-guns were heard; our army was aroused; the enemy were at hand. A detachment of one hundred and thirty-six in number, among them my brother, was sent out to check the enemy, and in a few hours he was on his way to the hospital at West Chester. On the same day was the battle of Harlaem Heights. Our regiment was near the center of the line, extending from Hudson to East River. The line of battle was not far from King's bridge. The number of killed and wounded I do not remember. The sick and wounded were taken to the hospital. I visited my brother several times. His wound became alarming, and his surgeons gave no encouragement. We both nearly despaired of his restoration. At the second or third visit I took charge of a letter to our parents, in which he took leave of them and of the family, and we took leave of each other. I afterward went to the hospital, not knowing whether he was among the living, and found him somewhat relieved. His body was less swollen; his hopes of recovery revived. After this, as far as my memory serves, we did not see each other till we met at home in our father's house. In the autumn of that year I was sick, and destined to breathe the polluting, infectious air of the hospital, and suffered much for want of things comfortable. Having the itch shockingly, without the means of getting rid of that loathsome disease, and being reduced by other complaints without the medical aid I required, I thought much of home and a mother's cares; but I was a stranger in a strange land. The hospital was extremely filthy, its atmosphere pestilential. My case was so much neglected and my whole frame so diseased and shattered that I had serious apprehensions I should not long survive. My term of service expired at the end of the year; I was no longer a soldier.

" Finding myself somewhat better, although still feeble, I set my face and directed my tottering steps towards home. The first day I traveled about three or four miles toward the object of my affection. About the third day on my homeward march I reached the great road from White Plains to my native home, and was providentially overtaken by my captain's elder brother and his waiter. He had purchased a cheap horse before he left camp, and was homeward bound; but finding me feeble, unprotected and solitary, he readily dismounted and allowed me the privilege of riding. I rode nearly the whole distance of two hun-

dred miles. I have no remembrance of my friend's riding five miles till we reached Easton, Mass., his native town, and where my oldest brother then lived. We often received many a good bit on our way, in consequence of the piteous and oft repeated story my friend told of the poor, destitute and suffering fifer upon the horse, so that people were kind to us, cheered and comforted us on our way homeward. My parents had not heard a word from me after the battle at Harlaem Heights, except that I was there, but in doubt what to expect. My brother's letter not reaching home, the same doubt existed in regard to him. After my return from the army I was so reduced in strength, my whole frame so diseased and wrecked, that for a long time I was unfit for business. I was long exposed to suffering, and unable to labor. I was, however, afterwards induced to enlist for six months. That I should have again entered the army was a mystery. I was stationed at Providence, and afterwards at Newport. Gen. Sullivan, who had command, intended to gain possession of Newport, then in the hands of the British. After quitting the service I made up my mind to live at home and become a farmer. But changes and events occurred in our family circle which greatly affected my condition and prospects. My father died Feb. 2, 1777, aged fifty-six. My brother, as before mentioned, being wounded, was probably led by that circumstance to change his purpose of life. He accordingly fitted for college, and entered Harvard in the summer of 1779. In the course of the revival of 1780 did I first receive my religious impressions. At a meeting called by my brother, my mind was deeply and solemnly impressed. I did feel I had some encouraging evidence that God in Christ did appeal for me in mercy. The burden of sin which had borne with oppressive weight upon my soul was removed, and I think I found peace in believing. Calmness, peace and serenity prevailed in my own mind. Availing myself as I had opportunity of the advice and experience of neighbors, I had the reputation of taking good care of the farm and rendering it productive. I labored to the extent of my strength, and made some improvements by subduing rough parts of the land and building walls. Meeting the approbation of my neighbors and family, and seeing the good effect of my labors, I acquired a fondness for husbandry, and readily devoted myself to it.

“ I was well satisfied with my condition and sphere of life, and had no idea of relinquishing the pursuits of agriculture until the spring of 1782. At that time I was afflicted and discouraged by an injury done my arm in making wall. Being young and ambitious, I strained my arm at the elbow. The injury was such that it disqualified me from pursuing my favorite occupation. I showed my arm to several physicians, but received no encouragement. I then made arrangements for acquiring an education, and soon left home and placed myself under the instruction of Rev. Dr. John Reed, minister of the West Parish. I pursued my studies with great diligence, deducting the time I was obliged to suspend my studies on account of weak eyes. I was not more than a year fitting for college. When fitting I often visited the home of my childhood and early youth, and reluctantly denied myself its endearments. The distance not being more than five or six miles, I could easily walk home Saturday night and return on Monday morning. In July, 1783, that being Cambridge commencement, I entered college with rather gloomy prospects—my small patrimony, in consequence of bad debts and fraudulent men, was reduced from five or six hundred dollars to a mere trifle; I had no patron to whom I could go for advice, encouragement and help; I had no place I could properly call home; I had no place to call my home through my college studies; I had to make my way through many difficulties. I spent most of my vacations at college, where I had good opportunity for study, and I defrayed the expenses of board by keeping a morning school for misses, by the care of college buildings, etc. I kept school nine or ten weeks winters. I waited in Common Hall more than three years during college life. In justice to myself, and for the benefit of others, I can state with all the confidence of truth that I passed through college without fine or censure, and with a respectable literary character. The first year after leaving college I kept a grammar school in Cambridge. The year passed very pleasantly, and I found myself in the way of improvement. The next year I took charge of the library as assistant; was one of the three who in the course of the year prepared the first printed catalogue of the college library. The other two were Rev. Isaac Smith, the librarian, and Professor Sewall. At the commencement of 1789 I entered the tutorship in the Mathematical Department as successor of

Mr (afterwards Professor and subsequently President) Webber. I continued as tutor four years, enjoying enlightened society in college and in the town and vicinity of Cambridge."

In October, 1795, Mr. Packard was ordained over the church in Chelmsford, with the prospect of a comfortable and useful ministry, where he labored with conscientious diligence in the work of the ministry eight years, when, receiving an invitation to settle at Wiscasset, Me., he asked his dismissal, and it was granted by a mutual council called July 29, 1802. He was installed at Wiscasset, Me., September 8, 1802, Professor Toppan, of Cambridge College, preaching the sermon. He entered upon his new field of labor with a fair prospect of comfort and usefulness. When he had been in Wiscasset three or four years he was invited to take charge of a private school. The school was full, and succeeded so well that in the course of the year a plan for an academy was in train. A brick building was erected, costing four thousand dollars. He kept this academy several years, and his labors in it, and his pastoral and ministerial duties, were too much for his constitution, and brought on infirmities which have been at times troublesome companions. His labors at this place were terminated by a mutual council in the spring of 1830. Again Providence opened for him a smaller field of labor and usefulness at Middlesex village, a remote part of his former parish in Chelmsford, where were living many of those who, as parents or children, had been under his preaching thirty years before. It was while residing at this place his son, William, then a student of Bowdoin College, died, January, 1834. He exercised his ministry at Middlesex six years, and in the fall of 1836 dissolved his connection with that church. He moved to Saco, Me., November 11, 1836. During the remaining years of Mr. Packard's life he resided at Saco, Me., Salem, Mass., and Brunswick, Me., making occasional visits to each and all of his children. He took a lively interest in passing events and social life, and to the last had a cheerful temperament and strong social affections. He never secluded himself, nor seemed to feel too old to meet and fulfill the claims of society upon him. In his eighty-fifth year he took the principal charge of a garden, and in winter he used the axe and saw. He participated in all schemes for good, mourned with those that mourned, rejoiced with those that rejoiced.

The passer-by ever met him with a kind word or bow. He possessed great dignity of bearing and character, combined with ease and elegance of manners which adorn the most cultivated society, and an ever playful, genial humor. For nearly fifty years he was connected with various literary institutions, much of the time being engaged in training the youth. For seventeen years he was a trustee of Bowdoin College, and ten years vice-president of the same, and from the day of his admission to the university he was a college man to the close of his days, always glowing in college scenes, reminiscences, and attachments. He was the originator of the Bible Society in Lincoln County, Me. He died April 25, 1849. Agreeable to his own request, his remains were conveyed to Wiscasset for interment, the place where he labored twenty years before. The funeral took the place of the afternoon service, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, preaching the sermon.

The last long journey of his life now o'er;
His gentle voice and cheerful smile no more
Shall tell the tale of life's uncertain dream;
For he is now in heaven,—a higher theme.

REV. JOSHUA CUSHMAN was born 1758 or 1759, and resided in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass.; graduated at Harvard College in 1787. In the early part of the Revolutionary War, at the age of seventeen or eighteen, he entered the military service of the United States. A paper found among his papers and books contains the following account of his services in that war in his own handwriting:

"I enlisted on the 1st day of April, 1777, under Caleb King, then in Bridgewater, Mass., and served in the Ninth Regiment of the Massachusetts line. The field-officers were Colonel Wesson, Lieutenant-Colonel Mellen, and Major Badlam. I was in Capt. Bartlett's company. My first rendezvous was at Cambridge, near Boston; then proceeded to Albany; thence up the Mohawk to the German Flats; joined Arnold's detachment from Gates's army for the relief of Fort Stanwix. After the dispersion of the enemy we joined the Northern army near Stillwater, on the Hudson; thence took ground and encamped on Bemis Heights; was in the decisive battle which led to the capture of the British forces in that quarter. After the surrender of Burgoyne we moved down the Hudson to Albany, and thence across the country to White Marsh, in

Pennsylvania. After facing the enemy for a day or two, we went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. After the enemy evacuated Philadelphia we moved with the main army under Gates, first to Danbury, then to Hartford, Conn., thence to Fishkill. There, and in the vicinity of West Point, N. Y., I was stationed with the regiment during the rest of my term of service. I was discharged the latter part of March, 1780, having completed the term of my engagement lacking a few days, an indulgence obtained through the courtesy of the colonel."

After leaving the military service, he fitted for college, graduated in the same class with Hon. John Quincy Adams, studied theology with Rev. Ephraim Briggs, and was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Winslow, Me., June 10, 1795, at the age of thirty-six, where he remained nearly twenty years. At a little later period after his settlement, he adopted the views of that branch of Congregationalists called Unitarians. His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Pembroke, and the other services of the occasion were performed by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Roxbury; Rev. Mr. Porter, of Rye, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Winthrop, of Woolwich, Me.; Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Topsham, Me.; and Rev. Mr. Calef, of Canaan, Me. The church where his ordination took place not being large enough to contain the audience, a bower was made, covered with green boughs and supported by twenty pillars, interwoven at the sides, and, when filled with people, presented quite a unique and picturesque appearance. After his dismissal from the ministry, which was not from any disagreement between him and the parish, but from inability to support a minister, he continued to preach in that vicinity for a while, but never was installed over any society. He soon became an eminent political man, commencing by representing the county of Kennebec in the Senate of Massachusetts (of which Maine was then a part) in the political year 1810; represented the town of Winslow in the House of Representatives in 1811 and 1812; was elected on the Executive Council of Massachusetts, but declined the office; in 1819 was elected as representative to Congress from the Kennebec District, and after Maine was separated from Massachusetts, in 1820, he continued in Congress for six consecutive years. In 1828 he was again elected from his district to the Senate, and in 1834 again represented his adopted town of

Winslow in the House, and this was the last of his public services. "His course was run, his days were numbered." Being the senior member at the opening of the Legislature in January, 1834, it became his duty to call the House to order at its first organization; but his health being feeble, he never took his seat again in that body. He died at his boarding-house Monday morning, January 27, 1834, aged seventy-five years. Immediately upon the opening of the two branches of the Legislature, the House voted to adjourn, and the members to wear black crape during the remainder of the session as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Joshua Cushman. And the Senate also adjourned from a regard to his services and worth. His funeral was attended by the members of both branches of the Legislature; and, although the snow was extremely deep at the time, there was a large gathering, and the duty of following his remains was consequently fatiguing. He was interred at Augusta, Me., and a plain marble slab erected to his memory, bearing this simple inscription: "Our fathers, where are they?" The Legislature of Maine afterwards, however, removed his remains to the tomb erected for the burial of those who died in the service of the government, and his name was engraved on the top of the tomb among those who had gone before him. He was a good scholar, was imbued with Christian and statesmanlike principles, and was a respectable speaker. Progress and reform were among the leading traits of his mind. The test of time and the judgment of men which truly tries the character and acts of all has pronounced its verdict—"A good and faithful servant."

Tranquil amidst alarms
It found him on the field,
A veteran slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red cross shield.

REV. NAPHTALI SHAW—was the son of William and Hannah (West) Shaw, born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, June 20, 1764. His ancestors, as far back as he had any knowledge of them, were pious people. When a lad he had but little time for reading, excepting on the Sabbath, then he read the Bible and religious books. He was religiously educated, and from such works as he had he early received religious impressions which proved of the greatest value to him. Of

the divine authority of the Scriptures he never had a doubt, and at an early period of his life he had determined to make them the rule of his faith and practice. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the service as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, for a special service at Rhode Island, and again the next year, with his two older brothers, marched to the call of his country to aid in suppressing Shay's rebellion and a threatened assault on one of our maritime places. In all this he did not have to engage in battle. He was, however, always through life patriotic. When he came back from military service the last time, being then seventeen years of age, he prevailed upon others in his native town to unite with him in purchasing a social library, and the first book he selected was "Mason on Self-Knowledge," which he always thought was of great value to him, and one that no person could study without profit. After preparation for college, under the care of Dr. Crane, a physician of Titicut parish, and Rev. Dr. John Reed, of West Bridgewater, in 1786, at the age of twenty-two, he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where, after applying himself closely to his studies and after a hard struggle arising from limited means and a new state of things in the vicinity of the college, he graduated with honor in 1790, receiving the bachelor's degree. After this he taught school in Easton, Mass., and Boston, as an assistant of Mr. Caleb Brigham, an instructor of great celebrity. After studying theology seven months, he was approbated (as it was then called) by the Plymouth Association of Ministers August 1, 1792. He pursued the study of theology under the care of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D D., of Bridgewater, who was in the habit of instructing young men for the ministry. Immediately after he was licensed to preach, he received a call to preach at Kensington, N. H., where they had already heard more than twenty candidates. He was ordained at that place January 30, 1793, as pastor of the Congregational Church, then at the age of twenty-nine years. He remained in that place till January 13, 1813, when, his health failing him, he had to ask his resignation. His ministry was pacific and useful, peace and harmony were restored, and the cause of education, morals and religion were promoted. Upon his resigning his pastoral labors, his health continued such that he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He purchased a farm in Bradford, Vt., where he continued during the remaining

forty years of his life, giving up preaching entirely. In due time he united with the Congregational Church in Bradford, Vt., and to the day of his death continued a most worthy and exemplary member, highly respected by all who knew him. Although an educated man, he was far from being dictatorial or overbearing or fault-finding, but habitually exhibited that meek, humble and quiet spirit that manifested itself in all his actions, and which, in the sight of God, is of great price.

REV. THEOPHILUS PACKARD, D.D., was the son of Abel and Esther (Porter) Packard, and was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., March 4, 1769. When he was five years old he removed with his father's family to Cummington, Mass., the western part of the State, where he lived until he entered Dartmouth College. His early years were spent in working upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he began to fit up a farm for himself; but, by overtaking his bodily powers, he disabled himself in a great degree for that kind of labor. Shortly after this his mind became deeply exercised on the subject of religion; and at length so far settled that he became a member of the church. He began now to meditate the purpose of devoting himself to the Christian ministry; and, with a view to this, commenced his preparation for college under the instruction of his pastor, the Rev. James Briggs. He entered college in 1792, and graduated in 1796. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Thetford, Vt., and at the end of six months was licensed to preach by the Orange Association, to which his theological teacher belonged. His first labors as a minister were among the churches in the region in which he was licensed. He went to Shelburne, Mass., to preach as a candidate, early in the autumn of 1798. He was ordained on the 20th of February, 1799, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Emerson, of Conway, Mass. The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1824. Dr. Packard continued in sole charge of the church at Shelburne until March 12, 1828, when his son Theophilus was ordained as his colleague. The charge was given to the young pastor by the Rev. Jonathan Grout, of Hawley, who had performed the same service in connection with his father's ordination twenty-nine years before. From this time, the father and son continued to support the pulpit alter-

nately till February 20, 1842, when Dr. Packard gave notice to his people that he should relinquish all pastoral service, and from that time he never received from them any compensation. He was, however, not dismissed, but retained the pastoral relation till his death. During the fourteen years in which the two were associated in supplying the Shelburne pulpit, they both labored extensively in destitute parishes in the neighborhood, and were instrumental, in several instances, in preparing the way for a stated ministry. Dr. Packard, having reached the age of seventy-three, and finding the infirmities of age were rapidly increasing upon him, went, in the spring of 1846, to live with a widowed daughter in South Deerfield. Here he remained four years, but returned to Shelburne in the summer of 1854. His last sermon was preached in Deerfield in November, 1847. He suffered severe injury from a fall upon the ice in the early part of January, 1855, and from that time was confined to his house, and mostly to his bed. He was afflicted by a complication of maladies, from which, during the last few weeks of his life particularly, he experienced intense suffering. He died on the 17th of September, 1855. The Franklin County Church Conference and Benevolent Anniversaries having been appointed to be held on the 18th and 19th, his funeral took the place of the conference exercises on the afternoon of the 19th, a very large number of ministers being in attendance. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, late president of Amherst College. He was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Tirrill, of Abington, Mass., February 9, 1800. He had eight children, one of whom, Theophilus, was graduated at Amherst College in 1823, and, as has been already noticed, was associated with his father in the ministry. Mrs. Packard was living in 1856. Dr. Packard, in the course of his ministry, instructed thirty-one students in theology, all of whom became preachers of the gospel.

REV. JONAS PERKINS was the oldest son of Josiah and Anna* (Reynolds) Perkins; was born in the North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton, October 15, 1790. At the age of seventeen he commenced fitting for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., having from the time of his conversion, at the age of ten, a strong desire to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. He enjoyed the instruction of Rev. Mark Newman and John Adams at the academy, and when examined for admission to Brown University, offered himself as a candidate for advanced

standing, and was received as a member of the sophomore class. He graduated at this institution with distinguished honor in 1813. He immediately commenced a course of theological studies under the instruction of Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, Mass., was licensed by the Mendon Association, October 11, 1814, and was invited to preach as a candidate for the Union Society of Weymouth and Braintree at the age of twenty-four. After preaching a short time he received a unanimous call to become their pastor, which call he accepted, and was ordained June 14, 1815. With this society he has labored for forty-six years, prosperous, united, and happy, and the church under his care has been constantly increasing in numbers. At the annual meeting of the society in 1861, he gave them notice that he should resign his pastoral charge at his seventieth birthday, the 15th of the following October. Accordingly, he preached his farewell sermon on the Sabbath following that day, and by the mutual consent of pastor and people and approved of a council, his official connection with them was dissolved. At a meeting of the church and parish which was held soon after, the following resolutions were passed, showing the estimation in which his labors were held by them :

Resolved, That we recognize with devout gratitude the goodness of God to this society in preserving the life and continuing the labors of our pastor, Rev. Jonas Perkins, so many years.

Resolved, That the union and prosperity of this church and people during his pastorate testify to his fidelity and success as a minister of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to him as the shepherd of this flock, for his constancy and his unwearied efforts to promote our spiritual and temporal good.

Resolved, That while the dissolution of this relation awakens many tender and painful emotions, we are comforted and cheered by the thought that he and his beloved companion are to spend the evening of their life with us, and that we shall still enjoy their counsels, the light of their example, and their prayers.

Resolved, That we assure him and his family of our continued respect and love, and that we fully reciprocate the wish expressed in his farewell discourse, for a mutual and truly Christian remembrance until death.

Mr. Perkins preached his farewell sermon October 21, 1861, taking for his text, Ephesians iv. 2, "He gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers."

He was twice offered a professorship of mathematics in one of the colleges of New England, but declined because he thought it his duty to continue in the ministry.

He continued to live at the old homestead in East Braintree, until his death, June 26, 1874.

Upon the monument which his children erected over his remains in the Weymouth cemetery, is inscribed the following, taken from his written farewell to his family :

With great satisfaction I testify, that in the doctrines of grace which I have uniformly preached during all my ministry, I have unwavering faith as being taught in the Holy Scriptures.

And also the following :

Descended from a pious ancestry, he became a hopeful subject of divine grace at the age of ten years, and ever after maintained a consistent religious character ; was pure and gentle, self denying and generous in private life ; and wise, faithful, loving, earnest and successful as a minister of Christ. "He walked with God."

He married Rhoda, daughter of Simeon and Molly (Cary) Keith, of Bridgewater, June 12, 1815 ; she was born February 16, 1790, and died at the old homestead, in Braintree, March 22, 1878. She was in every situation the model woman, wife, mother and friend. Her husband in a note preliminary to his will, wrote :

With devout gratitude I reflect on the many years I have lived with my beloved wife, whose fidelity and kindness, counsels and labors, have done me good all the days of my life ; with whom I have so many times walked to the house of God in company, and enjoyed sweet communion at the table of our blessed Lord.

The inscription engraved on the monument to the memory of Mrs. Perkins, is as follows :

RHODA KEITH,
Widow of Rev. Jonas Perkins,
Born in Bridgewater, Feb. 16, 1790,
Died in Braintree, March 22, 1878.
In early life a successful teacher,
Married June 12, 1815,
For sixty years a worthy member of the
church of Christ.
As a wife, faithful and affectionate,
As a mother, kind, loving and judicious,
As a friend, ready for every good work
and word.
Blessed is her memory.

Their children were as follows :

I—Mary Ann, born April 2, 1816, married Rev. Daniel Wright, jr., of Scituate, Mass., April 28, 1851; died October 26, 1853.

II—Martha Bond, born December 20, 1817, married first John Vickery, March 31, 1841, resided in Weymouth, Mass., Fishkill, and Rochester, N. Y., where he died February 3, 1863. She married second Hon. John W. Loud, of Weymouth, Mass., August 24, 1865; he died April 22, 1874. She resides at the old homestead in East Braintree, Mass.

III—Josiah, born December 31, 1819, resides in Weymouth; married Hannah Ayers Kingman, of Weymouth, November 20, 1850.

IV—Jonas Reynolds, born February 18, 1822. Graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1841; studied law with Timothy Coffin at New Bedford, and practiced law there; in September, 1849, he sailed from Boston for California; returning, arrived at New York, July 1, 1852, resumed practice of law at North Bridgewater, now Brockton; appointed judge of the First District Court, Plymouth County, June 16, 1874. Married first Jane Avery Holmes, of New Bedford, June 22, 1854; she died July 31, 1858. Married second Mary Elizabeth Sawyer, of Boston, October 26, 1859.

V—Nahum Simeon Cary, born June 19, 1824; married Mrs. Mary Moore, of Providence, R. I., November 25, 1845, a machinist and manufacturer. Resides at Norwalk, O., and is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

VI—Rhoda Keith, born November 3, 1826. Graduated at the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Married Col. Joseph W. Porter, of Lowell, now residing in Bangor, Me., January 5, 1851. She died in Burlington, Me., November 30, 1875.

VII—Sidney Keith Bond, born April 14, 1830. Graduated at Amherst College, 1851; studied theology at Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, graduating in 1857. Is a Congregational clergyman, a successful pastor at Glover, Vt., eighteen years. Removed to South Royalton, Vt., 1876. Married Laura L. Brocklebank, of Meriden, N. H.

MR. PERKINS AS AN INVENTOR.—Besides being a person devoted to his profession, he was a man of remarkable ingenuity and mechanical talent. Old Capt. Thomas Thompson, the next neighbor of his father, who made spinning wheels, large and small, for cotton and flax, for all the country around about Bridgewater, used often to tell that when

"Jonas was just out of petticoats, all the little brooks near his father's house run all sorts of mills, and all sorts of gear were attached to innumerable wind mills, which buzzed so loud that no one could sleep in a windy night." His father thought his son wasted too much time, but when he believed that his "perpetual motion was sure to succeed," he gave up to the boy to operate as much as he pleased.

In 1804 he invented a power loom. In 1806 he wove his mother some towels by only turning a crank. His inventions were the wonder of every one in the vicinity of his home. In 1807, when about to leave home, he packed his machine in a barrel, making his mother promise not to show it to any one. Not long after two *very* polite gentlemen rode up in a nice chaise, and overpersuaded her to show them the proofs of her son's genius. She finally consented, and they spent nearly two hours in looking it over. Years after, when she told the circumstances to her son, she said that at the time "she thought it took them a good while?" When in college, which he entered as a sophomore in 1810, he called on Mr. Slater, the great manufacturer at Pawtucket, and talked with him about the importance of such a loom. After some conversation, during which Mr. Slater asked him where he lived, and the names of his parents, Mr. Perkins began to declare that he had accomplished the fact, and invented a power loom; whereupon Mr. Slater drew himself up to his full height, and said: "Do you think you, a little Yankee, can do what all England has been trying to do for centuries?" Upon this the young man felt insulted, and left. Whether Slater or some other man sent emissaries to discover the secret is not known; but Mr. Perkins always said that the first power loom he saw in operation *had some clumsy and homely attachments he had on his, only because he had not the materials or means to employ any others*, which he esteemed as proof positive that the looms he saw were patterned directly from his. He never applied for any patent, because the country was in such a confused condition, and he had determined to fit himself for a preacher of the gospel.

I have given the story of his inventions, much of it as he used to tell it occasionally to his intimate friends. Thirty years ago it was a matter susceptible of absolute proof. It is not now too late to give him the credit due him for his invention. Judge Mitchell, in his *History of Bridgewater*, page 59, says:

The Hon. Hugh Orr, * * * invited Robert and Alexander Barr, brothers, from Scotland, to construct carding, spinning and roping machines, at his works in East Bridgewater; and the General Court, Nov. 16, 1786 (Mr. Orr himself then being one of the Senate), allowed them two hundred pounds for their ingenuity. * * * These were the first machines of the kind ever made in this country. Mr. Slater, with the late Mr. Moses Brown, of Providence, came to examine them on Mr. Slater's first arrival in this country, and before he had commenced any establishment of the kind. The circumstances of the visit were communicated to the writer (Judge Mitchell), by Mr. Brown himself, who at the same time added that these were the first machines of the kind ever made in the United States.

So that it is possible that not only the spinning machine, but the power loom also came from Bridgewater.

REV. ELIPHALET P. CRAFTS was the son of Rev. Thomas and Polly (Porter) Crafts; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, November 23, 1800. At an early age he, with the rest of the family, removed to Middleboro', where he received his early education; fitted for college with his father; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1821; studied theology at the theological school of Cambridge, where he graduated for the ministry. He was first settled at East Bridgewater in 1828, where he enjoyed a happy ministry for seven years, and was dismissed at his own request. After regaining his health he was installed over the First Congregational Church and Society at Sandwich, Mass., in 1839, ministering to a harmonious and affectionate people for about fifteen years. Receiving a dismission, at his request, he removed to Lexington, Mass., where he has been engaged in educating young Spanish gentlemen, also supplying vacant pulpits in Lexington and vicinity.

REV. LEVI PACKARD was the son of Levi and Ruth (Snow) Packard, born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., February 4, 1763. His early days were spent under the parental roof in the discharge of filial and fraternal duty. At the age of fourteen he became the hopeful subject of renewing grace, and was received into the communion of the church in his native town. Here he gave himself up to God, it is believed, with a "purpose of heart to cleave unto him," which was never relinquished. His thoughts were early turned towards the Christian ministry, and he longed to devote himself to the work of preaching that gospel which he had found so precious; but his circumstances were un-

favorable, and for several years he endured a painful mental conflict on the subject. Still he urged the anxious inquiry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" cherishing the hope from year to year that the Saviour whom he loved would yet permit him, as an under shepherd, to feed his lambs. Having at length attained his majority, he felt at liberty to devote the avails of his personal labor to the object which lay nearest his heart, and which years of doubt and difficulty had but rendered more and more dear to him. His preparation for college was retarded by the expedients which he was constrained to adopt for defraying its expenses; but at length, at the age of twenty-eight, his efforts and sacrifices were rewarded, and he graduated with the highest honors at Brown University. He then continued his theological studies under private instructors, and after having preached temporarily in several places, he was ordained at Spencer, Mass., the 14th day of June, 1826. A ministry of twenty-seven years in that place leaves but little need of any testimony to his personal or official character. He had learned the truths of the gospel experimentally, and he preached them in a corresponding manner. He preached plainly, directly, affectionately, unreservedly, practically. Though he sought not literary distinction, or the gratification of intellectual pride, he was not wanting in originality of thought; he was not a retailer of other men's ideas; his sermons were his own,—the fruits of his own inquiry, solemn meditation, and earnest prayer. He shunned no subject on account of its difficulty or its unpopularity, but aimed to declare the whole counsel of God. The cross was ever prominent in the religious instruction which he gave; yet, while determined not to know anything among his people save Jesus Christ and him crucified, he ever remembered that the object of the Lord's coming was to destroy the works of the devil, and that the gospel develops and enforces principles and rules of action applicable to all the relations, obligations, and interests of social life. While desirous that every sermon should have a Savior in it, he endeavored to give each doctrine and precept of revealed religion its place and proportion in the Christian system.

Not constitutionally inclined to controversy, he opposed error, not so much by direct attack as by giving his hearers an opportunity to detect it for themselves in the light of the truth which shone upon it. Against

every violation of divine law, whether in the private walks of life or in the high places of public authority, by individuals or communities, he bore his honest and fearless testimony, esteeming it comparatively a light thing to be judged of man's judgment, and mainly anxious to be free from "the blood of all men," even should his faithfulness as a re-prover provoke the displeasure of those whose friendship he most highly valued, and whom he was most reluctant to offend. At length he—having received the impression that he could no longer be useful as a pastor—resolved that for their good he would seek employment in some other vineyard. His pastoral attachment, however, still survived, making a request "that his last sermon to them should be from his silent lips, and that his dust might lie among those with whom he had taken sweet counsel, and with whom he hoped to meet in the sanctuary above." Mr. Packard was not long allowed to remain idle. He was dismissed from his people in Spencer in September, 1853, and was settled over the Congregational Church in Woonsocket, R. I., in December of the same year. Here he labored about one year. From that time he gradually failed, through the withering power of pulmonary disease, until his death, which took place at Stafford Springs, Conn., January 11, 1857. The most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Packard may be designated as honesty. In whatever he said or did he was sincere, frank, and guileless. No one could hear him preach without coming to the conclusion that he felt what he said. There was no room for suspicion, and for simplicity of character he may be considered as a model; and during all his last long sickness, says one who was seldom absent from his bed of languishing, "he has given us a bright pattern of patience and quiet submission to his heavenly Father's will."

Servant of Christ, well done!
 Praise be thy new employ;
 And while eternal ages run,
 Rest in thy Saviour's joy.

REV. AUSTIN CARY was the son of James and Hannah (Wales) Cary; born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, October 1, 1809. His early life was marked with amiableness and morality, and as is usual with children of pious parents, he was from his early years the subject of serious impressions. The first he distinctly remembered was when he

was about seven years old; but, as he advanced in youth, he left the Sabbath-school, as is the dangerous custom of many lads when they begin to approach manhood. From that time, though extremely fond of reading, he neglected the Bible and lost a relish for it. He also, for the pleasure of showing what he could say, and of provoking discussion, allowed himself to advance objections against its divine origin. As the result, he became skeptical, and ultimately an atheist, entirely callous to religious impressions. His recovery from this state was peculiar and striking. Returning home late at night, he had fallen asleep in the wagon, as he was wont to do when thus kept abroad by business. His thoughts had not been turned to the subject of God's existence, or any kindred subject, either then or for some time before. The night was cloudy. As he awoke and looked on the dim objects about him, a strong and instantaneous impression was on his mind,—“There is a God. He keeps myself and everything in being; he is here, he is everywhere.” This sudden and abiding conviction he ascribed to the Spirit of God. From that time he became the subject of frequent religious impressions. He re-entered the Sabbath-school now as a teacher; but the employment only made him wretched by conscious unfitness. These occasional impressions and periods even of wretchedness he concealed. In this state he continued about two years; at the end of this time, and near the close of a protracted meeting, he finally and forever gave his heart to Christ, and openly avowed himself his disciple. Soon after this, in the spring of 1832 and in the twenty-third year of his age, he began fitting for college with the hope of entering the ministry. In 1833 he entered Waterville College, Me., from which, in the sophomore year, he moved to Amherst, where he graduated with honor in 1837. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, Conn., where he completed his theological course in 1840. He soon after received calls from three churches. He accepted that from Sunderland, where he was ordained November 11, 1840. Here he labored with great fidelity and success. He enjoyed two special revivals in 1843 and 1849, and one hundred and thirty-six were added to the church during his ministry.

In the autumn of 1849 it pleased God to send distressing sickness on all the members of his family, which interrupted his public labors. The

last time he preached, he went from the bedside of his wife, then scarcely expected to recover, and preached extemporaneously from these words: "We all do fade as a leaf." His last public act was on a Sabbath subsequent to his last sermon, when he left his sick family long enough to baptize six children. As his family became slightly better, worn out himself with fatigue and anxiety, he was attacked by hemorrhage from the lungs, followed by three similar attacks. He became, however, more comfortable, and his physician entertained the hope that, after a few months, he might be restored to a measure of comfortable health; but a typhoid fever set in, and he died soon after, on Tuesday, November 27, 1849, at ten o'clock P.M., aged forty years, after a ministry of nine years. He was remarkably winning in his manners, speedily securing the interest of a stranger, which was usually increased and consolidated into friendship by further acquaintance. He was always modest and unassuming; he was ardent in his feelings, firm and trustworthy in his friendships; he was social, frank, and generous above all shadow of meanness; he was eminently manly, and remarkably unselfish. Before experiencing religion, he was becoming more and more absorbed in the love of money; he was bent upon being rich, but grace had effected a complete triumph over this; his heart was not set on property; money flowed from him freely for every good object. He was firm in his decisions, and in the least as well as the greatest matter, where principle was at stake, absolutely inflexible, and yet he maintained his convictions and carried through his purposes with such suavity that they who yielded to his decision seemed almost to suppose that he had yielded to them. He possessed sound judgment and strong common sense. With all his warmth of feeling, he had great self-control, and few, if any, have seen him thrown off his guard by even a momentary passion. He had immense energy, and what he undertook he would at all hazards accomplish, and this, with his scrupulous fidelity, caused any matters pertaining to the interests of the church which were entrusted to him to be done seasonably and thoroughly, and in whatever he undertook he was almost recklessly unsparing of himself. He own convenience, interests, and health seemed literally the last thing he ever thought of. Hence he was led unquestionably to an unjustifiable excess of labor, which the remonstrances of

friends were inadequate to restrain, and which brought him to an untimely end. As a preacher and writer he had ability, as his prize tract on dancing and his report on the desecration of the Sabbath show. His peculiar characteristic was unction; he was a son of consolation rather than a Boanerges; a John rather than a Peter. He spoke to the heart, and the peculiar warmth of his soul glowed in his sermons and melted the hearts of his hearers. As a Christian he was unusually spiritual. He spoke of "free and confiding intimacy with God in Christ, and comparing the Christian to a little child flinging his arms around his parent's neck, and affectionately whispering his wants in his ear."

As a pastor, he felt an absorbing interest in his people. In his last hours any reference to the interests of the church seemed to arouse him when nothing else would. He was one of the most active in forming and executing plans to promote the general interests of the churches in the country; and few men of nine years' standing in the ministry had been called on so many councils, or had so great an influence in them. The following epitaph is on his gravestone:

His uniform Christian deportment, his zeal, fidelity, and success in the cause of Christ, have engraven his memorial imperishably upon the hearts of those who knew him.

Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

REV. ZACHARIAH HOWARD—Was the son of Robert and Abigail (Snell) Howard; born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, May 21, 1758. For a short time he was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; graduated at Harvard College in 1784; settled in the ministry as successor of Rev. Samuel Dunbar, over the First Church in Stoughton,¹ 1787, where he died in 1806, leaving no children. His widow died at Canton March 11, 1856, aged ninety-five years.

REV. NATHANIEL WALES—was the son of Thomas and Polly (Hobart) Wales; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), April 2, 1793; studied theology at Bangor Theological Seminary; settled in the ministry at Belfast, Me., September 26, 1827. At the time of his entering the ministry, the church over which he was settled was sup-

¹ That portion of Stoughton where this church is located was incorporated into a town by the name of Canton February 23, 1797.

ported partly by missionary aid, and was in a neighborhood where he met with an unusual opposition from those who differed from him in their belief. They were unusually hostile to the faith his church professed. The wealth, fashion and influence of the place were arrayed against its young men, who were early taught not to frequent their house of worship. Seldom has a church sprung up with such a strong opposition as the one over which he was placed. To breast this influence and make progress against it they needed a man of strength of mind and moral courage. In Mr. Wales the church found such a man. He, having entered the ministry late in life, had the advantage of mature years. He had no fear of man; for having been called of God to preach the everlasting gospel, he shunned not to declare the counsel of God, however received by men. He warmly embraced the "faith once delivered to the saints"—the faith of the Pilgrim fathers—not doubting that its faithful exposition and enforcement were God's appointed means of spiritual profit. His was no time-serving policy; he had not learned that to win souls the offensive features of divine truth must be ignored or kept out of sight.

As a speaker Mr. Wales was bold, emphatic and impressive. He grasped the truth with a strong hand, and sent it forth on its mission all glowing with the ardor of his own intense feeling. His honest purposes, his ardent desire to do good savingly, to bless those to whom he ministered, could not be doubted. He sought to make his influence tell upon the eternal well-being of his people. He was abundant in labor, preaching much in the surrounding towns, striving to win and save wherever he went. He was an earnest student, an able preacher, a faithful pastor, cheerfully spending and being spent, that he might enlarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom and bring glory to Him on whom all his own hopes reposed; nor did he labor in vain. While his ministry was too brief to reap large results, he still made an impression on the community in favor of the true gospel and a faithful ministry whose influence is felt to this day; so that the once feeble church has, under his and his successors' instrumentality, gathered courage and strength till it has grown to be one of the able churches of that vicinity. In stature Mr. Wales was above the medium; he had a manly countenance and dignified bearing; the sight of him inspired

respect In the warm season of 1828, while returning home from a public meeting, he took a severe cold, which fastened upon his lungs and brought on consumption. His disease baffled medical skill and the most assiduous care. He gradually declined till, on the 20th day of January, 1829, he sank peacefully to rest, and a rising light was thus early quenched. His early death was one of those mysterious providences that try the faith, and one which was sincerely mourned by the people of his charge and by numerous friends. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "The memory of the just is blessed." Says one who was an intimate friend:

"My recollections of Mr. Wales are very pleasant, and I cherish great respect for his memory, and as being a man of more than ordinary power."

REV. MATTHEW KINGMAN—Was the son of Eliphalet and Zilpha (Edson) Kingman, born in Brockton, February 24, 1807. He was engaged in early life in teaching school; studied theology at Gilmanton, N. H.; was afterward agent of that institution for one year; was ordained in the ministry June 26, 1845, at Bethel, Vt.; dismissed from there April 19, 1854; was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in Charlemont, Mass., June 6, 1854. While preaching at Bethel the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He died of old age at Amherst, Mass., May 23, 1892, aged eighty-five years and three months.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SNOW—Was the son of Jonathan and Huldah Snow; born February 21, 1802, in that part of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, called Northwest Bridgewater, or West Shares, now Brockton Heights. He had early in life acquired a fondness for books, and his parents, discovering that he had more than ordinary thinking powers and a desire for learning, decided to give him a collegiate education; he fitted for college under the tuition of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass., and Thomas Tolman, esq., of Canton, Mass.; he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., a year in advance, and graduated in 1825 with the usual honors. His natural inclinations were of a literary order. He never published works of any kind, but was frequently employed to deliver lectures. The most of his life was spent in teaching, with the exception of three years. He was a very success-

ful teacher. He was first principal of Hingham Academy ; afterwards principal of Franklin High School in Nantucket, Mass. ; he then accepted the principalship of the Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., where he taught six years, and was elected honorary member of Harvard College. This position he resigned for the purpose of removing West, which was in 1835, when he removed to Michigan City, in the northern part of Indiana ; from thence he removed to Kentucky, where he resided twelve years, teaching and educating his sons ; but fearing to have his sons brought up and coming under the influence of slavery, he removed to Illinois in 1851. He opened a school the same year in Peoria, where he taught till his death, October 6, 1851, aged forty-nine years. He was buried in the Masonic Cemetery with the honors of that order. He held the office of Royal Arch Mason. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss as a kind friend, a good teacher and good counselor ; he was a warm receiver and firm advocate of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. His eldest son, Hector O. Snow, was formerly professor in Shelbyville College ; also professor in the commercial colleges, Chicago, and was principal of the Tazewell High School, Tazewell county, Ill. ; his second son, Orin T. Snow, was principal of Batavia High School, Kane county, Ill. ; Croyden P. Snow was principal of the Second District Grammar School, Peoria, Ill. ; Herman W. Snow was a teacher in the last named school for seven years, when he resigned to enter upon the profession of law, and was settled in Peoria, Ill., attorney-at-law, member of Peoria bar.

REV. SAMUEL FULLER DIKE—Is the son of Samuel and Betsey (Burrill) Dike ; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, March 17, 1815 ; fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and at the Weymouth and Braintree Academy, Samuel T. Worcester instructor, and the Bridgewater Academy, Hon. John Shaw, instructor ; entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1834 ; graduated in 1838 ; was a preceptor of Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth Port, Mass., one and a half years ; studied theology with Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston ; completed his studies for the ministry in 1840 ; was ordained as minister of the New Jerusalem Church at the session of the General Convention of New Jerusalem Churches at Philadelphia, June 7, 1840, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston ; commenced

preaching as a candidate in Bath, Me., June 14, 1840. At the end of the same year he received a call to settle with the society where he now labors; this call he accepted, and was duly installed Sunday, October 10, 1841. He has continued his labors of love to that church and society to the present time. On the Sabbath, June 13, 1847, he was made an ordaining minister of the New Jerusalem Churches by the General Convention holden in the city of New York. He has been president of the Maine and New Hampshire Association of the New Jerusalem Churches for nearly twenty years; also superintendent of the public schools of Bath for over twenty years, from 1847.

FREDERICK CRAFTS, A.M.—Was the son of Rev. Thomas and Polly (Porter) Crafts, born June 5, 1797. In early life he resided in the West Parish of Middleboro', Mass., of which his father was pastor; he fitted for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro'; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1816; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Plymouth county. He soon left the practice of law, and after teaching at Boston, Taunton, and other places was appointed principal of the Bridgewater Academy, where he remained till 1861, when he resigned. He was a resident of Bridgewater at the time of his death, which occurred at Milton, Mass., April 20, 1874.

Mr. Crafts first entered upon the study of the law with Eliab Whitman, Esq., who was in practice in North Bridgewater, Mass., now Brockton, in May, 1817; afterwards removed to Providence, R. I., returning to his native village in May, 1819. In 1821-2 he was in Marblehead, from whence he returned to his early home. In August, 1822, he entered the law office of Judge Hobart, of Hanover, Mass., and in November of that year was admitted to practice law throughout the Commonwealth, but finding it not suited to his tastes, he turned his attention to teaching school, which he followed for about forty years. Among the many places where he taught, were Barnstable, Walpole, Duxbury, Pembroke, Fairhaven and Kingston, in Massachusetts, Providence, R. I., North Hempstead, Long Island, Savannah and New Orleans. In 1819-20 he became master of the old Grammar School in Roxbury. July 1, 1828, he received the appointment of principal of the "Bristol County Academy," of Taunton, Mass., where he remained till June, 1837. Afterward taught the "High School" in that town in

1838, remaining one year. Taught in the Hawes Grammar School in South Boston, as master, and was first master of the Bigelow School, for girls especially. Afterward taught a private school in East Lexington, Mass., having a school for "Cubans." In 1855 he received the appointment of principal of the Bridgewater Academy, where he remained till the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal from Captain J. W. D. Hall, then Provost Marshal at Taunton. At the close of the rebellion he was in the Internal Revenue Department, until failing health compelled him to retire from all active employment. His death was caused by softening of the brain, the result of an accident some years previous.¹

DEACON HEMAN PACKARD, born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, about 1800; was the son of Levi and Ruth (Snow) Packard; resided in that town teaching school for many years; at length, his health being such that he could not reside in the northern climate, he engaged in traveling as colporteur; for four years he distributed tracts up and down the Mississippi among the flatboat and raftsmen coming down the river. In the year 1842 he was appointed colporteur for the American Bible Society in the city of New Orleans, afterwards receiving the agency of the Southwest Bible Society and American Sunday-School Union, also of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He was a warm-hearted, devoted Christian man, whose whole aim and purpose seemed to be devoted to doing good, cheerfully giving of his time and substance to that object. He left his native town about the year 1838 or 1840, having spent about twenty years in his labor of love. He died January 12, 1858, at New Orleans.

At a meeting of the Bible Society, held at New Orleans on the day of his death, resolutions were passed expressive of the sorrow for the friends of the departed, also, "that in his death the society has lost one of its best and truest friends and servants. So long as he lived we always felt that it had the earnest, faithful, effectual, and fervent prayers of a righteous man ascending to the throne of God's grace in his behalf."

¹ For a more extended memoir of Mr. Crafts, see an interesting volume published by a committee of the past-members of the Hawes Grammar School of South Boston, by Oliver B. Stebbins and others.

REV. ABEL KINGMAN PACKARD is the son of Deacon Simeon and Harmony (Kingman) Packard; was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, March 19, 1823; became a member of the First Congregational Church in Brockton, November 6, 1836, graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, August, 1841; entered Amherst College the same year, and graduated August 14, 1845; became principal of an academy at Millbury, Mass., where he remained two years; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., September 4, 1850; was a resident-licentiate and student one year; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth, Mass., December 16, 1851; was dismissed, at his own request, October 17, 1859, and removed immediately to Minnesota; supplied the Congregational Church at St. Anthony six months, during the absence of their pastor, and was installed pastor of the church at Anoka, Minn., June 14, 1860, but now resides at Greeley, Col.

REV. LYSANDER DICKERMAN is the son of Lyman and Vienna (Sproat) Dickerman; born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, June 8, 1825; began a preparatory course of study with the Rev. Paul Couch, of that town; entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., under the care of Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D. In the autumn of 1847 he entered the freshman class of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and graduated in 1851; was principal of Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, N. H., two years; entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1853, and graduated in 1856. And on leaving the seminary, his health being poor, he was not settled till April 29, 1858, when he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Gloucester, Mass., was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council from the pastorate of that church January 19, 1860, and was installed as pastor over the Congregational Church and Society in Weymouth, where Rev. Jonas Perkins had preached for forty-six years, January 17, 1861.

REV. ZENAS P. WILD was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, October 16, 1818; united with the church under the care of Rev. John Dwight, at Campello, Mass., 1837; fitted for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro'; became a member of the Baptist Church at North Randolph, Mass., and was there licensed to preach; afterwards studied theology at Thomaston and Waterville, Me., also with Rev. E.

B. Smith, D.D., of New Hampton, N. H., and Rev. John Newton Brown, D.D., graduating in 1844. He then received an invitation to preach at Unionville (now Ashland), Mass., where he was ordained in March, 1845. With this people he remained two years, laboring with great success, large numbers being added to the list of church members. He next became pastor of the Baptist Church in Marblehead, Mass., remaining there two years. Receiving a call to settle with the Baptist Church in Rowley, Mass., he remained with them three years, with satisfactory results; was pastor of the Baptist Church in Billerica, Mass., two years; since then settled at West Boylston, Mass.; from thence he removed to New York, where he labored as pastor for four years, when, his health failing, he resigned the office of pastor and received an appointment from the City Tract Society as city missionary April, 1860, where he died in May, 1883. He bore an unblemished character and was an earnest and faithful preacher.

REV. ADELBERT FRANKLIN KEITH is the son of Franklin and Betsy (Bailey) Keith, born in Campello, August 2, 1841. After usual studies in the schools of his native village, Mr. Keith fitted for college in the North Bridgewater Academy, and became a clerk for three years in the treasury department at Washington; afterward studied theology in the seminary at Hartford, Conn., graduating in 1870; settled in Windham Conn., from 1870-1875; in Danielsonville, Conn., 1875-1877; in North Providence, 1877-1884, and is now at Campello.

PROFESSOR HENRY BRADFORD NASON, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., son of Elias and Susanna (Keith) Nason, was born at Foxborough, Norfolk county, Mass., June 22, 1831. In November, 1841, he moved to North Bridgewater, Mass., the native place of his mother, who had died the year previous. In 1843 he attended a school for boys kept by a Mr. Savery at Newburyport, Mass. From 1844 to 1847 he attended the Adelpian Academy at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass. In December, 1847, he entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., graduating in 1851. Entered Amherst College and graduated in 1855. On September 1, 1855, he sailed from New York to London, Eng., on the ship *Amazon*, having a long passage of thirty-five days. He traveled through Holland, Belgium, up the Rhine to Frankfort, and then to Gottingen, where he was matriculated as a student of philosophy, Oc-

tober 24, 1855. While connected with the university he devoted his time to chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and also attended lectures on physics and botany, graduating in 1857. He then spent a short time at Heidelberg and Freiberg, and then visited Berlin, Paris and London before returning to the United States.

He spent the winter of 1857-58 in teaching at the Raymond Collegiate Institute, Carmel, Putnam county, N Y. In April, 1858, he was appointed a professor of natural history in the institute. In the summer declined an appointment as professor of chemistry and natural science in Oahu College, Hawaiian Islands. He accepted an appointment to the same chair in Beloit College, Wisconsin, in September, 1858, and spent a part of each year there, the remainder of the time at Troy, until 1866, when he resigned the position at Beloit to accept the professorship of chemistry and natural science at the institute, which position he still holds.

From 1855 to 1857, while connected with the University, during vacations, he made the tour of Europe. In the spring of 1860 he traveled through the southern portion of the United States; sailed for Europe, July, 1861, and traveled through Great Britain; spent a term at Gottingen; thence to Italy, Sicily and Southern France, spending considerable time in the study of volcanic phenomena; spent the summer of 1872 in California, Nevada, and Idaho. In the autumn made a second visit to California, visiting the mining regions of Colorado and Utah. In 1875 made a third trip to California, visiting the Yosemite, Northern California and Nevada. He spent the summer of 1877 in visiting Northern Europe, Finland and Russia. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes juror for the United States government at the Paris Exposition, and was assigned the department of mineralogy and metallurgy. In 1884 visited Northern Europe, the fiords and glaciers of Norway, extending his travels to the North Cape.

He has published "Inaugural Dissertation on the Formation of Ether," 1857; "Table of Reactions for Qualitative Analysis," 1865; translated and revised "Wohler's Handbook of Mineral Analysis," 1868; "Table for Qualitative Analysis in Colors," 1870; edited Elderhorst's "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis," 1873; fourth and fifth editions of the same, 1875-76; edited "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determin-

ative Mineralogy," 1880; compiled "Semi-centennial Catalogue of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," 1874; and edited "Proceedings of the Semi-centennial Celebration" of the same institution, 1874; edited "Biographical Record of the Officers and Graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," 1886.

In 1857 he received the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. from the Georgia Augusta University, Gottingen; in 1864 the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst College; in 1880 the honorary degree of M.D. from the Union University of New York, and the same year the degree of LL.D. from Beloit College, Wisconsin. He has been elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the London Chemical Society; fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry, England; member of the American Chemical Society; corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; member of the Troy Scientific Association; honorary member of the Albany Institute; member of the Norske Turistforenings, Christiania, Norway; elected member of the University Club, 1883, and of the Union League Club, New York city, 1886.

He united with the South Congregational Church at Campello, North Bridgewater, Mass., in 1848, and by letter with the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., in 1866, where he served as trustee for several years, and was elected ruling elder in 1874.

He married, September 7, 1864, Frances Kellogg, daughter of Hon. Martin Ingham Townsend, LL.D., ex-member of Congress from Troy, N. Y. They had two children:

I—Henry Townsend Nason

II—Louisa Kellogg Nason, deceased.

Henry Townsend Nason, esq., is a member of the well known and highly successful law firm of Townsend, Roche & Nason in Troy.

HON. OTIS CARY, son of James and Hannah (Wales) Cary, was born in Brockton, June 14, 1804. He has been a very active and successful business man, engaged in the manufacture of iron castings and foundry business. He has been selectman of Foxboro' for several years, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1860 and 1861; senator from Norfolk county in 1863-64; justice of the peace since 1852;

president of the Savings Bank in Foxboro', also of the Loan Fund Association; and vice-president of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, and president of the Wrentham National Bank. Mr. Cary was president of the day at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town of Foxboro, on Saturday, June 29, 1878.

He married, November, 1830, Mary Dodge, daughter of Captain Joseph Torrey, of Hanson, Mass. Children:

I—Mary Ann, born August 15, 1831; married Arza B. Keith, of Campello, Mass., April 25, 1854.

II—Sarah Thomas, born April 25, 1834.

III—John, born March 20, 1836. Died unmarried at Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1862.

IV—Hannah Wales, born January 5, 1840

V—Charles, born March 7, 1842. Is of the firm of Wood & Cary, straw merchants in Philadelphia, Pa.

VI—George, born February 15, 1844; died May 8, 1849.

VII—Rev. Otis, born April 20, 1851. Educated in the English and classical schools of his native town, and the High School. Graduated at Amherst College in 1872; after four years' diligent study also at the Theological Seminary, Andover, in 1877, after at three years' course. Licensed to preach by the Derry and Manchester Association at Derry, N. H., in 1876. Ordained at Foxboro, Mass., November 15, 1877. Sermon by the Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, D.D., then pastor in Providence, R. I., and now of Brookline, Mass. Charge was given by the Rev. Nelson G. Clark, D.D., of Boston. Right hand of fellowship was by the Rev. M. L. Gordon, of Osaka, Japan.

He married Ellen Maria, daughter of Kimball Webster and Mary Wilson Emerson, of Nashua, N. H., December 18, 1877. Mrs. Cary was formerly a teacher, a graduate of the academy in Franchestown, N. H., and Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., and afterwards doing missionary work in Kobe, Japan, with her husband. He sailed from San Francisco, Cal., February 7, 1878, and arrived in Yokohama, Japan, on the 3d day of March, 1878, and has been engaged in missionary work at Kobe, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

HEMAN PACKARD DE FOREST¹ is the son of Isaac and Jane Baker (Packard) Packard, born August 20, 1839. After receiving the usual common school education in his native school district, at the age of fifteen he entered the North Bridgewater Academy, which had then been in existence but a short time; commenced fitting for college in the fall of 1856; graduated at Yale College in July, 1862; entered Yale Theological Seminary in September, 1863. Mr. De Forest is now an Orthodox clergyman; was installed at Westboro', Mass., August 10, 1871.

S. D. HUNT was born in Sudbury, Mass., June 8, 1823; son of Sewall Hunt; received his education at the academies in Derry, N. H., and Framingham, Mass.; taught high school at Concord, Mass., eight years, ending 1854; removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and established the North Bridgewater Academy in 1855.

CHAPTER XVII.

Schools—Free Schools—Old School Districts—School Committee of the North Parish—School Committee of the Towns of North Bridgewater, and Brockton and the City of Brockton to 1893—Annual Appropriations for Schools—New School Districts—Valuation of School Property in 1882—List of Graduates of the Brockton High School—Historical Sketch of the High School—List of Teachers—List of School Buildings—Parochial School and Convent—Adelphian Academy—North Bridgewater Academy—Private Schools.

SCHOOLS.—For the past two centuries our country has enjoyed a system of education that has had no parallel. The progress of our country, with all its varied interests, may be attributed to the education of her people. There is no one thing in which the happiness and prosperity of society is so much involved as in the proper education, the moral training, and discipline of youth, and the many advantages arising from the same cannot be too highly estimated or overstated. The boldness of the measure aiming at universal education through

¹The name of De Forest is an adopted name in honor of David C. De Forest, who had left a sum of money to Yale College to be appropriated to the education of those who should adopt his name.

the medium of free schools has no precedent in the history of the world. Every nation abroad, as well as states at home, are imitating our example. The credit of originating these free institutions is due to our Pilgrim Fathers. It was in the cabin of the *Mayflower* that they agreed among themselves to a written constitution of government which was the nucleus of all the free governments of the earth. At the time they landed on our shores two grand ideas pervaded their minds, namely: religion, or the spiritual interest of their people, and knowledge, or the education of the young.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The fisheries of Cape Cod were early laid under contributions for the support of free schools in 1671. At a public festival a few years since the following sentiments were offered: "Mackerel Schools and Free Schools, the one the support of the other;" another, "The Fishermen of Cape Cod, they get their learning on their own Hook." These institutions have long been under the control of the government, by them supported and controlled, sanctioned and protected by law as much as the right of a person to their own mode of worship; and the distinguishing feature of the system is in the advantage of common-school instruction, which is free to all, without distinction of race, color, or position, and is secured to every child in the State, that the property of the commonwealth shall be subservient to equal and adequate instruction. The mass of the people have been educated, and we have enjoyed what no other nation has been permitted to enjoy,—we have learned for ourselves how to conduct a free government, and the success of the same may be seen in the progress that has been and is now being made in all that contributes to make a nation prosperous and happy.

From earliest time the policy of Massachusetts has been to develop the minds of her people and to imbue them with the principles of duty. In doing this she has had the aid of the many towns within her limits, and has a system which is destined to greater and more elevated usefulness than has ever before been seen.

The city of Brockton has ever been ready to contribute of her public funds for educational purposes. Previous to the incorporation of the old North Parish the people paid their proportional part of school expenses of the town of Bridgewater, and received a share of the benefits

of the same. At a meeting of the town of Bridgewater, held November 24, 1746, a committee of twelve were chosen "To consult what method may be most beneficial to the Town in improving of ye school for the futer." Robert Howard and Abiel Packard were chosen on the part of the North Parish. The committee made the following report: December 1, 1746. "Voted that the sum of £250, old Tenor, to support schooling in the town one year next following, and that the grammar-school has been kept longer in a precinct than has been useful when it comes to their turn, and that the west precinct shall have the improvement of ye grammar-school the first year, and then the other precincts in order shall have the grammar-school according to their proportion of ye Tax." We next find a record in the parish books as follows: March 21, 1747. "At a meeting held this day To chuse a committee to take care of the money, and gat a scole masture, or a scoole dame, and to see if the precinct can agree whare the scoole shall be kept this year," it was voted "That Timothy Keith, Robert Howard, and Abiel Packard should be a committee to take care of the scoole the year Insewing." Also, "Voted by the precinct, that the precinct should be devided into three scoole Ricks, to begin at Elisha Dunbar's, and from thence to Abia Keith's, and from thence to Henery Kingman's all to the South of that line to be the South Rick, And the meedal Rick to extend North as far as the north side of Abiel Packard's field that Joynes Zachariah Gurney's, by an east and west Line from said place.

"Each peart having Equal parte In the town treasury for draft of money belonging to the precinct for the use of the scoole to be drawed by the committee for the scoole or their order." For a long time after the establishment of the North Parish, or Precinct, there were but three school districts, which were divided as above. "The subject of new school-Houses was brot to the attention of the parish, August 15, 1748, To chuse a man or men to receive the money due from the town to maintain a scoole and to dispose of the same in the best method; Also, To see if the precinct will build one or more scool-houses for the use of the Parish scool, and to act anything proper for accomplishing the same. The meeting was setteled by the choise of Daniel Howard, moderator."

OLD SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—“Voted that Timothy Keith, Abiel Packard, and Robert Howard should be a committee to draw the money out of the town treasury this present year, their perpersonabel part for the use of the Parash Scools, and to dispose of the same in the way and manner voted by the precinct last year past.” December 9, 1751, a meeting was held “To agree How and whare the scoole shall be kept the Insueing year. Voted that the scool shuld be kept in three places in the precinct; also, Voted that the meddal part shuld have the scool the first fore months, and the south part should have it the next two months, and the north part, which extends from the north line of the middle rick as far north as the town extends, should have it the next three months.” Again, March 28, 1753, the laying out of the money and “settelling of the scool” was left to the precinct committee. The people of the precinct, feeling dissatisfied with the division, called a meeting, which was held March 11, 1784, “To take the minds of the precinct respecting the grammar school for the future, and act what may be thought proper concerning the same,” at which it was “Voted to divide the precinct into four Ricks for the Grammar School; also, Voted that Barnabas Howard, Dea. Jonathan Cary, Mr. Matthew Kingman, and Ensign Issachar Snell be a committee for the purpose aforesaid, and make report at the fall meeting.” September 6, 1784, the committee for dividing the district into four ricks for the grammar-school gave in the following report:

We, the subscribers, being chosen a committee by the North Precinct, in Bridgewater, in order to divide said precinct into four parts for the better accommodation of the Inhabitants of said precinct to improve the Grammar School, and having considered the same, do report as followeth, namely: That a line be drawn from Mr. Zachariah Cary's westerly to Ephraim Churchill's, and from thence to Easton Line, and those families on the south side of said line to be the South Rick, and those on the north side of said line to be the North Rick, and from said Cary's easterly to William Shaw's, and from thence to Abington line, to divide the easterly part of said precinct, those families on the south side of said Road to be the South Rick, the before-mentioned Ricks to be divided North and South by the Country Road.

ISSACHAR SNELL.
BARNABAS HOWARD.
MATTHEW KINGMAN.
JONATHAN CARY.

The above report being read, it was accepted, and the meeting voted “that the Grammar School be kept six weeks in each Rick.” “Voted

that the two Ricks on the west side of the Country Road have the Grammar School this year."

After the above division of the parish into districts, or ricks, the precinct committee had charge of the division of the school fund as it was drawn from the town treasury, and upon them devolved the duties that afterward were assigned to the committee chosen for each district.

March 4, 1794. The parish "voted to raise £15, to be assessed on the inhabitants of the parish, for the purpose of English schooling."

March 17, 1794. At a meeting of the parish it was "voted to chose a Committy in Each English School District to take care of the school money, and see that it is well laid out for the benefit of each Destrict." The duties of this committee were to procure rooms, teachers, fuel, etc., for the schools in their several districts.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH PARISH.—The following is a list of the school committee chosen by the town for the several districts from 1794 to 1826 inclusive :

Lieut. Nathaniel Orcutt, 1794.	Eliphalet Packard, 1797.
Ensign Howard Cary, 1794, '95, 1802, '04, '06, '11, '16, '17.	Moses Cary, 1797, 1814, '16.
Daniel Cary, 1794, '95, 1801.	William Brett, 1797.
Perez Southworth, 1794, '95, 1805.	Jonathan Perkins, jr., 1797, 1806, '07, '11, '13, '16, '19.
Issachar Snell, esq., 1794, '95, '96, '97, '98.	Jeremiah Beals, 1797.
Ichabod Howard, 1794, '95, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '07, '19.	Rufus Brett 1797.
Levi Keith, 1794, '95.	Capt. Zebedee Snell, 1797, '98.
Benjamin Howard, 1794.	William Shaw, jr., 1797.
Parmenas Packard, 1794, '95, '99, 1802.	Nathaniel Manley, 1797.
Capt. Lemuel Packard, 1794, '95, 1802, '08.	Deacon James Perkins, 1798.
Barnabas Burtis, 1794, '95.	Ensign Mark Perkins, 1798, 1804, '06, '08, '11, '17, '19.
Lieut. Robert Packard, 1795, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '14, '21.	Samuel Cheesman, 1798.
Daniel Manley, 1795, 1800.	Timothy Ames, 1798, 1800.
Ephraim Cole, 1795, 1801, '10, '14, '18.	Ebenezer Warren, 1798.
Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1796, '99, 1800.	Seth Kingman, 1798, 1815.
Lieut. Eleazer Snow, 1796.	Jonathan Keith, 1798, 1801, '02, '03.
Job Ames, 1796.	Thomas Thompson, 1799, 1813, '19, '22.
Oliver Howard, 1796, 1803, '05.	Nathaniel Leach, 1799.
Waldo Hayward, 1796.	Zachariah Gurney, jr., 1799, 1804, '09, '14, '18.
John Wales, 1796, 1804.	Benjamin, Keith, 1799, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09.
Samuel Dike, 1796, 1803, '07.	Asaph Hayward, 1799.
Joseph Hayward, 1796, 1805.	

- Japhet Beals, 1799.
 Noah Ames, 1799.
 Josiah Perkins, 1800, '05.
 Amzi Brett, 1800.
 Abiah Packard, 1800.
 Jonathan Cary, 1800.
 Deacon David Edson, 1800, '08.
 Dr. Philip Bryant, 1800, '08, '09.
 Ensign Jonathan Snow, 1800, '26.
 Micah Shaw, 1801, '06, '13, '22.
 Hayward Marshall, 1801, '10, '14, '24.
 Barzillai Field, 1801, '05, '09, '23.
 Ephraim Jackson, 1801, '04.
 Samuel Brett, jr., 1801.
 Caleb Howard, 1802.
 John Tilden, 1802, '07, '09, '12, '22.
 Lieut. Ephraim Noyes, 1802, '04, '11, '14, '17.
 Isaiah Packard, 1802, '08.
 Ensign Asa Jones, 1803, '09, '18.
 Job Bryant, 1803.
 Asa Ford, 1803.
 Cyrus Packard, 1803, '06, '15, '21.
 Thomas Packard, jr., 1803, '10.
 Joseph Alden, 1803.
 Capt. Abel Kingman, 1804, '22, '26.
 John Howard, 1804.
 Daniel Packard, 1804.
 Shepard Perkins, 1804, '09, '17.
 Seth Snow, 1805.
 Zachariah Snell, 1805.
 Abijah Knapp, 1805.
 Perez Crocker, 1806, '17.
 Gideon Howard, esq., 1806, '12, '13, '15, '16.
 Oliver Snell, 1806, '10.
 William Edson, 1806.
 Ensign Nehemiah Lincoln, 1807, '09, '12.
 Seth Edson, 1807, '11.
 Noah Cheesman, 1807.
 Samuel Alden, jr., 1807,
 Joseph Brett, 1807, '14.
 Joseph Sylvester, jr., 1808, '14.
 Daniel Howard, esq., 1808, '09, '11.
 John Ames, 1808.
 Levi Packard, 1808, '13.
 John Burrill, 1809.
 Benjamin Ames, 1809, '14, '19, '23.
 Adin Packard, jr., 1810.
 Eliphalet Kingman, 1810, '17, '20.
 Barnabas Curtis, 1810.
 Ebenezer Dunbar, 1810.
 Jonathan Beal, 1811.
 Zebedee Snell, jr., 1811.
 Caleb Jackson, 1811, '15.
 Joseph Reynolds, jr., 1811.
 Silas Snow, 1812.
 Turner Torrey, 1812, '14, '17, '24.
 Sylvanus French, 1812, '19, '23.
 Jacob Fuller, 1812, '20.
 Isaac Eames, 1812.
 Shepard Snell, 1812.
 Galen Packard, 1812, '21.
 Alpha Brett, 1813.
 Luke Packard, 1813, '21.
 Josiah Dunbar, 1813, '18.
 Micah Packard, 1813, '17, '23.
 Manley Hayward, 1813, '16, '21.
 Asa Howard, 1815, '22.
 Capt. John Packard, 1815, '16, '19, '20.
 Jeremiah Beals, jr., 1815, '19.
 Lewis Dailey, 1815.
 Capt. Oliver Jackson, 1815, '21, '26.
 James Cary, 1815.
 Howard Packard, 1815, '17.
 Isaac Keith, 1816, '26.
 Enos Thayer, 1816.
 Apollas Packard, 1816.
 Darius Howard, 1817, '26.
 Ziba Keith, 1817, '21.
 Thomas Wales, 1818.
 Howard Manley, 1818, '23.
 Jacob Dunbar, 1818.
 Ezekiel Merritt, 1818.
 Samuel Packard, 1818.
 Josiah Ames, 1818.
 John Smith, 1818, '24.
 John Crafts, 1819.

Parmenas Brett, 1819.
 Jabez Kingman, 1819, '26.
 David Ford, 1820.
 Azor Packard, 1820, '24.
 Oliver Leach, 1820.
 Theron Ames, 1820.
 Zenas Brett, 1820.
 Isaac Packard, 1820.
 Nathan Packard, 1820.
 Isaac Hartwell, jr., 1820, '22.
 Nathaniel Wales, 1821.
 David Battles, 1821.
 Azel Gurney, 1821.
 Barnabas Edson, 1821.
 David Ames, 1822.
 Josiah Brett, 1822.
 William Tribou, 1822.

Jonas Reynolds, 1822.
 Zibeon Brett, 1822, '23.
 Simeon Dunbar, 1823.
 Jesse Perkins, jr., 1823, '26.
 Williams Alden, 1823.
 Hezekiah Packard, 1823.
 Martin Southworth, 1823.
 Martin Dunbar, 1823.
 Isaac Curtis, 1823.
 Sullivan Packard, 1824.
 Charles Packard, 1824.
 Samuel Dike, jr., 1824.
 Caleb Copeland, jr., 1824.
 Zophar Field, 1824.
 Nahun Perkins, 1826.
 Joel Ames, 1826.

This was the commencement of the practice of choosing a committee-man in the several districts to manage the affairs independently of the town.

March 16, 1795. The parish came together "to hear the Report of a committee chosen to see if they can fix upon any plan that shall operate more equally in the division of Grammar-School District."

The committee appointed by the North Parish of Bridgewater at their meeting in November last to consider whether any alterations can be made in the Grammar School wricks in said Parish wick will be of more general advantage to the inhabitants thereof, Beg leave to make the following reporte, namely :

First, your committee are of opinion that the South west and South east wricks, as to their extent and bounds, remain as they now are. *Secondly*, your committee are of opinion that it will be for the general advantage of the inhabitants of the North west and North east wricks to be divided into three wricks, in the following manner and form, to wit : The first, or north west wrick to be bounded Northerly and Westerly on Stoughton and Easton, Southerly on the South west wrick, and easterly on the river whareon Reynolds' saw-mill stands, including also Lieut. Parmenas Packard and Benjamin Silvester's familys. The *Second*, or north wrick to be bounded northerly on Stoughton, westerly on Reynolds' mill River aforesaid, Southerly on the Southern wrick, and easterly on trout Brook, excluding the before-mentioned families of Lieut. Parmenas Packard and Benjamin Silvester, including Daniel Howard, esq., Gideon Howard, and Thomas White, and their familes before mentioned. The *Third*, or North East wrick to be bounded easterly and northerly on Abington and Randolph, westerly on Trout Brook, and southerly on the South east wrick, excluding Daniel Howard, esq., Gideon Howard, and Thomas White's families, before mentioned. *Thirdly*, your committee are

also of opinion that the Grammar-School ought to be kept in the two southern wricks every other year,—one-half in the South west wrick, and the other half in the South east wrick. We are also of opinion that said Grammar-School ought to be kept in the three northern wricks every other year in the following proportion, namely: one-Third part of the time in the north west wrick, one-third part in the middle or north wrick, and one-third part of the time in the North East wrick. *Fourthly*, your committee are furthermore of the opinion that the school in the north or middle wrick ought to be kept alternately at the school-House near Nathaniel Snell's and the school-House near the Meeting-House, and that the school in the South east wrick ought to be kept at or between Seth Kingman's Abel Kingman's, and Eliab Packard's and that the School in the North east wricks ought to be kept alternately at the school-house near Deacon Jonathan Cary's and the School-house near William Shaw's, unless the inhabitants of said wrick can agree on a more central place, which we judge to be at or between Ames Packard's, Josiah Packard's, Josiah Eames', and Perez Southworth's

All wich is submitted to Said parish for consederation and acceptance.

ISSACHAR SNELL,
ELEAZER SNOW,
DANIEL HOWARD,
JESSE PERKINS,
LEMUEL PACKARD,

Committee.

A treu record.

DANIEL CARY, *Precinct Clerk.*

Again, the grammar-school did not suit all the people in the parish; for, November 14, 1796, we find a meeting called "To see if some more advantageous method cannot be devised for the improvement of the 'Grammar-School,'" at which it was "voted to postpone the subject to the next March meeting."

March 9, 1797. "Voted to choose a committee of one from each school District, to make some alteration in the Grammar-School Districts, and to report at next fall meeting." Daniel Howard, esq., Issacher Snell, esq., Waldo Hayward, Capt. Lemuel Packard, Moses Cary, Capt. Zebedee Snell, Capt. Jesse Perkins, Jeremiah Thayer, jr., Barnabas Curtis, Daniel Manley, jr., were the committee who made the following report, November 13, 1797:

The committee appointed to report a plan for keeping the Grammar-School have agreed upon the following mode, namely:

First, That Said School shall not be kept in a dwelling house. *Second*, That Said School be kept in each English district through the parish, provided they Shall build School-Houses and fit them with seats in the same manner the School-house near the meeting-house is, and otherwise convenient in the judgment of the Selectmen for

the time being, and find sufficiency of Fire wood. *Third*, In case any district shall not comply with the foregoing conditions, the school is to be kept in the next District according to their turn. The school shall be kept first in Issachar Snell's, 2d in Jesse Perkins', 3d Jonathan Cary's, 4th Amzi Brett's, 5th William Shaw's, 6th Ichabod Edson's, 7th Charles Snell's, 8th Ephraim Cole's, 9th Daniel Manly's, 10th Capt. Zebedee Snell's,—all of which is Submitted to the parish for consideration and acceptance.

The above report was accepted and agreed to by the Parish.

A trew record.

DANIEL CARY, *Parish Clerk*.

Previous to the organization of the town, in 1821, the North Parish had the charge of the school funds which were set apart by the town to them, and the precinct committee were the committee when no others were chosen especially for that purpose. The amount was assessed upon the inhabitants according to their valuation. We find no systematic account of the amount appropriated yearly or the manner in which it was spent, but presume it was well expended. The schools were usually from six to eight weeks in a year, and we should judge the people would make the most of their time. We have found occasionally separate amounts additional to that voted by the town to be assessed by the parish, as March 16, 1795, "Voted £15 for English Schooling." Also, February 27, 1798, "Voted to raise two hundred dollars for the use of schooling." The above vote was reconsidered August 19, 1798. The precinct voted sums only when an extra outlay had been made or a school-house built. The first appropriations are from 1821 to 1825, inclusive, when the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars was voted. Early the next year (1826) the State passed a general law placing the entire care and superintendence of the public schools in a town in the hands of a committee, which consisted of three, five, or seven persons, whose duty it was to examine into the qualifications of teachers, and to visit the several schools at the commencement and closing of them. Their duty was to provide books for those that failed to provide for themselves, under certain rules, and also to determine what books should be used in the schools.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF BROCKTON.—The following is a list of the school committee from 1827 to 1864, inclusive, together with the years of their election :

Eliab Whitman, 1827, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '46, '47.

Linus Howard, 1827, '29, '30, '31.

- Dr. Nathan Perry, 1827.
 Rev. D. Huntingdon, 1828, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47.
 Dr. John S. Crafts, 1828, '29, '30.
 Rev. John Goldsbury, 1828.
 Heman Packard, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
 Albert Smith, 1829, '35, '38, '39.
 Jesse Perkins, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '36, '37, '39.
 Jabez Kingman, 1830.
 Erastus Wales, 1832, '33.
 Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35.
 Zibeon Shaw, 1834, '35, '36, '37.
 Joseph A. Rainsford, 1836, '37.
 Isaac Eames, 1838.
 Josiah W. Kingman, 1838.
 Rev. John Dwight, 1838.
 Rev. Paul Couch, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58.
 Rev. A. S. Dudley, 1845.
 Adoniram Bisbee, 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52.
 Rev. William Whiting, 1848, '49, '50.
 Henry A. Ford, 1851, '52, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '70, '71, '72.
 Rev. Henry Baylies, 1853, '54.
 Rev. A. B. Wheeler, 1854, '55.
 Rev. Warren Goddard, 1853.
 George T. Ryder, 1855.
 Charles C. Bixby, 1855.
 Rev. Charles L. Mills, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60.
 Elbridge G. Ames, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63.
 Galen E. Pratt, 1860, '61, '62, '63.
 Rev. Charles W. Wood, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 Augustus T. Jones, 1864, '65, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
 Rev. F. A. Crafts, 1864, '65, '66, '67.
 Rev J. L. Stone, 1866, '67, '68.
 Jonathan White, 1867, '68, '69, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87.
 Jonas R. Perkins, 1867, '68.
 Rev. E. C. Mitchell, 1868.
 Rev. I. M. Atwood, 1869, '70, '71.
 Darius Howard, 1870, '71, '72.
 Ira Copeland, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Charles R. Ford, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74.
 Charles D. Brigham, 1870, '71.
 Ellis Packard, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Albert Keith, 1870, '71, '72.

- Loring W. Puffer, 1874, '87.
 Enos H. Reynolds, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 Alfred Laws, 1874, '75, '76.
 Cyrus F. Copeland, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86.
 Baalis Sanford, jr., 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 John J. Whipple, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Edward Crocker, 1876, '77, '78.
 H. N. P. Hubbard, 1877, '78, '79.
 Rev. Henry E. Goddard, 1877, '78, '79.
 Charles W. Sumner, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 De Witt Clinton Packard, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 Patrick Gilmore, 1880, '81, '82.
 Lizzie A. Kingman, elected in joint convention for three years, but declined serving.
 Martha J. Farewell, 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 Samuel L. Beals, 1882.
 David Cowell, 1882, '83, '84.
 Arthur E. Kenrick, 1882, '83, '84, '85.
 Hon. Ziba C. Keith, *ex officio* 1882, '84, '85, (mayor). '91, '92.
 Hon. Henry H. Packard, *ex officio*, 1883, (mayor).
 Hon. John J. Whipple, *ex officio*, 1886, '87, (mayor).
 Hon. William L. Douglas, *ex officio*, 1890, (mayor).
 William A. Sanford, 1883, '84, '85.
 William Rankin, 1883, '84, '85.
 William H. H. Barton, 1885, '86, '87.
 Francis J. Glynn, 1885, '86.
 Warren A. Reed, 1886, '87, '90, '91.
 Roland Hammond, 1886, '87.
 John Kent, 1886, '87.
 Wallace C. Keith, 1887, '90, '91, '92, '93.
 David W. Battles, 1890, '91, '92, '93.
 Arthur V. Lyon, 1890, '91, '92, '93.
 Charles W. Robinson, 1890.
 Loyed E. Chamberlain, 1890, '91, '92, '93.
 Horace Richmond, 1890.
 Warren T. Copeland, 1891, '92, '93.
 Fred P. Richmond, 1891, '92, '93.
 George W. Cobb, 1892.
 Warren Goddard, jr., 1893.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.—This committee was also required to make an annual report of the number of schools, schol-

ars, amount appropriated, and such other details as was deemed of interest to the secretary of the commonwealth. In these reports from North Bridgewater, now Brockton, we find the following reports, which we publish to exhibit at a glance the condition of the schools at different dates:

Year.	Number of Scholars.	Amount appropriated.	Number of Schools.
1827.....	425	\$ 800	11
1828.....	425	800	11
1829.....	550	800	11
1830.....	580	800	11
1831.....	593	800	11
1832.....	569	800	11
1833.....	669	800	11
1834.....	650	1,000	11
1835.....	657	1,000	11
1836.....	676	1,000	11

We see by the above returns that prior to the year 1837 the amount annually appropriated for the support of the public schools in the town did not increase in proportion to the increase in the number of scholars. During this year a change was made in the laws regulating the schools throughout the commonwealth by the organization of the Board of Education in June, 1837, and by which all the school committees in the several towns were required to make a detailed report of them annually of the condition of the schools in their respective towns, which report was either to be read in open town-meeting or printed for circulation among the inhabitants. The effect of these reports has been of universal advantage to the commonwealth, as by this system the experience of each town is laid open to the others, so that they may be benefited by another's experience. By it the several portions of the State are brought nearer each other, causing a spirit of emulation to pervade the community. It is this that has given the Old Bay State a name worthy of being handed down to future generations, and has made her so celebrated for her educational advantages.

The returns above named were usually made in March or April, and presented to the town for their approval. Below we present the reader with a copy of the returns from 1838, the year following the organization of the board, to the year 1892, inclusive:

SCHOOLS.

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Year.	No. Schools.	Amount appro- priated by Taxation.	Number of Scholars be- tween 4 and 16.
1838.....	11	\$1,000.00	704
1839.....	13	1,188 83	717
1840	11	1,200.00	701
1841.....	11	1,500.00	678
1842.....	11	1,500.00	713
1843.....	11	1,500.00	739
1844.....	11	1,761.56	799
1845.....	13	1,926.20	800
1846	13	1,926.20	800
1847	13	1,630 00	790
1848	13	1,630.00	817
1849.....	15	2,000.00	891
No. Scholars between 5 and 15.			
1850.....	16	\$2,000.00	802
1851.....	16	2 000.00	867
1852.....	16	2,600.00	905
1853.....	16	2,600.00	979
1854	16	3,000.00	1043
1855.....	18	3,000.00	1124
1856	19	3,500.00	1135
1857.....	18	3,500.00	1135
1858.....	19	3,500.00	1191
1859	19	3,500.00	1174
1860.....	19	3,500.00	1177
1861	20	3,500.00	1263
1862.....	21	3,500.00	1271
1863.....	21	3,500.00	1343
1864.....	21	4,500.00	1302
1865	25	7,000.00	1525
1866.....	26	7,900.00	1525
1867	26	8,000.00	1530
1868.....	27	10,000.00	1537
1869.....	27	10,000.00	1446
1870.....	29	14,250.00	1589
1871.....	33	15,250.00	1710
1872.....	35	16,500.00	1647
1873.....	34	17,500.00	1820
1874.....	38	21,500.00	1918
1875.....	38	21,599.00	1970
1876.....	37	22,975.00	1941
1877.....	38	25,821.00	2140

Year.	No. Schools.	Amount appropriated by Taxation.	Number of Scholars between 5 and 15.
1878.....	40	26,025.00	2045
1879.....	41	24,740.00	2107
1880.....	43	22,700.00	2267
1881.....	49	23,750.00	2457
1882.....	50	27,023.00	2564
1883.....	58	27,686.04	2775
1884.....	61	32,500.00	2864
1885.....	63	49,492.16	3477
1886.....	68	45,500.00	3553
1887.....	67	45,777.98	3544
1888.....	75	49,332.82	3748
1889.....	86	50,587.71	3985
1890.....	96	67,431.40	4284
1891.....	100	66,444.60	4641
1892.....	105	76,196.06	4788

NOTE.—The reports in the several towns being made in the early part of the year, the figures opposite the dates above are, in fact, the record of the preceding year, as, in 1838, the return being for the year ending in March, it would be the record for 1837, and so on to the end of the list.

For eight years previous to 1864 the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, did not expend as much money per scholar as most of the towns in the State. In that year the people, with a commendable spirit added one thousand dollars to their appropriation, making it four thousand five hundred dollars, which sum was divided among the several districts through the town; also another appropriation of twelve hundred dollars for high-school purposes, making a total of five thousand seven hundred dollars for schools. To show how the town has been in past times, we will present to the reader a few figures for 1863, with an appropriation of three thousand five hundred dollars. There were in the commonwealth three hundred and thirty-three towns. Of this number, three hundred and six towns paid more for each scholar between the ages of five and fifteen than this town, while there are but twenty-six towns that did not pay as much. There were

Four that paid one dollar and over.

Fifty-one that paid two dollars and over.

Ninety-nine that paid three dollars and a fraction.

Ninety-two that paid four dollars and a fraction.

Thirty-six that paid five dollars and a fraction.

Nineteen that paid six dollars and a fraction.

Ten that paid seven dollars and a fraction.

Eleven that paid eight dollars and a fraction.

Four that paid nine dollars and a fraction.

One that paid ten dollars and a fraction.

One that paid twelve dollars and a fraction.

Two that paid fourteen dollars and a fraction.

One that paid nineteen dollars and a fraction, the highest town in the State.

North Bridgewater paid \$2.606 per scholar.

East Bridgewater paid \$3.369 per scholar.

West Bridgewater paid \$3.518 per scholar.

Bridgewater paid \$3.597 per scholar.

In comparison with the other towns in Plymouth county, while this town, now the city of Brockton, stood second in point of population, fifth in valuation, fourth in the number of her schools, yet she paid the smallest sum per scholar of any town in the county. At that time the public sentiment began to change in regard to the importance of keeping up the schools, and the additional sum appropriated in 1864 gave a new impulse to the cause of popular education. September 5, 1864, a new high school was opened in the building formerly occupied by Mr. S. D. Hunt for school purposes. The school at the end of the first year gave promise of success, and has continued to be such.

During the first settlement of the North Parish there was but one school district, and that included the entire parish. Only one teacher was required, and that was usually the minister of the parish, or some person sufficiently "larned" to teach the young to "Read, Wright, and Sifer," which at that time was all that was deemed necessary for common business pursuits, except those intending to enter some professional calling.

As the different portions of the precinct became settled, movable schools were held in private dwellings, mechanic shops, and corn-houses, or such places as could be best and most easily procured. The minds of the people were occupied in agricultural pursuits, clearing land, and providing for the support of their families, and such other matters as were necessary for subsistence. They were like all people in new places; they had not an abundance of money or means to do with, as at the present day, and he was lucky who could be spared from labor long enough to get six weeks' schooling in a year.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—In 1751 the people saw the necessity of a division of the school funds, and for the purpose of dividing the time

equally and accommodating all portions of the precinct, voted to divide the parish into three school districts, or "Ricks." Again, in 1784, the parish was divided into four districts, or "Ricks," and the school was kept in the two westerly districts, which were west of the present Main street, the first year, and the two easterly districts to have it the next year. Again, in 1795, the two northerly districts were divided into three districts, making five in the parish. In 1794 a system of choosing a district "committee man" to look after the schools in the several districts was adopted, which served to give new interest in school matters. In 1797 a committee of one from each district was appointed to rearrange the "keeping of the School." This committee reported against keeping schools in private houses, and in favor of having schools kept in order around the town, provided each district would furnish a school-house and find fuel. Various changes were made in the division of the territory till 1865, when there were fourteen school districts in the town.

No. 1, or Centre.—The first house erected in this district was near the old church; the next was situated just south of where Washburn's block now stands, and on the spot where Kingman's brick block now stands. The third was located on School street, where the new and elegant city hall now stands. The present building was erected in 1847, and is a neat, roomy building, two stories in height, with a cupola and bell, and is painted white, with green blinds, and inclosed with a substantial fence. Afterwards used for a high school.

No 2, or "Howard."—This district comprised the northerly portion of the town, near Stoughton, now Avon line. The first house erected in this part of the city was built previous to 1795, and was removed in 1860 to give place for a new and larger edifice. The next building was erected during the years 1860 and 1861, under the direction of Lucien B. Keith, Charles S. Johnson, Nathum Battles, Willard Howard, and Henry Howard as building committee, who were also the trustees in behalf of the district. The building was fifty by thirty-three feet, with twenty-three feet posts. The contractor and master-builder was John F. Beal, of Stoughton, who performed his part in a faithful and workmanlike manner. The school-room is thirty five by forty-two feet, with seats for eighty scholars, which are of the modern style, fur-

nished by Mr. W. G. Shattuck, of Boston. Around the outside of the room were seats for sixty scholars more. The rooms were well furnished with blackboards. There was a large room in the second story, well adapted for public gatherings of any kind, furnished with settees. There was also a retiring room in the house, fifteen feet square, with seats for those wishing to remain during intermission. In the entry was a large amount of wardrobe hooks and iron sinks for the use of the pupils. The arrangement of the house was excellent, and the interior, as well as the exterior, appearance reflects great credit upon the building committee. The house was dedicated March 20, 1861, with the following exercises: Voluntary; invocation, by Rev. N. B. Blanchard; singing by the children; remarks, by Galen E. Pratt, of the school committee; address by Mr. Farwell, the teacher at that time; finale, singing, under the direction of Robert Sumner, of Stoughton.

No. 3, "West Shares or North-west Bridgewater" (now "Brockton Heights")—This district was provided with a small, neat school-house, situated upon the road leading from Brockton to Stoughton. It consisted of a one-story building, painted white, with green blinds.

No. 4, "Tilden."—This building was situated on the Boston and Taunton Turnpike and near the road leading from Easton to North Bridgewater Village, and near to the shoe manufactory of H. T. Marshall; it was a small building, similar to that at the West Shares.

No. 5, the "Ames" District.—Situated on the road leading to Easton from the Centre Village, and near the residence of the late Dr. Fiske Ames.

No. 6, or "Campello" District.—The first school-house in this village was one of the first in the town; was erected previous to 1784. This was sold at auction, and removed by Maj Nathan Hayward to the north part of the town in 1842, and a new one erected by Bela Keith, twenty eight by eighteen feet, at an expense of about five hundred dollars, one story in height, painted white. In 1854 this house was raised, and one story added, and in 1862 a new house was built by Otis Cobb, costing four hundred and fifty dollars, situated south of the old building. These two buildings have long since given place to one large and more commodious building.

No. 7, or "Copeland."—There have been three houses in this district.

The first was built about 1800. A neat and tidy house was erected in 1852: one-story building, painted and blinded, and was an ornament to that portion of the town, when compared to the old red school-house of ancient days. This district is situated about one mile east from the village of Campello, on the east side of Salisbury River and the bounds of which extend to West Bridgewater line.

No. 8, or "Shaw's."—This district was one of the early formed, the old house being built previous to 1794. The next house was erected in 1843, costing about five hundred dollars, one story high and painted; located on or near the same spot that the old house stood, which is near to what is called "Shaw's Corner."

No. 9, or "Cary Hill."—This is one of the oldest districts in town, a house having been built previous to 1794. It was situated in the north-east part of the town, upon a high spot of land called "Cary Hill." First house burned in March, 1840, rebuilt by Marcus Packard, in July, same year, costing four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

No. 10, the "Field District."—The school in this district was situated on a prominent height of land, on the south side of Prospect Street, between the houses of John Field and the late Joseph Brett. They have a new house, erected within a short time.

No. 11, or "Sprague's."—This portion of the town has had two school-houses. The first was built about 1800; the second was built in 1852, under the care of Chandler Sprague, esq., and was a neat, two-story building, with a cupola containing a bell, the whole painted white, with green blinds, and was located in a very sightly position on a prominent street.

No. 12, or "North Wing."—This is a comparatively new district. It was formed of a portion of the Centre District, being set apart from them in 1846. At first a large, two-story house was erected, but of late it has increased in numbers to such an extent that in a few years a second house was erected for the primary department, and both became well filled with pupils. The new and elegant school building, known as the "Perkins School," takes the place of the last two.

No. 13, or "South Wing."—This, like the North Wing District, is also a new district, they having been set off by themselves at the same time the Centre was divided, and the North Wing taken from them in

1846. A new school-house was erected near the residence of Mr. Sumner A Hayward, on the east side of Main street, and has quite a large school.

No. 14, or "Snow's."—This district comprises the territory between West Shares and Tilden Districts. The house was situated near the First Methodist Church, on the turnpike, and has been erected but a few years.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, JANUARY 1, 1882.

SCHOOLS.	School Lot.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Apparatus.
Cary.	\$ 100	\$ 500	\$ 100	\$ 16
Shaw.	100	1,500	100	16
Howard.	500	2,000	300	16
Prospect.	500	2,000	400	16
Hancock.	150	1,200	225	16
Marshall.	100	500	75	16
Ames.	50	300	50	13
Belmont.	500	1,800	350	30
Park Street.	1,000	1,800	375	20
Copeland.	200	800	200	13
Sylvester.	200	500	50	10
Ashland.	250	500	50	10
Spring Street.	1,000	1,800	375	20
Centre Primary.	1,000	1,900	375	20
Sprague.	1,000	7,500	800	30
Whitman.	4,000	14,000	1,300	30
Huntington.	1,500	14,000	1,300	30
Perkins.	1,500	12,000	1,300	30
High School.	5,000	8,000	500	200
Union.	500	9,500	800	...
Packard.	500	2,300	475	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$19,650	\$84,400	\$9,500	\$542

LIST OF GRADUATES OF THE BROCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.

1867.

N. Waldo Bradford.	Charles G. Manley.	Mary W. Lyon.
Elbridge L. Brown.	Charles F. Reynolds.	Alice M. Packard.
William P. Burden.	Granville W. Tinkham.	Sarah F. Packard.
Warren Goddard.	Edward C. Wood.	Alice A. White.
Edward D. Hall.	R. Augusta Brett.	Emma White.
Ezra T. Kimball.	Alice M. Keith.	

1868.

David W. Battles.
Ellis F. Copeland.
Henry L. French.
Charles A. Leach.

John F. Muir.
Herman W. Perkins.
Walter L. Sawyer.
M. Addie Hall.
Florilla M. Hall.

Cynthia Hamilton.
Julia B. Hayward.
Isabella A. Howard.
Rosa E. Kingman.

1869.

Charles H. Bates.
Charles E. Field.
George Clarence Holmes.
Chester V. Keith.
Joseph C. Snow.
Hugh H. Smith.

Fannie B. Bradford.
Lizzie M. Clapp.
Mattie A. Copeland.
Addie F. Field.
S. Nellie Foss.
Mary E. Kingman.

Abbie Leach.
Annie Leach
Ella D. Packard.
Florence L. B. Peterson.
Emily C. Wood.

1870.

Henry M. Dunham.
Hervey Dunham.
Frank A. Dunham.
Henry E. Goddard.
Edwin D. Hathaway.

Elmer C. Packard.
Lyman Shaw.
Marcia L. Alden.
Alice Cary.
Eliza S. Eaton.

Jennie Hollywood.
Ella Holmes.
Fannie S. Kimball.
Ida F. Kingman.
Hattie Sawyer.

1871.

William F. Field.
Forrest F. French.
Emery Gill.
Rufus Henry Kimball.
Patrick Gilmore.
Florus C. Reynolds.

E. Bradford Southworth.
Lyman C. Tilden.
Louisa R. Bailey.
Hattie P. Beal.
Helen A. Cary.
Clara B. Cobb.

Louise J. Crocker.
E. Jennie Goldthwait.
Addie B. Leavitt.
Grace A. Murray.
Franklin S. Reynolds.

1872.

Ida E. Andrews.
Anna L. Barry.
Addie L. Crocker.
Louisa F. Howard.
Isabel Keith.
Georgianna F. Peterson.

Laura D. Pierce.
Asa E. Goddard.
Helen Cushman.
Josephine M. Hall.
Rosaletta M. Hall.
Lizzie J. Jones.
Marian H. Packard.

Mary A. Sawyer.
Henry F. Burrill.
Charles Eaton.
Lucius M. Leach.
L. Eliot Packard.
Mary E. Hayward.

1873.

Mary C. Copeland.
Abbie M. Holmes.
Minnie C. Johnson.
Ella M. Kimball.
Lillian F. Packard.
Idella M. Stevens.
Lizzie F. Trow.

Walter S. Hayward.
Edwin W. Reynolds.
Fred. P. Richmond.
Alice M. Field.
Louisa Cary.
Mary A. Cole.
Abbie A. Dunham.

Inez M. Rogers.
Annie P. White.
J. William Baxendale.
William H. Bryant.
D. Frank Cooley.
Austin M. White.
Gardner F. Packard.

1874.

Louise G. Allen.
Annie M. Howard.
Edith M. Howard.
Fred. R. French.
Frank E. Packard.
Annie L. Kendall.

Fannie E. Howard.
Jessie B. F. Little.
Hattie E. McLauthlin.
Eliza T. Wilder.
Clara E. Gill.
Charles O. Emerson.
Elmer R. Gorham.

Joseph M. Hollywood.
C. Wesley McCoy.
William S. Packard.
John G. Parrott.
Joseph H. Perkins.
Loyed E. Chamberlain.

1875.

E. Mabel Morey.
Anna M. Trow.
Benjamin W. Cobb.
Wallace C. Keith.

Arthur E. Kendrick.
Mary E. Pinkham.
Edgar B. Stevens.
Anna W. Howard.

Helen M. Packard.
Seth E. Foss.
William H. Porter.
James E. Pointz.

1876.

Lizzie F. Estes.
Minnie Ida Estes.
Mary A. Hall.
Nellie Packard.
Henry C. Gurney.

J. Emil C. Lagergreen.
Frank A. McLauthlin.
Lizzie F. Cushman.
Ellen Manley.
Mary C. Puffer.

Henry L. Emerson.
John Gilmore.
Austin Keith.
Albert Manley.
Harry C. Severance.

1877.

Annie I. Churchill.
H. Maria Holmberg.
Edith Leach.
Anna M. Ponitz.
Nellie D. Sewall.
Louise Carr.
Lillie E. Blanchard.

Laura D. Gill.
L. Etta Prescott.
Elber C. Bryant.
Oliver L. Congdon.
James Dorgan.
Edwin L. Emerson.
D. Everett Hall.

Nathan Hayward.
C. Herbert Kingman.
J. Robert McCarty.
Harry L. Marston.
Dennis Murphy.
John Kent.
John J. Saxton.

1878.

Mattie M. Allen.
L. Ella Holmes.
Jennie H. Packard.
Mattie H. Studley.
Winifred S. Bennett.

Edward T. Ford.
Charles F. Jenny.
Charles W. Packard.
Fannie E. Abbott.
Terrie L. Brownell.
Walter H. Cleveland.

Carrie E. Perkins.
Emma F. Straffin.
Mary A. Tighe.
Walter J. Keith.
Bernard Saxton.

1879.

Mary L. Bullard.
Susan E. Manley.
Lucy H. Fuller.
Ellen M. Kingman.
Nellie W. Packard.

Sophia G. Thomas.
George H. Bryant.
L. Jennie Clark.
M. Etta Eliot.
Herbert L. Hayden.

Julia W. Peckham.
Nellie M. Poole.
Hattie E. Porter.
William H. Sanford.
Annie K. Severance.

Belle Rankin.
 Horace Richmond.
 Minetta E. Snow.
 Annie N. Thompson.

John Kelliher.
 Ada F. Lawson.
 Herbert I. Mitchell.
 Jennie A. Packard.
 Lizzie J. Packard.

John E. Tighe.
 Arthur E. Southworth.
 Sarah R. Thompson.
 Ida B. Wheeler.

1880.

Eunice C. Blanchard.
 M. Agnes Brigham.
 Adam Capen Gill.
 Lillian M. Gurney.
 Marion H. Harris.

Kitty P. Jones.
 Julia A. Mann.
 Berthia Manley.
 Kattie F. Parker.
 Jennie M. Sewall.

William F. Brooks.
 M. Francis Buckley.
 Maggie E. Hannigan.
 Norman B. Shaw,

1881.

Cora F. Battles.
 Robert E. Brayton.
 Charles A. Briggs.
 Annie L. Burke.
 Fannie B. Clark.
 Nellie D. Hayward.
 Mary S. Howard.
 Ellen M. Kendall.

Louis H. Ridgway.
 Marian F. Smith.
 Annie B. Clark.
 Emily B. Crowell.
 Fred M. Bixby.
 Merton F. Copeland.
 Helen M. Deane.
 Ida E. Frazer.

William Gilmore.
 Arthur E. Keith.
 Mary A. Kent.
 Florence W. Lambert.
 Frances E. Sproul.
 L. Maude Studley.
 Effie A. Tinkham.

1882.

Susie L. Bowen.
 Emma W. Hall.
 Carrie L. Hawkins.
 Lucy C. Holbrook.
 Jennie H. Richmond.
 S. Emma Thompson.
 Florence E. Jones.
 Edward F. Barry.
 Lucy E. Benson.

Maria C. Coots.
 George W. Emerson.
 Charles C. Fitzgerald.
 Patrick H. Gegan.
 Emma E. Hall.
 Laura P. Hall.
 Mary F. Hayward.
 George E. Horton.
 Harry E. Howland.

Elisha W. Morse.
 Eda R. Packard.
 Nora F. Russell.
 R. Minnebel Southworth.
 Mary E. Sullivan.
 Evan W. Thomas.
 Bernard B. Winslow.
 J. Alice Wiswell.

1883.

Allen F. Brett.
 Arthur L. Copeland.
 Hattie M. Dunbar.
 Lottie R. Keith.
 Francis C. Kingman.
 S. Franklin Beals.
 Frank B. Buck.
 Hattie E. Holmes.

Lena S. Howes.
 Albert K. Joslyn.
 Lillie M. Keith.
 Minnie E. Lewis.
 Ella F. Osborne.
 Alice M. Packard.
 Alice G. Pettee.
 Ella D. Youngquist.

Mary E. Brooks.
 Nellie M. Lewis.
 Thomas B. Riley.
 Alice M. Snow.
 Wesley S. Snow.
 Lottie F. Swain.
 Hattie White.

1884.

David Brayton, jr.	Eve E. Prescott.	Edward Gilmore.
Lillian M. Estes.	Minnie E. Wentworth.	Hattie A. Hayward.
Chester G. Hill.	Lena M. Baker.	George A. Holmes.
Ella L. Johnson.	Lucia E. Cole.	Nellie M. Howes.
Hannah J. Leonard.	Ada Baxter.	J. Arthur Jenkins.
Wilfred B. Littlefield.	Lizzie C. Brett.	Clarence L. Packard.
Minnie E. Moors.	Arthur E. Clark.	Louis E. Rich.
	Adelbert M. Fullerton.	

1885.

Florence J. Capen.	Lois A. Dunbar.	Alice K. Tribou.
Frank E. Gurney.	Nellie M. Fobes.	Jesse A. Wheldon.
Bertha E. Jones.	John T. Hannigan.	Sarah E. Wright.
Steve R. Jones.	Harry E. Jones.	Oscar C. Davis.
Michael J. Owens.	Kattie M. Kelleher.	Florence A. Drake.
Henry F. Parker.	Frank A. Laws.	Edmund G. Fanning.
James P. Stiff.	Mabel Lovell.	Annie F. Fitzgerald.
Susie K. Wales.	Grace E. Mitchell.	Herman S. Hewett.
Hattie E. Beals.	Hattie A. Packard.	Lizzie L. Jackson.
Edward S. Bryant.	C. Ernest Perkins.	Maggie L. Saxton.
Carrie E. Churchill.	Anna G. Smith.	Stanford W. Vincent.
	Minnie Stewart.	

Of the above number, Bertha E. Jones, entered Wellesley College, Henry F. Parker, Brown University, Frank E. Gurney and Steve R. Jones, Amherst college.

1886.

Fred Warren Gurney.	Sadie S. Palmer.	Frank E. Cobb.
Francelia Mason.	Abbie K. Reynolds.	Alma J. Cook.
Agnes Richmond.	Maria E. Smith.	Mary G. Fuller.
Abbie Louise Holmes.	Millie J. Anglem.	May A. Hartwell.
S. Josie Norris.	Rufus H. Carr.	Bertha C. Leonard.
Abbie Louise Sylvester.	Everett G. Dunklee.	Hattie C. Monroe.
Marion Everett Dean.	Annie L. Gardner.	Fred A. Packard.
Carrie Dudley Hanson.	Jennie F. Howland.	John T. Reilly.
Mary Mabel Holbrook.	Mattie A. Peck.	Nettie D. Reynolds.
Hattie A. Ames.	Susie R. Simmons.	Joseph D. Tripp.
Alice M. Brownell.	Everett E. Wilbar.	Lillie W. Tripp.
Josie W. Casey.	Everett M. Willis.	Chester H. Wilbar.
C. Lottie French.	Ella Barter.	Maud E. Mowry.
Alice P. Manley.	Dennis Buckley.	

1887.

Jennie Hilton Ford.	Harry Clinton Crocker.	Charles Henry Fanning.
Agnes Alcott Howard.	Ernest Ezekiel Leonard.	Edward Howe Lambert.

Mary Zilpha Kingman.
 Mary Emily Snell.
 Arthur Loring Beals.
 Merton Studley Gurney.
 Colin Scott Pitblado.
 Kate Weston Hayes.
 Lizzie Lee Jones.
 Annie Gertrude Packard.
 Winnifred Faxon White.

Robert Spurr Weston.
 Evelyn Josephine Foley.
 Edith Frances White.
 Ella Crocker.
 Lucy Gertrude Murphy.
 Carrie Agnes Wade.
 Frank Sayward Farnum.
 Gertrude Marion Loring.
 Josie Clara Saxton.
 Ephraim Herbert Ripley.

Herbert Thurston Lovell.
 Orrie Ashley.
 Mary Augusta Brown.
 Clara Isabel Dunbar.
 Edgar Winthrop Farwell.
 Lucy Olive Pratt.
 Nellia Augusta Churchill.
 Lizzie Wallace Spear.
 Charles Shepard Cooper.

1888.

Thomas Joseph Barry.
 Estell Blanche Carleton.
 Mabel Ruth Holmes.
 Warren Prince Landers.
 Emeline Leonard Reed.
 Thomas Mathew Reilly.
 Dessie Maud Simonds.
 Fanny Church Stetson.
 Eva Louise Warfield.
 Frank Sawin Bailey.
 Mertie May Baxter.
 Charles Angier Brigham.
 Charles Pray Holland.
 Ralph Russell Littlefield.
 Nellie Abbott Swain.
 Charles Huston Barden.

Elizabeth May Chevigny.
 Alice Ethel Cole.
 Jerry Finbar Collins.
 Alma Elizabeth Connor.
 Anna Maria Creeden.
 Emily Louise Eaton.
 Lizzie Alice Emerson.
 Bertha Frances Field.
 Emeline Josephine Hair.
 Mabel Helena Herrod.
 Edgar Whitfield Jenney.
 John Emil Johnson.
 Sarah Louise Lincoln.
 Edith Claramond Monroe.
 Clarence Leslie Randall.
 Sabin Mann Rankin.

Etta May Reynolds.
 Frank Joseph Sexton.
 Alice Gertrude Simmons.
 Mary Anna Simmons.
 Mary Jane Crimmin.
 Helena Lamson Gurney.
 Clinton Minot Snow.
 Nellie Sargent Soule.
 Clara May Lincoln.
 George Leonard Reed.
 Alice Mary Smith.
 Adelaide Louisa Stevens.
 George Earle Taber.
 Ella Augusta Thompson.
 Edward Alton Willis.

1889.

Edson Linwood Ford.
 Bertha Frances Howard.
 Etta Luella Jacobs.
 William Francis Kane.
 Lettie Mabel Kingsley.
 Edward Lyman Perkins.
 Carl Parkhurst Wilbar.
 Lena Jane Hall.
 Edith Agnes Snell.
 Helen Everett Wade.
 Jennie Parker Ames.
 Mabel Hannah Capen.
 Stephen Bartlett Collins.
 Edgar Byram Davis.
 Albert Frank Doyle.

Edna Roberts Frazier.
 Ellen Carey Howard.
 Herbert Stone James.
 Grace Russell Kingman.
 Bertha Mabel Macker.
 Adele Millard.
 Walter Tyler Packard.
 Mary Abbie Scott.
 Bertha Louise Shaw.
 George Herbert Snow.
 Daniel Clifford Stone.
 Eugene Albert Tebbetts.
 Patrick Francis Walsh.
 Minnie Earle Wade.
 John Bernard Casey.

Emma Peabody Choate.
 Emma Louise Fish.
 Alice Leonard Gibbs.
 Chester Harlow Gould.
 Mary Ann Hickey.
 Fred Merton Holmes.
 Arthur Leslie Keene.
 John Charles Kelly.
 Nellie Isabella McElaney.
 Arthur Bradford Murdock.
 Lena Mary Powell.
 Clarence Carter Puffer.
 Herman Warren Tower.
 Annie Eloise Wade.
 Adenia Elliott White.

SCHOOLS.

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1890.

Susie Cary Beals.	William Henry Barden.	Lowell Manley.
Lucy Adaline Burke.	Otis Henry Bates.	Bessie Cary Packard.
Jessie May Colby.	George Herman Cary	Emily Foster Packard.
Owen Francis Davis.	Hattie Howard Cooper.	Granville Lyon Packard.
Effie May Eldridge.	Laura Jane Field.	Millie Seabury Powers.
Bertram Carver Richardson.	Lettie White Foye.	Nellie Frances Thresher.
Harry Browning Russell.	Lillian Adelaide Gaynor.	Embert Lawrence Tribou.
Stephen Albro Sherman.	John Edwin Gifford.	Bessie Lee Valler.
Albert Ellsworth Thomas.	Katie Louise Kent.	Annie Edith Murphy.
Edith Adams Hall.	Arthur Merton Hazard.	Ralph Motley Leach.
Katie Frances Johnson.	Daniel Francis McNamara.	

1891.

Ellinor Louise Barret.	Ruth Carr Lothrop.	William Edward McClintock.
Abbie Otis Delano.	Ina Louise Rice.	Cora Adelle Morse.
Nellie Matilda Nelson.	Alida Culver Shaw.	Charles Milton Park.
James Edward O'Reilly.	Clara Frances Smith.	Mattie Copeland Pierce.
Helen Augusta Dunham.	Lawrence Greenman Weston.	Gerry Adams Pratt.
Mattie Snyder Fanning.	Annie Belle Bradford.	Charles Francis Reed.
Sumner Tingley Packard.	Paulina Parker Brown.	Mary Louise Reynolds.
Harry Thomas Stiff.	Lydia Emma Carr.	Evelyn Adelia Ripley.
Frank Wallace Clapp.	Frank Warren Clark.	Mary Farris Ripley.
Chandos Burton Connor.	Charles Luther Clifford.	Maria Simmons.
Walter Theodore Crosby.	Annie Thayer Damon.	Francis Edward Smith.
Myron Leslie Fuller.	Grace Leeta Frame.	Martha Lillian Smith.
Walter Wilson Fullerton.	Sarah Louise Hervey.	Kittie Wright Stetson.
Eva Blanche Holbrook.	Jesse Lillian Holmes.	Alice Atherton Thatcher.
Lester Sumner Howard.	Joseph Briggs Howland.	Arthur Agassiz Wilbur.

1892.

Inez Estelle Draper.	Edna Georgina Littlefield.	Jennie Gertrude Holt.
Grace Marion Jordan.	Carrie Low Sweetser.	Susie Frances Howes.
Lillie Dolbeare Leach.	William Albert Bullivant.	Annie Augusta Keith.
Hattie Sroczyńska Novina.	Frederic Keith Ellsworth.	Maude Whittier Murdock.
Saddie Maude Perkins.	Herbert Arnold Faulkner.	Florence Gertrude Nye.
Jennie Kendall Rogers.	Lizzie Horton Bradford.	Alice Lily Oldham.
Katherine Frances Sweeney.	Edith Lillian Colburn.	Hattie Lewis Peterson.
Annie Mildred Washburn.	Florence Ella Doane.	Robert Albin Anderson.
Lizzie Agnes Woodman.	Mary Elizabeth Dudley.	Charles William Appleton.
James Ellis Ames.	Helen May Field.	Casper Briggs Carpenter.
Frederic Joseph Anglim.	Nannie Leland Pierce.	Sidney Arthur Davidson.
Harvey Studley Gurney.	Nellie Frances Sullivan.	Elmer Herbert Fletcher.
Joseph Hewett.	Lucia Woodman Sylvester.	John Edward Gilgan.

Lester Carl Holmberg.	Sarah Elizabeth Wright.	Charles McCarthy.
Frank Allen Howard.	Henry Irving Allen.	Norman Shaw McKendrick.
Wesley Elias Monk.	Alice Howard Filoon.	Frederic Albert Parmenter.
William Melcher Prescott.	Inez Mabel Gill.	John Grant Powers.
William Edmund Price.	Fanny Andrews Hall.	Edward Sheehy.
Nellie Agnes Clarety.	Effie Mildred Hayward.	Robert Jones Stedman.

1893.

William Grover Allen,	Harry Richmond Allen,	Everett Wilbur Luther,
Ellen Louise Browne,	Horace Clinton Baker,	Mary Agnes McCarthy,
Nellie Josephine Brown,	George Everett Bolling,	James Edward McLeod,
Hattie Ruth Byram,	Isaac Henry Bullard,	George Franklin Neal,
Evelyn Augusta Cross,	Alice Samantha Chamberlain,	Hugh Orr,
Sanford Keith Gurney,	Nellie Crowley,	Annie Edith Parker,
Alice Mellen Keith,	Harry Souther Caldwell,	Edna Isabelle Parmenter,
Cora Belle Leach,	John Francis Cody,	Alice Lillian Pierce,
Gerda Nelson,	Alice Ethel Douglas,	Catherine Sophia Pratt,
Laura Louise Porter,	Edith Francilla Fullerton,	Charles Chapman Packard,
Sydna Ellen Pritchard,	Fannie Barrett Fulton,	William Henry Powers,
Edward Dennis Powers,	Gertrude Elizabeth Gardner,	Mary Ellen Ripley,
Hellen Morton Ransden,	Alma Genevia Hallamore,	Katie Rourke,
Mabel Brownell Reynolds,	Evelyn Lewis Hibbard,	Martin Elbert Reynolds,
Charles Franklin Richmond,	Cora Agnes Howard,	Theresa Louisa Shepard,
Ida St. George,	Stephen Lovell Hall,	Agnes Elizabeth Stevens,
Alice Catherine Smithick,	Harry Nickerson Holbrook,	William Groton Smith,
Emma Talbot Walker,	Frederick Leroy Howard,	Bertha Coombs Taber,
Jennie Elizabeth Warfield,	Russell Morton Keith,	Jennie Davis Thayer,
Minnie Gertrude Bachelder.	Henry Francis Lewis,	Annie Amelia Thibadeau,
Anna Louise Beal,	Leon Linden Nelson,	Byron Tibbetts,
Annie Reynolds Douglas,	Thomas O'Donnell,	Lyman Sanford Tribou,
May Evelyn Dunham,	Ralph Sumner Vinal,	Arthur Harold Washburn,
Herman Weston Marshall,	Shepard Everett Wilbar,	Warren Ambrose Weeks.
	Nellie Maria Young,	

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The constitution of Massachusetts contains the declaration "that wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interest of literature and

the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially at the University at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools of the towns."

In Brockton opportunities had been afforded for obtaining at private expense some knowledge of the more advanced branches of study by the Adelpian Academy of the brothers Silas L. and L. F. C. Loomis, but in March, 1864, the first steps were taken towards the free instruction of the children of the town in a high school supported by the people. The warrant for the annual meeting of that year contained an article, "To see what measures the town will take to establish a high school." This article was referred to a committee consisting of Jonathan White, Charles W. Wood, Chandler Sprague, Augustus T. Jones, and Henry A. Ford.

On the 28th day of April, 1864, the committee reported at the town meeting; of which the following is an extract.

With reference to the inquiry, Is it expedient to establish a high school at the present time? Your committee early came to a unanimous conviction that, aside from the requirements of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, the highest material, social and moral interests of the town, based, as they are so universally recognized to be, on the education of the people, imperatively demand a more advanced and comprehensive course of instruction than can be obtained in our common grammar schools. A large majority of the towns of the size of North Bridgewater, have established such schools, and are already reaping the benefits of them in the higher tone of morals, culture, and social influence which pervade their communities. The fruits of the public policy which this town has so persistently prosecuted in the past are too apparent and well known to need further elucidation, and your committee would not only recommend, but urge upon the town the adoption of immediate measures by which the youth of this town shall enjoy as good advantages as are afforded by other towns of even less importance in the Commonwealth.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the town "Voted to instruct the School Committee to establish a high school," and passed the necessary appropriations for carrying the same into effect. This action occurred at the time when President Lincoln was calling for more troops, needed for General Grant's advance through the Wilderness, which resulted in the capture of Richmond.

This school was opened September 5, 1864, under the principalship of J. G. Leavitt, a graduate of Waterville College, Maine, who successfully administered its affairs for two years, when he was succeeded by Alfred Laws, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who remained in charge

until July, 1868. From September, 1868, to March, 1869, Edward W. Rice, a graduate of Williams College, was principal; succeeded by Alonzo Meserve, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School, who continued in charge until December, 1870, when he accepted a position in Waltham, and was followed in February, 1871, by Edward Parker, jr., the present incumbent. Mr. Parker is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and for a time principal of the High School in Biddeford, Me.

There have been several lady assistants connected with the school, viz.: Lizzie P. Pease, winter term 1864-5; Cornelia Eddy, August, 1865, to April, 1866; Louisa M. Thurston, January, 1866, to close of fall term; Clara W. Wood, September, 1871, to December; Ida M. Blake, December, 1871, to March, 1872; Eliza P. Hood, September, 1873, to July, 1874; Abbie Leach, March, 1872, to July, 1873; Lilla Barnard, September, 1874, to March, 1875; beside the present assistants, Sarah J. Pettee, who began service in January, 1867, and Mary E. Poore, whose service began in September, 1874. In September, 1883, W. Edgar Perry, a graduate of Colby University, was engaged as a teacher, and was sub-master. Mr. Perry was elected principal of the Winthrop Grammar School in May, 1889, and the present sub-master, Mr. Harold C. Childs, a graduate of Brown University, became his successor. Mr. Eleazer Cate, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of the Bridgewater Normal School, was elected a teacher of science in June, 1889, and entered upon his work in September of that year, and resigned to accept a similar position in the High School at Fall River. Preston Smith, of Leominster, Mass., succeeded Mr. Cate in 1892. Miss Isabella S. Horne was elected teacher in 1890, and resigned in 1892. Miss Margaret W. Lovejoy was elected in 1890, and resigned to accept a position in the High School in Haverhill, Mass.

The apartments used by the school were the same that had been occupied by the North Bridgewater Academy on North Main street, which had been enlarged at the end of the second year to accommodate the increased number of pupils. In December, 1871, after the completion of the Whitman School house the Centre School building was re-fitted for the use of the High School. The accommodations of this building soon proved inadequate for the needs of the school, and an addition was made to the east side of the building, increasing the seating

capacity from eighty to one hundred and twenty-six pupils. In September, 1883, an additional school-room was provided in the court-house building, then situated on East Elm street. This room, called the "Annex," seated sixty pupils, under the care of the sub master.

In the school report of 1884 we find that up to that date one thousand and fourteen pupils had attended the High School, while the graduating classes numbered four hundred and fifty. The relative proportion of graduates to the number entering the school has been larger than in most other high schools.

LIST OF TEACHERS IN 1892.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Date of Election.	Date of Election.
Edward Parker.....1871	Helen L. Thomas.....1890
Harold C. Childs.....1889	Lehella M. Snow.....1891
Preston Smith.....1892	Mabel M. Taylor.....1892
Sarah J. Pettée.....1866	Mabel L. Baker (substitute).....1892
Mary E. Poore.....1874	Josephine Howard (substitute).....1892
Alma F. Silsby.....1887	Daniel W. Packard.....1892

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL.

John I. Rackliffe.....1884	Abbie S. Beals.....1889
Elizabeth M. Stebbins.....1891	Esther Beaman.....1873
Helen M. Packard.....1880	Emma W. Hall.....1884
Lena A. Wakefield.....1884	Lillian M. Swift.....1885
Alice A. Averill.....1883	L. Jennie Clark.....1886
Jennie M. Rackliffe.....1886	

SPRAGUE SCHOOL.

Arthur N. Whitney.....1892	Bertha C. Leonard.....1889
Cora E. Grover.....1892	Hattie F. Paul.....1889
Annie L. Burke.....1882	Alice K. Tribou.....1889
Ida E. Carruth.....1890	Mary Z. Kingman.....1890
A. Frances Merriam.....1891	

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

William T. Carter.....1890	Harriet D. Gordon.....1890
Cora E. Grover.....1892	Amy H. Stockbridge.....1890
E. Francis Gove.....1882	Lizzie A. Davies.....1890
Clara A. Emerton.....1891	A. Maud Woodward.....1889
Addie E. Wentworth.....1886	

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

UNION SCHOOL.

Date of Election.		Date of Election.	
M. Sylvia Donaldson	1873	Lizzie P. Brown	1885
H. Anna Triggs	1887	Mabel F. Grover	1892
Mary A. Browne	1889	Minnie M. Pierce	1892

PERKINS SCHOOL.

William H. Hobbs	1885	Annie C. Atwood	1892
Elizabeth A. Kingman	1863	Angie M. Fearing	1890
Lennie W. Bartlett	1884	Florence E. Abbe	1891

WHITMAN SCHOOL.

Frank W. Jones	1884	Clara E. Loker	1886
Georgia A. Calef	1874	Mary L. Hunt	1886

HANCOCK SCHOOL.

William D. Davis	1892	Susan M. Snow	1890
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PROSPECT SCHOOL.

Loyal Barton	1891	M. Ellen Hannegan	1880
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MARSHALL SCHOOL.

Isabelle F. Newell	1889	Ellen Manley	1890
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SHAW SCHOOL.

Mary A. Chadbourne	1884	Lillie B. Andrews	1891
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CARY SCHOOL.

Angie B. Ellis	1891
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WARREN AVENUE SCHOOL.

Lucy A. Upham	1881	Marion F. Smith	1883
Myra D. Copeland	1885	Carrie G. De Bacon	1892
Susan B. Holmes	1892	Emma M. Maguire	1891

HOWARD SCHOOL.

Ella M. Willis.....	1892	Susan M. Turner.....	1890
Myra Cushing.....	1891		

SYLVESTER SCHOOL.

Hattie M. Jennings	1884	Mattie A. Peck	1889
Geneva Nelson	1892	Lucy G. Murphy	1891

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PACKARD SCHOOL.

	Date of Election.		Date of Election.
Ellen Wood.....	1870	Harriet M. Brettun.....	1891
Susie P. Cobb.....	1892	Lizzie H. Drew.....	1892

BELMONT SCHOOL.

Cora H. Alger.....	1886	Anna G. Smith.....	1888
Cordelia W. Tilton.....	1887	Lena I. Farnham.....	1888

COPELAND SCHOOL.

Effie L. Washburn.....	1890	Fanny H. Burgess.....	1892
Edith F. White.....	1891		

GROVE SCHOOL.

Anna E. Gove.....	1890	Annie H. Weston.....	1892
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FOREST AVENUE SCHOOL.

Sadie S. Palmer.....	1889		
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WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

Annie L. Kendall.....	1882	Emily J. Hare.....	1890
Gertrude Barton.....	1885	Amy W. Watkins.....	1891

KEITH SCHOOL.

Lucie A. Stetson.....	1889	H. Maria Anthony.....	1884
Annie G. Packard...	1889	Myra A. Safford.....	1885

ASHLAND STREET SCHOOL.

M. Jean Rollins.....	1891	Ella Crocker.....	1891
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PARK STREET SCHOOL.

Myra E. Brown.....	1889	Hattie A. Ames.....	1889
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KINGMAN SCHOOL.

Lillian W. Hammond.....	1892		
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Lizzie F. Trow, substitute.

J. F. Shepardson, teacher of music.

Mary B. Titcomb, teacher of drawing.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 23, 1892.

SCHOOL.	Number Enrolled.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.
High.....	314	309	300	97.13
Huntington.....	515	503	469	93.2
Sprague.....	369	355	325	91.8
Winthrop.....	394	378	345	91.7
Union.....	287	283	264	91.7
Perkins.....	307	293	272	92.62
Whitman.....	196	193	182	94.04
Hancock.....	81	77	70	90.9
Prospect*.....	63	45	36	84.
Marshall.....	59	59	56	94.5
Shaw.....	71	67	61	90.89
Cary.....	54	50	42	78.
Warren Avenue.....	266	258	237	91.9
Howard.....	129	125	114	91.5
Sylvester.....	160	154	140	90.93
Packard.....	175	171	159	92.89
Belmont.....	192	185	170	92.03
Copeland.....	113	104	96	62.6
Grove.....	48	47	45	92.
Forest Avenue.....	43	38	34	88.3
Walnut Street.....	180	170	157	92.39
Keith.....	188	176	165	93.08
Ashland Street.....	93	84	75	89.
Park Street.....	99	95	88	92.35
Kingman.....	48	45	41	93.
Total.....	4,444	4,206	3,950	93.91

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AND CONVENT.—In 1886 orders were sent out by the archbishop of Boston that parochial schools should be erected in certain towns and cities. Brockton was one of the places, and Rev. Father Doherty, then pastor of St. Patrick's parish, began to look about to find suitable ground. The place on Lawrence street, east of the railroad, seemed to please most, and negotiations were closed and work was soon commenced.

The building progressed finely, but in July of the year the school was first occupied Father Doherty died, and the supervision of the work fell to Father Glynn, pastor pro tem. Under him everything went smoothly and rapidly toward completion, until in August, 1887, the school was finished and ready for occupancy. The school as it now stands is a

* The poor attendance at the Prospect School is due to the prevalence of Diphtheria.

substantial looking brick building, two stories high, built of pressed brick with brown free stone trimmings, and is alike an ornament to the city as it is a monument to the energy and zeal of the Catholics.

It cannot be said there was complete unanimity among the Catholics regarding a parochial school, and there was some little backwardness in sending children there at first. The school, however, has been its own argument against the prejudices, and is now in a most flourishing condition, having 450 pupils. The 450 pupils represent one-third of the Catholic children of the city, but as the rooms are all full, the other two-thirds must wait till another parochial school is built for them. Of the 450 pupils attending 275 are girls, 175 boys; the small proportion of boys being easily explained by the fact that a rule of the sisters' school is that no boy over fourteen years shall attend.

St. Patrick's parochial school has eight rooms, each presided over by a sister, the Sister Superior hearing two or three of the advanced classes in one of the large halls and superintending the whole. From the little tots who are learning their a, b, c's to the young ladies who are taking the same as a high school course, all seem excellently taken care of, and parents are much pleased with their progress in their studies. There can, however, be but very little difference in their lessons and those given in public schools, comparison showing that scholars of the parochial school may be a little ahead of the same grade in the public school in some studies, and correspondingly behind in others. Different text books are used altogether, but no material variation can be seen. Little more religion enters into the programme of the sisters' school (for a parochial school is always a sisters' school) than in the public schools. There is a class in catechism, Catholic hymns are sung, and it is natural that, sisters and pupils being of the same religion, the teachers should inquire into and see that those under their charge attend to their religious duties.

One thing noticeable in all sisters' schools, is the entire separation of the boys from the girls. This is usual in all Catholic schools, and St. Patrick's parochial is no exception. The boys are taught in rooms occupied by boys alone, one-half the play-ground is reserved for them, and in this particular case the east side entrance is for them to come and depart by, while the girls are confined to the use of the west side.

If a boy behaves badly he may be punished by being compelled to sit in a girls' room or play on their side of the ground, and if a little girl should be so unladylike as to misbehave she must take her punishment by associating with boys for awhile.

Conspicuously upon entering a room in the parochial school is seen the "Roll of Honor," written on the blackboard, with the names under it of the pupils who are fortunate enough to be on this list. To have one's name on the "Roll of Honor" seems to have a distinction worth striving for, judging from the numbers seen, and it requires work, too, for one must have been perfect in lessons and deportment the week previous to merit this reward, not to mention that they must have had no absent or tardy marks against their names.

One advantage of the sisters' school—and surely it is an advantage—is the sewing class. Every Friday afternoon books are put away in the girl's rooms, work in another phase is brought out, and industrious fingers ply the needles, always under the kindly direction of the careful teachers. Specimens of the girl's handiwork are shown, and pretty laces, tidies, fancy work and plain sewing give evidence of their diligence as well as of the spirit of their true femininity. The parochial school, like the public, has its visiting days, when the sisters are especially glad to have visitors, but any day that the school is open parents and friends—as well as the curious, if there be any—are at liberty to visit and are cordially welcomed.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NAZARETH.—With the advent of a parochial school came another new feature, for though seen more or less upon our streets from various places and on various missions, not until August, 1887, could any sister of charity claim this city as her home. The parish having built a school it was necessary there should be teachers for it. Then it was these sisters were sent for, and without announcement of any kind a quiet body of these true women came here to their duties. Meeting them on the streets as they go to and from school and church, with their quiet, unobtrusive manner, their modest, sombre costume, in an unostentatious way they have become part of the city.

Among sisters, as many other organizations, there are different orders. Those who are now in this city, and belong to St. Patrick's par-

ish, are Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, and have for their patron saint Vincent de Paul. They come from Louisville, Ky., where the mother home is. To become a Sister of Charity of Nazareth it is necessary to be a woman of good moral character, and to be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-eight years, no one being taken who is under sixteen or over twenty-eight. The dress of the order is entirely black, except in house or school, when the black bonnet is removed and the white one, which is always worn underneath, is shown. A white linen rolling collar around the neck also relieves the sombreness of the costume.

In the convent on Bartlett street the twelve sisters who comprise the little band in this city are happily at home. Nine are busy at the school all day, and the other three find plenty to do at the convent, one or two being busy with music pupils. The convent is conveniently and comfortably arranged, and the sisters cheerful and contented. Everything here is as regular as clockwork from the time the sisters rise in the morning until they retire at night. There is a time for work, for prayer, for recreation and for meals. Work is reduced to a minimum, as each sister has her allotted share to do every day. The whole is managed by the Sister Superior, who is the head of the house as well as of the school.

There is a pretty little chapel in the convent, and every week-day of the year mass is said by one of the priests. The altar of the chapel is pure white, tastefully draped with white, and on either side are statues of different saints in white marble. On the altar, too, are always fresh flowers, gathered from the little conservatory that is on the east side of the convent. In a niche in the front hall is a large French bisque statue of Mary, mother of Christ, before which a red taper is always kept burning.

The convent itself is nicely situated, and a valuable piece of church property. Beside being a credit to the parish it is a compliment to the foresight and business abilities of the pastor, Rev. Father McClure.

ADELPHIAN ACADEMY.—About the middle of August, 1844, two young men, brothers, who had just finished their collegiate studies, came into town, entire strangers, without letters of introduction or money, and opened a school in a building owned by Major Nathan Hayward,

south of the hotel and quite near the "Old Unitarian Church." They commenced with thirty students, September 4, 1844, and steadily increased in number as follows: the first term they had forty-six students; second term, fifty; third term, ninety-six; fourth term, sixty-nine; fifth term, one hundred and twenty-one. The second year the building proved inadequate to their wants, and the church above named was procured for the same purpose. The school continued in favor and was doing well, when a meeting was held to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building for the permanent establishing of the academy. Three thousand dollars was agreed upon as the amount needed to accomplish the object. Failing to get enough subscribed, the project was abandoned for a time. Struggling against adverse circumstances, and after much thought and many solicitations to go elsewhere, they concluded to remain at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and to make that town a permanent home. A small hillock of about four acres, a short distance north of the railroad depot, was purchased, which they called Montello, upon which they erected buildings suitable for the purpose, involving an expenditure of nearly ten thousand dollars. The friends of the enterprise made them a dedicatory visit soon after the completion of the buildings, and presented them with a valuable bell for the academy building. In the spring of 1847 an act of incorporation was granted to the proprietors with corporate powers. The following is a copy of the act:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by Authority of the Same as follows:

Silas L. Loomis, L. F. C. Loomis, Nathan Jones, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Adelpian Academy, to be established in the town of North Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

This corporation had permission to hold real estate to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be exclusively devoted to the purposes of education.

Approved March 11, 1847.

The following were elected officers of the institution: Joseph Sylvester, president; Lafayette C. Loomis, secretary; Silas L. Loomis, treasurer; Hon. Jesse Perkins, L. C. Loomis, Josiah W. Kingman, Ed-

win H. Kingman, David Cobb, Newton Shaw, Silas L. Loomis, George Clark, Caleb Copeland, Franklin Ames, and Isaac Eames, trustees.

This institution continued to increase in numbers until a high school was thought of being established in the town, which the Messrs. Loomis supposed might injure their school, when they concluded to close it as soon as it might be done without too great a sacrifice. Thus the academy was brought to a close in 1854, after a term of ten years from its commencement. During this time they had gathered a library of over one thousand volumes and a cabinet of over ten thousand specimens. The following are among those that had taught in that institution:

Prof. Silas L. Loomis, A.M., M.D., was a surgeon in the United States army; Prof. L. C. Loomis, A.M., M.D., was president of the Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del.; J. E. Marsh, A.M., M.D., surgeon in the United States army; Rev. Horace C. Atwater, A.M.; Hon. Isaac Atwater, A.M., chief justice of Iowa; Rev. J. H. Burr, A.M.; Rev. Daniel Steele, A.M.; J. Mason Everett; E. A. Kingsbury; Maximilian Hall; B. A. Tidd; Miss Emma L. Loomis; Miss Susan T. Howard; Otis S. Moulton; Annie E. Belcher; S. M. Saunders; Emery Seaman; O. W. Winchester, A.B.; Mrs. Mary A. Winchester.

The building formerly used as an academy has since been removed to the corner of Centre and Montello streets, near the railroad depot, and is used as a manufactory. It was a three-story building, painted white, with green blinds, and crowned with a cupola for a bell.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY.—This institution was founded by Mr. Sereno D. Hunt, in May, 1855, and was assisted at different times by the following teachers: Mrs. Hunt, wife of the principal; Miss Mary H. Clough, Miss Clara Kingman, Miss Sarah B. Fiske, Miss E. Marion Hurlbut, Miss Helen Eveleth, Edwin Hunt, A.B., Miss Hattie F. Stacy, and Miss Julia M. Howard.

Mr. Hunt first purchased the building previously used as a house of worship by the "New Jerusalem Society," at an expense of two thousand dollars, and remodeled it into a well-arranged and comfortable school-room, and fitted it with modern desks and chairs, of the most approved kind, sufficient for ninety-six scholars, at an additional expense of upwards of three thousand dollars. The first term commenced

with seventy-five scholars; the second term had over one hundred scholars; and the average of attendance for the first five years was seventy-five scholars per term. After the breaking out of the rebellion, for the last four years of its existence, it had an average of over sixty pupils, and the last two terms were larger than for several terms previous. The building has since been purchased by Charles C. Bixby, esq., and appropriated to other uses.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Among the most prominent of these institutions in the town was Mrs. Nathan Jones' school. We take pleasure in recording the fact that for more than thirty years Mrs. Jones kept a private boarding-school for children of both sexes at her residence; and few there are to be found of the old persons, natives of the town, who have not attended "Mrs. Jones' School" at least for one term.

Deacon Heman Packard kept a select school at the north end of the town, on Prospect Hill, for several years previous to his leaving town for New Orleans, which had a good reputation.

Rev. E. Porter Dyer kept a select school in the town in 1835 and 1836. Mr. Dyer became an orthodox Congregationalist clergyman, and preached at Abington, Hingham and Shrewsbury, Mass. He was born in South Abington, Mass., now Whitman, August 15, 1813; graduated at Brown University in 1833; studied theology at Andover, Mass. After preaching in various places as above he retired to his native town, where he died April 22, 1882.

If we are asked to compare the present condition of the schools of Brockton with the past, under the old district system and as a town, our reply would be simply a marked and rapid advance in many respects. Ever since the establishment of the High school, the pupils have been stimulated to greater exertion, while the standard of education is higher than ever. When we compare the amounts appropriated to school purposes during the last decade following the inauguration of the city government in 1882, we find \$27,023.00 the amount for that year, and ten years later \$76,196.06 is the amount appropriated to the uses of schools. In 1882 we find fifty schools, and in 1892 there were one hundred and five schools in the city. In 1882 there were 2,564 scholars between the ages of five and fifteen, and in 1892 there were 4,788 scholars, or not quite double the number of pupils, thus showing

a liberal advance in the amount per scholar within a very few years. At present, judging from the reports from year to year of the doings of the school committee, the schools of the city of Brockton bear favorable comparison with others similarly situated throughout Massachusetts, or elsewhere. We notice an improvement in the school buildings, the methods of ventilation, the comfortable furnishings, and a desire on the part of the management to improve the condition and character of the scholars in every possible manner, which is done by procuring the best teachers to be found, and by adopting the best methods of imparting instruction, in looking after the habits and morals of the scholars, and striving in every way to make good children and better men and women, that the whole community may be elevated to a higher position in society.

A glance at the official list of those who have had the care of the schools, those who compose the school board, we cannot fail to observe that the confidence of the people has been deservedly placed upon the best persons for the official oversight of the interests of the schools, and we should only be doing our duty as a faithful and impartial chronicler, of the educational interests of the city and its success, if we should refer to some of those who have been and still are entrusted with the responsibilities of the schools. In the days when the town was divided into small school districts, and few in number, the duties of a school committee were very light in comparison with those who now have the charge. Usually the care was intrusted to the village pastor, the physician or the lawyer of the town. The methods of teaching were much more simple than in later times, and the labor of looking after the teachers was much lighter than now. To-day school committees are composed of persons from every walk in life, and the choice of school officers is not confined to the few educated persons, as formerly, but they are selected from the professional ranks first, and others are selected for their sound judgment in business matters, such as is required in the erection and furnishing school buildings, and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the schools.

The confidence reposed in those who have heretofore been on the school committee lists may be seen in the selection made, and the long terms they have served. Under the old condition of things in North

Bridgewater as a town, we find such men as the Rev. Paul Couch, pastor of the First Congregational church, having served the town faithfully for twenty-four years, from 1838. Rev. Daniel Huntington, pastor of the South Congregational church in Campello, held the office for nine years, dating from 1827. Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor of the same church at a later period, held the office of committee for sixteen years, from 1862. Elisha Whitman, esq., was on the board for eight years, his first year being 1827. Later we find Augustus T. Jones, editor for many years, and a graduate of Yale College, serving on the board for twelve years, between 1864-1880. Also Henry A. Ford, who by his early training, education and experience in school teaching, rendered him well qualified to be a member of the committee, between 1851 and 1872, interruptedly for eleven years. Cyrus F. Copeland was an efficient officer for thirteen years. Baalis Sanford, jr., was also a valuable member of the board, one who by his early associations and educational training was well qualified to fill the position to which he was elected for ten years successively from 1875. Hon. John J. Whipple was an active member of the school committee from 1875 to 1883, and by virtue of his office as mayor of the city he occupied the position of chairman in 1886-'87. The following persons have also been chairmen of the board of school committee by virtue of their offices as mayor, viz.: Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Hon. Henry H. Packard, Hon. Albert R. Wade, Hon. William L. Douglas.

We should not fail to mention another name, of one, who by his extensive erudition and legal practice was peculiarly fitted to guide and advise in all matters pertaining to the management of schools. Hon. Jonathan White was a member of the committee for fifteen years, between 1867 and 1887, and a portion of that time filled the position of vice-chairman of the same, and one who has also filled many other offices in the town and city of his adoption, as well as in his senatorial district.

We may be pardoned if we mention another, who has for a long time served the town and city in various ways. He was educated in his native town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and has had large experience as a teacher and as a business man. The name of S. Franklin Packard, esq., has been on the list of the school committee for



S. Franklin Packard



twenty years, several years of which he has been vice-chairman of the board, and his advice and services have been of great value to the city, and an honor to himself. Mr. Packard was elected in 1874, and has been re-elected to the present time, and is the present incumbent as vice-chairman.

Mrs. Martha J. Farwell, the only lady on the school committee, was elected in 1882, and has given the city the benefit of a well trained mind and active labors in the conduct and management of schools, and particularly in connection with the evening schools of Brockton. She has had a continuous service for twelve years, and is a valued member of the board. In 1885 the school interests of the town had become so large that it required a great amount of personal attention, which a large committee could not so advantageously attend to for the good of the schools. The time having arrived when it seemed advisable that a superintendent be appointed, the committee succeeded in finding one to occupy that position in the person of Barrett B. Russell, esq., a native of Dartmouth, Mass., who has had the general supervision of schools under the advice and direction of the committee, for about eight years. That the committee made no mistake in the selection of a person for that position is generally conceded, and the length of time he has been in the city is the best evidence of his being the right man in the right place. The system and manner in which the committee and superintendent have conducted the various schools is generally commended.

Mr. Russell has had large experience of the kind required in the successful management of schools, having received his early education at Dartmouth Academy, in his native town. Graduated at the Normal School in Bridgewater, Mass., and immediately commenced upon private courses of study in chemistry and the languages. Taught school in Dartmouth and vicinity, also in Randolph and Dedham, eight years in the Normal School, and was principal of the Oliver school in Lawrence for upwards of five years. Removed to Brockton in January, 1885.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES OF THE CITY OF BROCKTON FROM 1882 TO 1893.

1882.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*

Hon. Jonathan White, *Vice-Chairman.*

Baalis Sanford, jr., *Secretary.*

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

MEMBERS.

Term Expires, 1883.	Term Expires, 1884.	Term Expires, 1885.
Rev. Samuel L. Beal,	S. Franklin Packard,	Balis Sanford, jr.,
Arthur E. Kendrick,	Cyrus F. Copeland,	Jonathan White,
De Witt Clinton Packard.	Mrs. Martha J. Farwell.	David L. Cowell

1883.

Hon. Henry H. Packard, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 Balis Sanford, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires, 1884.	Term Expires, 1885.	Term Expires, 1886.
S. Franklin Packard,	Balis Sanford, jr.,	William A. Sanford,
Cyrus F. Copeland,	Jonathan White,	William Rankin,
Mrs. Martha J. Farwell.	David L. Cowell.	Arthur E. Kendrick.

1884.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 Hon. Jonathan White, *Vice-Chairman.*
 Balis Sanford, jr., *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires, 1885.	Term Expires, 1886.	Term Expires, 1887.
Jonathan White,	William A. Sanford,	S. Franklin Packard,
Balis Sanford, jr.,	William Rankin,	Cyrus F. Copeland,
David L. Cowell,	Arthur E. Kendrick,	Mrs. Martha J. Farwell.

This year a superintendent of schools was appointed, who is also secretary of all standing and appointed committees. The regular meetings are held on the last Tuesday in each month, at 7:30 P. M.

1885.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 Hon. Jonathan White, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires, 1885.	Term Expires, 1886.	Term Expires, 1887.
Wm. A. Sanford,	C. F. Copeland,	Jonathan White,
A. E. Kendrick,	S. F. Packard,	W. H. H. Barton,
William Rankin.	Martha J. Farwell.	Francis J. Glynn.
B. B. Russell, <i>Secretary of the Committee and Superintendent of Schools.</i>		

1886.

Hon. John J. Whipple, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 Hon. Jonathan White, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*



Paalis Sanford



SCHOOLS.

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MEMBERS.

Term Expires, 1886.	Term Expires, 1887.	Term Expires, 1888.
C. F. Copeland,	Jonathan White,	Warren A. Reed,
S. F. Packard,	W. H. H. Barton,	Roland Hammond,
Martha J. Farwell.	Francis J. Glynn.*	John Kent.

1887.

Hon. John J. Whipple, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1887.	Term Expires 1888.	Term Expires 1889.
Jonathan White,	Warren A. Reed,	Martha J. Farwell,
W. H. H. Barton,	Roland Hammond,	S. F. Packard,
L. W. Puffer.	John Kent.	Wallace C. Keith.

1888.

Hon. Albert R. Wade, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1888.	Term Expires 1889.	Term Expires 1890.
Warren A. Reed,	Martha J. Farwell,	Charles W. Robinson,
Roland Hammond,	S. F. Packard,	Fred P. Richmond,
John Kent.	Wallace C. Keith.	Loyed E. Chamberlain.

1889.

Hon. Albert R. Wade, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1889.	Term Expires 1890.	Term Expires 1891.
Martha J. Farwell,	Chas. W. Robinson,	Warren A. Reed,
S. F. Packard,	Fred P. Richmond,	A. V. Lyon,
Wallace C. Keith.	Loyed E. Chamberlain.	David W. Battles.

1890.

Hon. William L. Douglas, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio.*
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman.*
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary.*

* Resigned November 30th, and the vacancy filled December 8th by the joint convention of both branches of the city government by the election of Loring W. Puffer.

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1890.	Term Expires 1891.	Term Expires 1892.
Chas. W. Robinson,	Warren A. Reed,	Martha J. Farwell,
Fred P. Richmond,	A. V. Lyon,	S. F. Packard,
Loyed E. Chamberlain,	David W. Battles.	Wallace C. Keith.

1891.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio*.
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman*.
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1891.	Term Expires 1892.	Term Expires 1893.
Warren A. Reed,	Martha J. Farwell,	Fred P. Richmond,
A. V. Lyon,	S. F. Packard,	Loyed E. Chamberlain,
David W. Battles.	Wallace C. Keith.	Warren T. Copeland.

1892.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio*.
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman*.
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1892.	Term Expires 1893.	Term Expires 1894.
Martha J. Farwell,	Fred P. Richmond,	A. V. Lyon,
S. F. Packard,	Loyed E. Chamberlain,	David W. Battles,
Wallace C. Keith.	Warren T. Copeland.	George W. Cobb.

1893.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, Mayor, *Chairman, ex-officio*.
 S. F. Packard, *Vice-Chairman*.
 B. B. Russell, *Secretary*.

MEMBERS.

Term Expires 1893.	Term Expires 1894.	Term Expires 1895.
Fred P. Richmond,	A. V. Lyon,	Martha J. Farwell,
Loyed E. Chamberlain,	David W. Battles,	S. F. Packard,
Warren T. Copeland.	Warren Goddard.	Wallace C. Keith.

B. B. Russell, *Superintendent of Schools*.

The following statistics are inserted to show to future generations the present condition of the city, its population and growth.

Population of Brockton by census of 1890.....	27,272
Estimated population May 1, 1892.....	30,324
Assessed valuation May 1, 1892.....	\$19,172,307

Number of children between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1892	4,788
Number May 1, 1891	4,647
Number May 1, 1890	4,284
Number May 1, 1889	3,985
Number May 1, 1888	3,748
Number May 1, 1887	3,544
Number May 1, 1886	3,319
Increase during the year	141
Number of children attending school during the year ending May 1, 1892	4,976
Number of teachers regularly employed	108
Increase during the year	5
Number of different teachers employed during the year	129
Number of school houses occupied at date	26
Number of school houses occupied January 1, 1892	26
Number of school rooms occupied at date	101
Number of school rooms occupied January 1, 1892	99
Number of children attending per last report	4,390

The birthplaces of 3,946 pupils are :

Brockton	1,913
Other towns of Massachusetts	1,318
Other States of the Union	419
Sweden	81
England	47
Nova Scotia	42
Canada	39
Ireland	28
New Brunswick	20
Scotland	14
Prince Edward's Island	10
Denmark	3
Newfoundland	3
Russia	3
New Zealand	2
Germany	2
Italy	1
France	1

The birthplaces of 6,552 of the parents are :

Children having both parents born in Brockton	111
Children having one parent born in Brockton	693
Parents born in other towns of Massachusetts	2,630
Parents born in other States of the Union	1,247

Parents born in Ireland.....	541
Parents born in Sweden.....	347
Parents born in England.....	226
Parents born in Canada.....	223
Parents born in Nova Scotia.....	157
Parents born in Scotland.....	76
Parents born in New Brunswick.....	57
Parents born in Prince Edward's Island.....	43
Parents born in Newfoundland.....	26
Parents born in Italy.....	21
Parents born in France.....	9
Parents born in Germany.....	9
Parents born in Russia.....	8
Parents born in Cape Breton.....	6
Parents born in Denmark.....	3
Parents born in Poland.....	2
Parents born in Portugal.....	1
Parents born in Moravia.....	1
Parents born in Wales.....	1
Parents born in Malta.....	1
Parents born in New Zealand.....	1
Parents born in West Indies.....	1

CHAPTER XIX.

MASONIC.

Paul Revere Lodge F. & A. Masons—Original Petitioners—First Officers—List of Past Masters—Officers for 1892—First Meetings in "Kingman's Block"—Dedication of the New Masonic Hall in City Block—Description of the New Lodge Rooms—Bay State Commandery of Knights Templar—Original Members—Officers for 1892—Brockton Council Royal and Select Masters—Past Masters—Officers for 1892—Satucket Royal Arch Chapter—Original Members—First Officers—List of High Priests—Officers for 1892—St. George Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—Charter Members—Formal Organization—Ceremonies—Past Worshipful Masters—Officers for 1892.

MASONIC.—PAUL REVERE LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—This lodge was instituted February 5, 1856, and is in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of extended usefulness under its excellent officers.



W. C. Thompson, 90 75

A. C. Thompson

On the first day of January, 1856, a small band of Masons met in the hall of the Massasoit Lodge of Odd Fellows, to consider the expediency of organizing a lodge of Free Masons, in the town of North Bridgewater. As the result of that meeting, a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge for the requisite authority, and on the fourth day of February following, a dispensation was received empowering the petitioners to work.

The original petitioners were Lucien B. Keith, George Clark, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Robert Smith, Alexander Hichborn, Jonas R. Perkins, esq., Augustus Mitchell, David Cobb, Thomas May, Samuel Howard and Hiram Packard.

The following were the officers at the formation of the society: Lucien B. Keith, W. M.; George Clark, S. W.; Lorenzo D. Hervey, J. W.; Augustus Mitchell, S. D.; Alexander Hichborn, J. D.; Robert Smith, treasurer; Jonas R. Perkins, secretary; Hiram Packard, S. S.; Thomas Mayhew, tyler.

The past worshipful masters from 1857 to 1889, are as follows:

Lucius B. Keith, Augustus Mitchell, George Clark, Peter F. Holliwood, Charles C. Bixby, 1864-65; Enos H. Reynolds, 1866-67; Baalis Sanford, 1868-69; Francis M. French, 1870-71; Samuel F. Howard, 1872; Ferdinand Smith, 1873-74; John S. Fuller, 1875-76; Fred L. Trow, 1877-78; A. Cranston Thompson, 1879-80; John A. Jackson, 1881-82; Edward Parker, 1883-84; David W. Battles, 1885-86; D. W. Blankinship, 1887-88; Francis E. Shaw, 1889-90; Herbert I. Mitchell, 1891-92; Albion H. Howe, 1893-94.

The following are the officers for 1892: Herbert I. Mitchell, W. M.; Albion H. Howe, S. W.; William H. Emerson, J. W.; Bradford E. Jones, treasurer; Fred R. French, secretary; J. Emil C. Lagergren, chaplain; J. Melvin Sampson, marshal; Calvin R. Barrett, S. D.; Orlando S. Taber, J. D.; Howard I. Beal, S. S.; Bernard B. Winslow, J. S.; Arthur D. Copeland, I. S.; Henry C. Gurney, organist; George E. Bryant, tyler. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at Masonic Hall, City block, Main street.

The leading spirit in the movement to establish a Masonic lodge in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, was the ever-to-be-remembered father in Masonry, Lucien B. Keith, who was the first master of the

lodge. Around his name cluster many precious memories, and in his life were exemplified the principles and character of that noble institution as in few others.

The results of the first year were satisfactory, six new members having been admitted. The second year of its history brought the great financial crisis that crippled so many institutions and led to so many disasters. But the young lodge, with the mantle of a great name upon it, went steadily forward, and April 6, 1857, was duly constituted by the Grand Lodge. The year 1861, which thrilled the country with its first experience of civil war, called hundreds of the young men into the country's service. Many of these had been intending to join the fraternity, and now as they prepared to leave their homes and friends for the battle field, they desired to unite themselves with the Masons before departing. About one hundred were admitted, but, alas, how many never returned. Since the close of the war, the lodge has had a steady and healthy growth, the roll of membership now numbering upward of two hundred and fifty members. This lodge first met in Kingman's block, Main street in 1857.

In November, 1867, this organization had fitted for their use additional apartments in that block, at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars. The furnishings were rich and elegant, floor beautifully carpeted, heavy black walnut seats luxuriously upholstered surrounded the room, besides chairs, desks, etc., were of grand design, and models of excellent taste. The entire upper story of the building was devoted to the purposes of the lodge.

There they held regular meetings for a long time till the erection of "City Block" in 1881, when they sought quarters more fully meeting their wants, numbers, and their finances. Here the four Masonic orders, have their headquarters, which are large and elegant.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL.—The dedication of the new hall took place Tuesday afternoon, May 10, 1881, in accordance with the ancient Masonic usage, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts officiating. The distinguished visitors arrived in town on the mid-afternoon train, and were met at the station by John A. Jackson, Edward Parker, jr., and Charles C. Bixby, constituting a committee of reception. Taking hacks the party drove directly to the hall, which was filled in

every available part with members of the fraternity, a large number being from other towns and cities. The representatives of the Grand Lodge in attendance were: G. M. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford; D. G. M., Edwin Wright, of Boston; G. S. W., F. Lyman Winship, of Boston; G. J. W., Nathan S. Kimball of Haverhill; G. S., S. P. Cheever, of Chelsea; G. T. Samuels Wells, of Boston; G. M., F. D. Ely of Dedham; G. Chap., H. L. Kelsey, of this town. The grand officers were accompanied by D. D. G. M.'s John B. Thayer of the Nineteenth Masonic District and Jonathan Bigelow of the Second District. After being formally announced and received with the honors due their high rank in the order, the grand officers at once proceeded to the simple yet impressive service which has been observed from the early years in the dedication of Masonic lodge rooms. At the conclusion of the formal ceremonies their formalities gave place to more social exercises, and many availed themselves of the opportunity of an introduction to the officers of the Grand Lodge, and of inspecting the new hall and its appurtenances, to which all had free access. The distinguished guests were given a ride about town, under charge of the committee, which was rendered very delightful by the beautiful sunshine and balmy breezes of a beautiful spring day. On returning from their drive, they were escorted to supper at the "Brockton House," while the visiting brethren, were entertained in the banquet hall of the Lodge. In the evening, a reception was given to the fraternity and their ladies at which the visiting representatives of the Grand Lodge and delegates from the neighboring lodges were present.

The brotherhood were out in force, and with them were wives, daughters and sweethearts who came with countenances aglow with animation and interest to inspect the elegant quarters of the fraternity and to unite their congratulations with those of the representatives of the Grand Lodge and of the visiting brethren in view of all that was presented to their admiring sight. The assembly gradually centered in the main hall, and at half-past eight some four or five hundred were seated in readiness for the more formal exercises. These were introduced by W. M. John A. Jackson, who in a few words announced P. M. Edward Parker, jr., as master of ceremonies for the evening. Past Worshipful Parker in a brief address referred to the pleasant circumstances under

which they were gathered, saying that the new apartments had been planned not only for the formal work of the lodge, but for social gatherings as well, and that it was the purpose of the lodge, as opportunity might present, to provide such entertainments as should often introduce the ladies to their apartments, and instead of breaking up the home life, as had too often been charged upon the Masonic order, bring home life to their halls. He concluded by introducing to the assembly Gen. S. C. Lawrence, Grand Master of the order in Massachusetts.

Grand Master Lawrence was warmly received, and returned his hearty thanks for the generous reception tendered to him and his associates of the Grand Lodge. This, he said, was his first visit to Brockton, and he counted it a happy day in his experience that he had the opportunity of coming to a town concerning which as a centre of so much industry and thrift and marvelous progress he had heard so much. He had been profoundly impressed with all that he had seen since coming within our borders—our numerous factories, the evidences of business activity everywhere presenting themselves, the elegant school buildings, stores and residences which the town possessed, and the thousand indications of enterprise and success to be seen on every hand. Surely in such a community the Masonic institution can but flourish, and after seeing all these exterior tokens of prosperity, he was not surprised that Paul Revere lodge is flourishing so finely. He enlarged upon the influence of Masonry in developing the best interests of the people, and upon the important work being done by this noble institution in cultivating the social and more refined elements of society. He expressed his great pleasure in seeing the fair sex so fully represented, and now that old prejudices against the order are dying out, the principles of Masonry are becoming more and more honored and loved, not only by our fellow men, but among the ladies, who are now so often seen inside our lodge rooms. General Lawrence closed his very happy remarks by again congratulating Paul Revere Lodge on their new apartments and on all the evidences of prosperity they were presenting.

A song, with musical accompaniment, was then given by Miss Mary Packard very acceptably, after which P. M. Charles C. Bixby was introduced as the chronicler of a brief historical sketch of Paul Revere

Lodge, from which we derived many particulars of the dedicatory exercises, and the success of the organization.

The address of Past Worshipful Bixby, was full of interest, and was given with much fervor and a pathos of feeling that often touched the feelings of the audience. He paid a beautiful tribute to Judge Jonas R. Perkins, who had so faithfully served the lodge as its secretary for the term of sixteen years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW LODGE ROOMS.—The new suite of apartments numbers fourteen in all, the more important being the main lodge room, the Knights Templars prelate's room, armory, banquet hall and reception room. The former of these stands first in size, elegance and luxuriance of outfit. It is a large and commodious hall, the fine proportions of which, combined with the style of its artistic decorations and of its furnishings, at once produce impressions that grow upon the visitor the more its details are inspected. The ceiling and upper walls exhibit the frescoer's art in unusual richness. In the center of the ceiling is a representation of the starry canopy of the heavens; at various points in the inner border are other Masonic emblems, while toward the walls are more fanciful and elaborate figures that in colors and shapes perfect the harmony of the grand design. On the sides of the room, high up above the rich dadoes, are four statue representations of Faith, Hope, Charity and Silence. These under the illumination of the gas jets present an exceedingly fine effect.

The furnishing and fittings of the hall are of a character to comport with the artistic decorations. The east, or the seat of the Worshipful Master, is almost regal in its appointments. On the semi-circular platform approached by five broad steps is the master's chair, a magnificent piece of furniture, while at its front and right is an elegant pedestal supporting one of the "three lights." On either hand are other chairs, and overhanging is an ornamental arched canopy prettily frescoed. The chairs for the wardens are similar in style, though in some respects less demonstrative in surroundings, while in the "North" is a platform slightly raised, for the organ. In their appropriate positions are desks of pleasing pattern for the secretary and treasurer, and around the hall are handsomely upholstered seats for the members, accommodations being provided for 200 or more. The floor is covered with

a beautiful Brussels carpet, modest in style yet rich in effect, and four elegant chandeliers of shining brass give abundant light to the apartment. It would be difficult to mention any particular either in the quality of the decorations or the preparations for the comfort and convenience of the members that is not fully met by the careful thought of the committee.

Opening out of the main hall is another large apartment for the special use of Bay State Commandery of Knights Templars. It is to be known as the prelate's room, and is handsomely adorned and furnished. A side door leads to the armory, where in a line of beautiful black walnut cases with glass fronts are kept the uniforms of the Sir Knights. In this room are also the large black walnut cases that contain the banners of the lodge and commandery.

The easterly section of the story is occupied by the banquet hall, a roomy apartment some seventy feet in length by forty in width. It is light and airy in style, its frescoing presenting a very cheerful tint, and the chandeliers being of a very graceful pattern. The floor is left uncarpeted, and a raised musicians' platform also suggests that the hall will be at times devoted to dancing. A kitchen is conveniently arranged near at hand, and a separate stairway leads directly to the ground on Ward street.

We have not space to describe minutely the tyler's corridor, or the several smaller apartments fitted up as accessories to the main hall. All are conveniently arranged and in harmony with the rest. The last room that the visitor leaves, as it is the first he enters, is the reception room, fitted up in the same elegant style that has already been noted. A beautiful Brussels carpet covers the floor, a handsome black walnut library table occupies the center, luxurious arm-chairs invite the stay of those who enter, a magnificent mirror stands over the mantel, the windows are shaded with curtains of a soft and agreeable tint, and hung about the walls are a long line of portraits of the past masters of the lodge. A glance through an open door shows a commodious coat room, and near at hand is a stairway leading to a retreat provided for the special accommodation of those who delight in the dreamy incense of the fragrant Havana. Altogether, the social apartments present attractions that are no less complete than are the arrangements for the work of the lodge room.

It is needless to say that the plans and prosecution of the work of fitting up this fine hall, and its appurtenances have required the labors and attentions of an efficient committee. They have given their efforts in season and out of season to accomplish the mission entrusted to their hands, and the successful result of their labors is apparent in every detail connected with the undertaking. The committee was composed as follows:—Balis Sanford, jr., C. C. Bixby, A. C. Thompson, F. L. Trow, John A. Jackson, Edward Parker, jr., D. W. Blankinship, H. H. Filoon and R. T. Solis. The work of carrying out the plans of the committee has been intrusted chiefly to Mr. F. L. Trow, a practical carpenter, whose large experience as a worker in wood, together with his warm interest in the welfare of the lodge, have insured thorough and tasteful work from beginning to end. The frescoing, as we have before stated, was done by Whittaker Brothers of Boston, and their skill as artists is apparent wherever the touch of their brushes is seen. The tables, mirrors and armory furnishings were from the establishment of Howard, Clark & Company, and the elegant furniture outfit of the two main halls was furnished by W. H. Tobey. All the carpeting was from the store of H. W. Robinson & Company, and embraces patterns entirely new. The draperies are from Messrs. H. W. Robinson & Co.'s and they are worthy of their reputation; the altar and pedestal attest the excellent work done at A. C. Thompson's; the canopies are from the hand of John A. Jackson; and the gas fixtures from the well-known establishment of N. W. Turner & Company, of Boston.

BAY STATE COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—A special assembly of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was called to meet at Brockton, Mass., June 24, 1874, for the purpose of constituting the "Bay State Commandery." The day was all that could be desired, a gala day for Brockton; bright uniforms and beautiful banners made a grand display, which, together with fine music, the scene was not soon forgotten. The assembly met in Music Hall, where were the ceremonies. A banquet was served in Murray Hall, which was in the style for which the citizens of Brockton are famous. This was the first public introduction of Knights Templars Masonry into the town.

List of original members: Baalis Sanford, jr., Davis Snow Packard, Everett Austin Packard, Henry Copeland, John O. Emerson, Joseph W. Freeman, Henry W. Gammon, John Smith Fuller, Leonard Church Stetson, George F. Coughlin, Henry B. Wood, Hiram C. Alden, William H. Alden, Jason G. Howard, Enos Hawes Reynolds, Lewis Porter, George Richardson Thompson, Albion Harrison Howe, James H. Cooper, Edward Ornan Noyes, Charles A. P. Mason, Thomas Reed, Allen Crocker, Elbridge Wilson Morse, Rufus E. Brett, Charles Chancy Bixby, Frank Morton, J. Winsor Pratt, George B. Coggsell, Henry Herbert Howard, Jonas Reynolds Perkins, Lysander Bradford Howard, Francis Mortimer French, George Edward Freeman, David Brayton, Edgar Everett Dean, Samuel Bond Hinckley, Oscar Calkins, Theodore Meyers House, A. J. Gove, George Brett, Charles Francis Porter, Fred. L. Brett, Edward Parker, jr.

List of first officers: Edward Parker, E. C.; Baalis Sanford, jr., general; Henry H. Packard, captain gen.; Theodore M. House, prelate; Hiram C. Alden, S. W.; Enos H. Reynolds, J. W.; John O. Emerson, treas.; H. Herbert Howard, recorder; George R. Thompson, sword bearer; Henry W. Gammons, standard bearer; James H. Cooper, W.; Joseph W. Freeman, E. Austin Packard, John S. Fuller, C.'s of G.; Albion H. Howe, sentinel. The past eminent commanders are: Edward Parker, jr.; Baalis Sanford, jr., Henry H. Packard, Charles C. Bixby, A. Cranston Thompson, Elmer W. Walker, Veranus Filoon, Edward S. Powers.

Officers for 1892.—George F. Walker, E. C.; David W. Battles, general; Albion H. Howe, captain general; Francis E. Shaw, prelate; John A. Jackson, S. W.; Ira A. F. Burnham, J. W.; A. Cranston Thompson; treasurer; Baalis Sanford, recorder; E. Frank Packard, standard bearer; Herbert L. Kingman, sword bearer; Herbert I. Mitchell, warden, Howard I. Beal, third guard; Charles F. Andrews, second guard; Charles Peterson, first guard; George E. Bryant, second sentinel; Henry C. Gurney, organist. Meetings are held the third Monday in each month at Masonic Hall, City block, Main street.

BROCKTON COUNCIL, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Chartered April, 1884.

Veranus Filoon, T. I. M.; A. Cranston Thompson, Dep.; Edward S. Powers, P. C. W.; Davis S. Packard, Treas.; Baalis Sanford, jr., Rec.;



H. L. Kingman

Charles C. Bixby, C. of G. ; Edward Parker, jr., Con ; Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss, Chap. ; Enos H. Reynolds, M. ; James Edgar, St. ; Stephen W. Leighton, Sent. Meet on the third Friday of each month, in "Masonic Hall," City block, Main street. The following have been past thrice illustrious masters : Veranus Filoon, 1884-86, A. Cranston Thompson, 1886-88, Edward S. Powers, 1889.

Officers for 1892 : Edward Parker, T. I. Master ; David W. Battles, deputy ; Baalis Sanford, P. C. of Work. ; John A. Jackson, treasurer ; Elmer W. Walker, recorder ; Henry M. Kingman, capt. of guard ; Francis E. Shaw, con. ; Charles C. Bixby, chap. ; Charles F. Andrews, steward ; George E. Bryant, second sentinel. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Masonic Hall, City block, Main street.

SATUCKET ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER—The following persons petitioned for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which was granted December 7, 1869 : Charles C. Bixby, Baalis Sanford, jr., Francis M. French, Enos H. Reynolds, Loring W. Puffer, Francis B. Washburn, Davis S. Packard, Francis A. Thayer, Samuel B. Hinckley, L. Bradford Howard, Alfred Laws, Rufus E. Brett, Allen Crocker, Jonas R. Perkins, Peter F. Hollywood, Francis M. Sylvester, E. I. Packard, W. S. Gurney, James H. Cooper, Henry A. Brett, Edgar E. Dean, E. Wilson Morse, William W. Cross, Benjamin R. Clapp, J. D. Mitchell.

The following is a list of the first officers : Baalis Sanford, jr., H. P. ; Charles C. Bixby, K. ; Francis M. French, S. ; Alfred Laws, C. of H. ; Enos H. Reynolds, P. S. ; E. Austin Packard, R. A. C. ; James H. Cooper, M. 3d V. ; Davis S. Packard, M. 2d V. ; Charles A. P. Mason, M. 1st V. ; Francis A. Thayer, treas. ; Jonas R. Perkins, sec. ; George G. Withington, chap. ; John Underhay, S. S. ; Veranus Filoon, J. S. ; Hiram D. Kendrick, tyler.

The following have been high priests, Baalis Sanford, jr., 1869-70 ; Charles C. Bixby, 1872-74 ; Edward Parker, jr., 1875-77 ; A. Cranston Thompson, 1878-80 ; Veranus Filoon, 1881-83 ; D. N. Blankinship, 1884-85 ; David W. Battles, 1886-89 ; Albion H. Howe.

Officers for 1892 : John A. Jackson, M. E. H. P. ; Herbert I. Mitchell, E. K. ; Albert Manley, E. S. ; Fred R. French, sec. ; David W. Battles, treas. ; George M. Copeland, chap. ; Francis E. Shaw, C. of H. ; Henry

Hartwell, P. S. ; Charles B. Lawrence, R. A. C. ; Nathan E. Leach, M. of 3d V. ; Frank C. Crocker, M. of 2d V. ; William H. Emerson, M. of 1st V. ; Orlando S. Taber, S. S. ; Ethan Allen, J. S. ; Henry C. Gurney, organist ; George E. Bryant 2d, tyler. Meetings are held at Masonic Hall, City block, Main street, on the second Friday of each month.

ST. GEORGE LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS (CAMPELLO)—Chartered February 20, 1878. This lodge held its first meetings in Good Templars' Hall, in Keith's block, Main street, Campello. Upon the completion of Goodall's block, they took apartments in that, and when "Kingman Block" was erected, they engaged rooms in the same, and fitted them in fine style, at an expense of twenty-eight hundred dollars. The following were the charter members: Fred W. Park, Damon Kingman, Thomas W. Child, Elmer L. Keith, Peter Dalton, J. E. Merchant, George A. Haven, Howard P. Keith, Charles H. Dalton, Horace B. Rogers, George M. Skinner, H. A. Monk, William Richards, H. N. P. Hubbard, George Stevens, Lyman E. Keith, William S. Green, J. M. Hyde, Flavel B. Keith, and Gardner J. Kingman.

The ceremonies and services incident to the formal organization of St. George Lodge, F. and A. M., took place on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, 1878, and were witnessed not only by a large gathering of the fraternity but by many who are not united by the mystic tie of this ancient craft. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts arrived at the central station on the noon train from Boston, and were escorted by a committee to the Brockton House. They consisted of M. W. Charles A. Welch, of Waltham, grand master ; R. W. Abram H. Howland, of New Bedford, deputy grand master ; R. W. William H. Chessman, of Boston, grand senior warden ; R. W. Irving B. Sayles, of Millbury, grand junior warden ; R. W. Charles H. Titus, of Boston, acting grand chaplain ; W. Joseph Winsor, of Boston, as grand sword bearer ; W. Henry J. Parker, of Boston, as grand secretary ; R. W. Tracy P. Cheever, of Boston, as grand treasurer ; W. Samuel A. Bates, of Braintree, as senior grand deacon ; W. Brother Kelly, as junior grand deacon ; Frank E. Jones, of Boston, grand tyler. At one o'clock, Bay State Commandery of Knights Templars, E. C. Baalis Sanford, jr., commanding, formed their lines in front of Kingman's block, and received the visitors with the usual honors, after which, led off by the portly

form of F. A. Nash as marshal, and taking step to the stirring notes of Martland's band, they took the Grand Lodge under escort, and directed their march to Campello. The fresh coating of gravel that covered a large portion of the street, and the dust that arose from other sections, detracted somewhat from the pleasures of the march, but the lines were well preserved and the parade attracted many spectators along the street. Arriving at Campello, the visitors and escort were received with a cordial welcome and invited to an elegant collation spread in Huntington hall by the lodge and their lady friends, to which it is needless to add the dust covered company did ample justice.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Grand Lodge was opened in due form in one of the ante-rooms, and at the appointed time was ushered into the principal hall of the lodge, a pleasant apartment neatly fitted up for the uses of the order. The ceremonies of constituting the new lodge then proceeded in ample form, the members of the new organization being ranged in line upon one side of the hall, witnessing with much interest the outpouring of corn, wine and oil, indicative of plenty, prosperity and peace, the unfolding and presentation of the charter, and the other rites prescribed for the occasion. The above ceremonies having been concluded, the Grand Lodge, with the newly constituted St. George Lodge, the Sir Knights, band, and other visitors, proceeded to the church, which had been kindly granted for the services attendant upon the installation of the newly elected officers. In the church was gathered a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, who with the different ranks of the Masonic order present in their rich regalias, formed a very brilliant and attractive audience. The Grand officers occupied seats upon the platform in front of the pulpit, the exercises being in charge of Grand Master Welch. After prayer by Chaplain Titus and singing by a quartette under the direction of N. N. Gurney, who, by the way, carried through all the musical portions of the services with great acceptance, the officers elect were successively introduced and having taken the prescribed obligations were invested with their appropriate insignia, the ceremony being accompanied by a brief charge to each respecting the nature of their duties. The list of officers was as follows:—W. M., H. N. P. Hubbard ; S. W., William Richards ; J. W., H. A. Monk ; T., William S. Green ; S., Flavel B.

Keith; S. D., George M. Skinner; J. D., Thomas W. Childs; S. S., Fred W. Park; J. S., Lyman E. Keith; M., Gardner J. Kingman; chap., G. A. Haven; organist, L. D. Stinchfield; I. S., J. M. Merchant; tyler, C. H. Dalton. The services were brought to close by an address from Grand Master Welch, who, while congratulating the new organization on the auspicious circumstances which attended their formal admission into the sisterhood of lodges, at the same time counselled them to be true to the great principles of the order, and always to have more regard to the character of those whom they should admit within their doors than to having large numbers added to their roll or a rapid increase in material strength. The charge was very impressively given, and was listened to with marked attention. Returning to the hall, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form, the lines were again formed and the homeward march was taken, the procession arriving at the station just in season to transfer their distinguished visitors to the train for Boston.

In the evening a very pleasant Masonic sociable was held at Huntington Hall, by St. George Lodge and their friends. Nearly two hundred were present, among whom were delegations from several neighboring lodges. Every effort was made by the hosts to make it a thoroughly enjoyable time, and all present could testify how fully they succeeded. Porter's band furnished music for those who delight in tripping the light fantastic, while others found ample resources for amusement in various games. A reading by Mrs. William Snell added much to the interest of the occasion. About eleven o'clock the company adjourned to the supper room, where a fine collation was furnished, consisting of cold meats, cake, hot coffee, etc. It was indeed a happy gathering, and many a wish was expressed that the future may bring other occasions as successful and enjoyable as those which had attended the formal organization of St. George Lodge of Campello.

Since 1878 there have been the following past worshipful masters: H. N. P. Hubbard, 1878-79; William Richards, 1879; H. A. Monk, 1880; Thomas Childs, 1881-82; Rufus P. Keith, 1883-84; Myron F. Thomas, 1885-86; Nathan Washburn, 1887-88; Roland Hammond, 1889. The lodge numbers about one hundred members.

Officers for 1892: William H. Thayer, W. M.; Merton E. Holmes, S. W.; Charles B. Lawrence, J. W.; Rufus P. Keith, treasurer; Ber-

ton C. Winslow, secretary; George A. Haven, chaplain; J. Emery Merchant, marshal; Myron L. Keith, S. D.; F. H. Reynolds, J. D.; Nathan E. Leach, S. S.; Joshua T. Baker, J. S.; Lyman Eldridge, I. S.; Alfred Lawson, organist; Josiah A. Perkins, tyler. Regular meetings held on the first Wednesday in each month in Masonic Hall, Kingman Block, Campello.

CHAPTER XX.

ODD FELLOWS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Massasoit Lodge No. 69—Original Petitioners—First Members—Surrender of Charter—New Organization—First Officers—Description of Lodge Rooms—List of Past Grands—Purchase of Land for New Building—Nemasket Encampment, I. O. of O. F. No. 44—Original Members—Officers in 1871—Officers in 1892—Canton Nemasket—Officers for 1892—Electric Lodge No. 204—Beatrice Lodge No. 28, Daughters of Rebecca—Original Officers—Officers for 1892—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Knights of Honor, Brockton Lodge No. 218—Royal Arcanum, Brockton Council No. 848—American Legion of Honor, Excelsior Council No. 16—Sons of Veterans, James A. Garfield Camp No. 17—Woman's State Relief Corps—Brockton Soldiers' Aid Society—Freedman's Relief Association of Brockton—Franklin Debating Association—Pi Beta Society—Knights of the Maccabees—United Fellowship, Star Council No. 16—United Order of the Golden Cross, Garfield Commandery No. 158—United Order of the Golden Cross, Volunteer Commandery No. 13, (Campello)—Odd Fellows' Relief Association—Electric Relief Association, I. O. of O. F.—Odd Fellows' Death Benefit Association—Ancient Order of United Workmen, Campello Lodge No. 30—Ancient Order of United Workman, Brockton Lodge No. 54—Junior Order United American Mechanics, Satucket Council No. 6—Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1—Massachusetts Catholic Order of Forresters, St. Thomas Court No. 29—Red Cross, St. Jean De Baptiste—Sons and Daughters of the Maritime Provinces—Knights of Pythias, Damocles Lodge No. 16—Harmony Lodge No. 27—Brockton Division No. 11, Uniform Rank K. of P.—Sons of St. George, Earl Shaftsbury Lodge No. 188—Order of Ægis, Brockton Lodge—P. F. Y. B. O., Brockton Commandery No. 61—Improved Order of Red Men, Pequot Tribe—Order of the International Fraternal Alliance, Sunbeam Assembly No. 53.

I NDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MASSASOIT LODGE NO.

69.—This organization is the oldest of the secret societies of Brockton. It has an existence of nearly a half century, and is now in a flour-

ishing condition. The original petitioners to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter, which was dated March 29, 1845, were Robert Smith, Lorenzo Dillingham, A. S. Dudley, Cephas W. Drake, Waldo Bradford and James F. Packard, of whom the latter is the only survivor. Among the first officers of the association were Robert Smith, N. G.; Thomas S. Mitchell, V. G.; Cephas W. Drake, secretary; and Waldo Bradford, warden. Among the early members who joined the order at this early date were Ellis Packard, Samuel Webster, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Aaron B. Drake, Elisha B. Leach, Benjamin S. Green, Amasa S. Glover, Caleb H. Packard, Isaac H. Hartwell, Benjamin R. Clapp, George R. Whitney, Oliver B. Hervey, Oakes S. Soule, Noah Chesman, Weston Winch and Horatio E. Paine. The past "Grands" of this order previous to 1871 were: Robert Smith, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Aaron B. Drake, Ellis Packard, Isaac T. Packard, Oliver B. Hervey, Horatio E. Paine, Weston Winch, Charles Stoddard, Robert Stoddard, Charles L. Hauthaway, Noah Chesman and Darius Fobes.

February 2, 1871, this lodge surrendered their charter and other property to the Grand Lodge, in whose possession it remained for a short time, when Sewall P. Howard, Joseph W. Freeman, Isaac P. Gaynor, E. Ellis Packard, Francis A. Fowler, Walter Scott, H. Herbert Howard, G. E. Minzey and Rufus E. Brett took degrees in a lodge at Stoughton, and then withdrew, and in connection with the following surviving members of the original lodge petitioned for a new dispensation. The following is a list of the petitioners, viz.: Noah Chesman, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Horatio E. Paine, Oakes S. Soule, George R. Whitney, Benjamin R. Clapp, Oliver B. Hervey and Daniel Perkins.

The charter was granted, and on February 16, 1871, the Massasoit Lodge was re-instituted by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, deputy. The first meeting was held in a hall in the Tyler Cobb building, which stood on the site of Hotel Metropolitan, corner of Main and High streets.

The first officers elected were: Noah Chesman, N. G.; L. D. Hervey, V. G.; Rufus E. Brett, secretary; Oakes S. Soule, treasurer; O. B. Hervey, W.; E. E. Packard, C.; F. A. Fowle, O. G.; W. F. Stratton, I. G.; Sewall P. Howard, R. S. N. G.; J. W. Freeman, L. S. N. G.; Walter Scott, R. S. V. G.; E. C. Stone, L. S. V. G.; George E. Minzey, R. S. S.; I. P. Gaynor, L. S. S.; George R. Whitney, chaplain.



Ellis Paul and



The lodge continued to meet in "Cobb's" Hall till 1876, when they removed to the spacious rooms which they had fitted for their use, at an expense of four thousand dollars, in "Howard Block," on Main street. The assembly hall is thirty-five by fifty feet, and sixteen feet in height.

In connection with this room is a commodious banquet hall, and other small rooms, beside a kitchen and closets. The hall is carpeted with fine brussels by the "Beatrice Daughters of Rebecca, No. 28."

At the south end or head of the hall is the chair and desk of the noble grand, over which hangs a beautiful canopy of scarlet velvet. Directly opposite, at the north end of the hall, is the chair and desk of the vice-grand, having a canopy of blue velvet. On the left of the main entrance is the chaplain's desk and chairs, the gift of William H. Savage. Over these is an elegant canopy. The Bible used by the chaplain was a gift from the Stoughton Lodge, No. 72. Directly opposite the chaplain on the east side of the hall is the seat of the past grand, also overhung with a beautiful velvet canopy, with chairs and desk presented by Hon. John J. Whipple, ex-mayor of Brockton, and a member of the Nemasket Encampment. In the center of the assembly hall is a large marble slab, presented to the lodge by John O. Emerson, January 1, 1877.

Among the past grands are:

J. W. Freeman, July 6, '71—January 4, '72.

Sewall P. Howard, July 2, '72—January 2, '73.

H. E. Paine, January 2, '73—July 1, '73.

H. H. Howard, July 1, '73—January 1, '74.

J. J. Whipple, January 1, '74—January 1, '75.

J. O. Emerson, January 1, '75—July 1, '75.

J. S. Paine, January 1, '76—July 1, '76.

A. B. Loring, July 1, '76—January 1, '77.

Charles W. Sumner, January 1, '77—July 1, '77.

Walter Scott, July 1, '77—August 1, '78.

R. E. Packard, July 1, '79—July 1, '80.

A. P. Starratt, January 1, '81—January 1, '82.

Elwyn Dickerman, January 1, '82—July 1, '82.

J. M. Jenney, July 1, '82—January 1, '83.

J. J. Whipple, January 1, '83—July 1, '83.

W. E. C. Thomas, July 1, '83—January 1, '84.

N. T. Soule, January 1, '84—July 1, '84.

D. P. Kenney, July 1, '84—January 1, '85.

C. E. Lambert, January 1, '85—July 1, '85.

A. R. Wade, July 1, '85—January 1, '86.

C. M. Holbrook, January 1, '86—January 1, '87.

Fred Wood, January 1, '87—July 1, '87.

George F. Garland, July 1, '87—July 1, '88.

W. A. Spurr, July 1, '88—January 1, '89.

George O. Thayer, January 1, '89—July 1, '89.

The lease of the hall expiring in 1886, it was renewed for five years. The apartments are rapidly becoming too limited for the association, and measures were recently taken with an eye to something more ample and commodious. It was deemed advisable to choose a committee for the purpose of negotiating for the site of a new Odd Fellows hall, to be built at an early day.

Rufus E. Packard, Arthur P. Starratt, Charles M. Holbrook, Joshua M. Jenney, Sewall P. Howard were chosen; they decided upon the lot of land on Belmont street just west of Hotel Belmont, where the Sherman house now stands, and owned by G. A. Perkins. The purchase was effected in the early part of June, the price paid being \$11,000.

The present membership is about three hundred, and the list of officers for 1892 is as follows: O. L. Dunton, N. G.; Frank M. Bump, V. G.; W. S. Howes, R. S.; W. E. C. Thomas, P. S.; W. H. Savage, treasurer. Meetings are held on Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, Howard Block, Main street.

NEMASKET ENCAMPMENT, I. O. OF O. F., NO. 44.—Chartered August 2, 1871. Instituted October 9, 1871.

Petitioning members: J. W. Freeman, H. F. Borden, Walter Scott, Rufus E. Brett, Sewall P. Howard, H. Herbert Howard, E. E. Packard, W. F. Stratton, George E. Minzey.

Officers at the organization, 1871: Henry F. Borden, C. P.; Walter Scott, S. W.; Rufus E. Brett, scribe; Sewall P. Howard, treasurer; H. Herbert Howard, J. W.; E. E. Packard, guide; W. F. Stratton, I. S.; George E. Minzey, O. S.; A. St. John Chambre, H. P.

Officers for 1892: Albert C. Wood, C. P.; F. A. Hoyt, H. P.; William C. Shaw, S. W.; Henry L. Phillips, F. S.; W. E. C. Thomas, R. S.; Nathan Howard, treasurer. Number of members about one hundred and thirty.

The meetings of this encampment are held at "Canton Hall," 13 North Main street, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

CANTON NEMASKET.—Was mustered June 29, 1886, and now numbers nearly one hundred members.

The officers for 1892 are as follows, viz.: Frank C. Coombs, Com.; Leroy E. Foster, lieut.; William C. Shaw, ensign; Merton M. Maloon, clerk; Zenas W. Lewis, acct.; Charles Peterson, standard bearer.

Meetings are held at "Canton Hall," North Main street, on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

ELECTRIC LODGE, No. 204.—Instituted November 26, 1890.

Walter B. Knight, N. G.; Harry L. Marston, V. G.; Henry T. Anglim, recording secretary; Thomas M. Orr, permanent secretary; Andrew W. Crawford, treasurer.

BEATRICE LODGE, No. 28, DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA.—This lodge was instituted on Tuesday, February 15, 1876. Officers of the Grand Lodge officiating.

The following is a list of the officers elected at the first meeting: N. G., Col. John J. Whipple; V. G., Mrs. Emeline F. Allen; R. S., Mrs. Emeline H. Gould; F. S., E. M. Shaw; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Caldwell; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Augustus B. Loring; L. S. N. G., Mrs. William H. Savage; W., H. H. Howard; C., Mrs. H. M. Bartlett; R. S. V. G., John O. Emerson; L. S. V. G., J. S. Paine; I. S., Augustus B. Loring; O. S., O. B. Hervey.

The following is a list of officers for 1892: Effie A. Lewis, N. G.; Mary Hunt, V. G.; Abbie Savage, P. S.; Mary Temple, F. S.; Linnie Brown, treasurer; Ida Wood, chaplain; George O. Thayer, R. S. of N. G.; Julia Reynolds, L. S. of N. G.; George W. Wilbur, R. S. of V. G.; Mabel Bumpus, L. S. of V. G.; Mrs. Ida Merrill, con.; Alice Jones, W.; Fred Merrill, G.; Alonzo L. Garvin, O. G.

Number of members, nearly two hundred and fifty. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in "Odd Fellows Hall," Howard Block, Main street.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—BROCKTON LODGE NO. 164.—This organization was instituted at "Red Men's Hall" by D. D. E. G. R. John H. Dee and the following suite: Est. Id. Kt., George Richards, New Bedford; Est. Loy. Kt., J. A. Waterman, Boston; Est. Lect. Kt., T. J. Murphy, Lawrence; secretaries, G. W. Rankin, of Fall River, and H. A. Plimpton, Lynn; treasurers, Grand Treasurer James O. Gray and J. A. Doyle, of Lynn; tyler, J. A. McLane, Boston; G. E., F. M. Chase, Fall River; E., Fred S. Hall, Taunton; I. G., J. B. G. McElroy, Boston; organist, J. H. Galligan, Taunton; chaplain, B. F. Wells, Boston.

The institution of the new Lodge, with the initiation of members and installation of the officers-elect, occupied the time until a late hour. The officers who were installed were as follows:

John G. Whipple, exalted ruler; E. L. Low, esteemed leading knight; John A. Jackson, esteemed loyal knight; Walter Rapp, esteemed lecturing knight; M. C. Van Hoosen, secretary; A. A. Sonnemann, treasurer; trustees, E. A. Chase, Charles Howard, A. C. Ladd.

Over one hundred guests were present at the ceremonies, representing the lodges at Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Lynn, Lowell, Providence, Newport and New York. The formal exercises completed, the company, numbering over two hundred in all, adjourned to the banquet hall, and until an early hour feasted on the good things of mind and matter that were provided. The banquet, which was gotten up by Landlord Wade of the Metropolitan Hotel and served by a corps of colored waiters, was very nice in every respect. The tables were decorated with fruit and flowers, and each napkin bore a pretty rosebud button-hole bouquet from Florist Gray.

Simpson Spring ginger ale, a gift from F. A. Howard & Co., and Monogram cigars, presented by Brewer and Swift, added the finishing touches to the most excellent repast. While the banquet was in progress the Elks' orchestra of seven pieces, with Mr. W. F. Burrell as director, assisted by Mr. C. Mackinlay and Mr. Mace Gay and members of the City Theatre orchestra, rendered the programme in splendid style from their place on the platform behind a screen of potted plants.

Exalted Ruler Whipple rapped the company to order when fires had been lighted upon the altar of the fragrant weed, and made a welcom-

ing address to the visiting Elks. When he had said all manner of hospitable things to the guests, he introduced "Judge Bixby of the municipal court" as toastmaster. Everybody sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" as Mr. Bixby arose. He disclaimed the title that had been given him, and modestly said that he was only a second hand justice of a second-hand court. In a glowing eulogy upon the Order of Elks, he said it was a slave to no party, a bigot to no sect. In pursuit of its chosen object, he said: "Avarice loses its purse and benevolence finds it." In concluding, the brainy young lawyer toasted the Brockton lodge in this sentiment: "May its growth, unlike mine, be ever upward."

Exalted Grand Ruler Dee was the first called upon, and made an earnest address upon the objects of the order, which now numbers over 20,000 members. He invited all to go to Haverhill Wednesday night at the institution of a new lodge there, and wished Brockton lodge many happy returns of the day. There was great applause when Mr. Bixby read the following telegram:

Brockton Lodge of Elks:

Boston, April 14, 1890.

We wish the new lodge success. May it live long and prosper.

(Signed,) Brown, Stovey, Brouthers, Radbourne, Kelly,

Brother Elks of Brotherhood Ball Club.

Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the *Social Session*, the official organ of the order, made an address that sparkled with wit, eloquence, and flowery oratory. Then Mr. Walter Rapp sang a couple of songs; Mr. Dudley H. Prescott, of Boston, gave clever musical imitations; "Andy" Leavitt, the old-time minstrel, created great fun with his banjo and songs and there were responses to toasts by Mr. Charles A. Dustin, Mr. M. C. Van Hoosen, Mayor Newhall, of Lynn—who had come out on the midnight train just to be present—General Abbott, of Fall River, Mr. Devoll, of Fall River, Mr. Carson, of New Bedford; and songs by Messrs. Rogan, of Taunton, and Frank Chase, of Fall River. It was a very jolly, sociable, and happy season for everybody.

Brockton Lodge of Elks starts off with between ninety and one hundred charter members, as follows:

John J. Whipple, J. P. Morse, E. M. Lowe, F. M. Bixby, I. H. Harris, W. B. Cross, James W. Brown, Dr. W. P. Chisholm, Howard C.

Potter, H. G. Balkam, W. L. Emery, A. D. Dimmick, H. W. Reynolds, Dr. E. A. Chase, A. H. Sonnemann, John A. Jackson, A. W. Packard, Charles Howard, W. W. Cross, Frank E. Angerer, Walter Rapp, W. H. Cary, S. H. Rich, E. T. Packard, E. S. Lincoln, W. C. Mackinlay, C. H. Wilson, L. Fremont Wade, C. A. Dustin, A. C. Thompson, E. H. Yorke, Henry C. Towne, J. W. Woodworth, Walter L. Keith, Charles F. Porter, Dr. E. E. Dean, C. H. Goldthwaite, R. D. Currier, M. C. Van Hoosen, A. Q. Miller, J. M. Hollywood, A. C. Ladd, W. F. Field, E. O. Noyes, Horace B. Rogers, George B. Anderson, Charles L. Wales, W. B. Foster, C. E. McElroy, W. H. Whitten, Elmer C. C. Packard, G. W. R. Hill, Veranus Filoon, W. H. Shaw, George R. Washburn, George C. Coughlin, Ellis C. Fales, Fred M. Dennie, B. W. Crosby, Dr. D. E. Brown, E. F. Maguire, James E. Bliss, James F. Casey, A. C. Wakefield, Zimri Thurber, Henry S. French, David H. Gibbs, Allen E. Packard, Howard L. Aiken, A. M. Brewer, C. D. Fullerton, Fred A. Baker, H. L. Gibbs, O. B. Quinby, Charles F. Kneil, Fred S. Tolman, N. R. Packard, Fred Packard, A. E. Davis, George E. Bickford, H. M. Walker, H. F. Crawford, F. A. Keniston, Frank H. Washburn, W. F. Burrell, Gould E. Parker, Charles Howard. George B. Cogswell, North Easton; W. A. Mudge, Norwood; Harvey H. Pratt, Abington; Robert O. Harris, East Bridgewater; Harry D. Reed, North Abington; A. E. Tirrell, East Weymouth; J. N. Faulkner, Kingston; F. M. Harrub, North Plympton; John Peach, Avon; Frank Foss, Saco, Me.; H. H. Hobbs, Avon; Henry A. Peach, Randolph; S. F. Glennen, Braintree; Dudley H. Prescott, Boston.

The committee who had charge of the arrangements for the institution and banquet were as follows:

Reception Committee—John J. Whipple, John A. Jackson, M. C. Van Hoosen, J. E. Bliss, F. S. Tolman, E. A. Chase, W. B. Cross, Allen E. Packard, W. P. Chisholm, F. A. Kenniston, G. W. R. Hill, R. O. Harris, E. M. Low, Walter Rapp, S. H. Rich, Charles Howard, A. M. Brewer, E. S. Lincoln, N. R. Packard, W. H. Cary, W. B. Foster, A. C. Thompson, H. F. Crawford, W. A. Mudge.

Banquet Committee—John J. Whipple, E. M. Low, Walter Rapp, John A. Jackson, W. B. Cross.

The Order of Elks was first instituted in the city of New York, in 1867, by a few gentlemen of the theatrical profession, who, with many doubts and fears as to its feasibility, founded an organization designed to be charitable and protective in character, and which should include in its ranks the brain-workers in the literary, dramatic and musical professions, while at the same time the door was not closed to those in other walks of life who should be in sympathy with the objects of the fraternity. The fame of the good work spread. Our sister cities founded branches from the parent stem, and to-day the fraternal chain has two hundred and thirty links, each representing a city or town of importance, and the chain extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The animal from which the Order derives its name is the American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and the title commended itself to the founders, for the reason that the splendid qualities of this monarch of the glen were so marked. The Elk is described as strong of limb, fleet of foot, keen of perception, and at the same time gentle, timid and unaggressive, save when attacked. Its prototype in man should be quick to hear the cry of distress, fleet of foot to succor the unfortunate, and by his strength exercise a protective interest for the weak and defenseless.

The Order is purely a charitable organization, seeking to do its charity in silence, so that the proud spirit that suffers in secret, fearing more the blush of shame that comes of asking than the pangs of hunger, may feel that never will its sore need, nor the manner of its alleviation, be published to the world, and that the faults, the frailties, the necessities, and the help extended will remain as sacred confidences, never to be divulged. And this fully explains the reason for the secrecy of the organization.

Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity are the watchwords of the Order, and Humanity its keynote; and daily and hourly do the prayers of the widow and orphan ascend to the throne of Grace, craving blessings upon the magnanimous and beneficent Order of Elks.

The following are the officers for 1892:

Walter Rapp, E. R.; Fred M. Bixby, E. L. K.; H. H. Hobbs, E. L. K.; Dr. F. L. Weir, E. L. C.; George W. R. Hill, sec.; A. H. Sonnemmann, treas.; Charles Wilson I. G.; Ellis B. Holmes, tyler.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays in each month in Elks' Hall, 13 North Main street.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, BROCKTON LODGE, No 218.—Instituted January 27, 1876. Charter members: George R. Fullerton, Henry H. Filoon, James R. Drew, W. W. Kidder, H. N. P. Hubbard, George W. Reed, Eli A. Chase, James H. Cooper, Charles O. Wilbur, Myron H. Packard, Frederic E. French, S. B. Hinkley, Leonard C. Stetson, Augustus B. Loring, Edward O. Noyes, George C. Holmes, John S. Fuller, Charles Roundy.

Officers for 1892: William F. Jones, P. D.; William Shaw, D.; George A. Richardson, Asst. D.; Dauphin K. Carpenter, R.; Ellery C. Cahoon, F. R.; Elmer W. Walker, treasurer; Stephen Snow, chap.; Ethan Allen, guide; Thomas Clarkson, sentinel; George E. Minzey, guard; Rufus E. Packard, Orlando S. Taber, Robert R. Bartlett, trustees.

Meetings held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at "Pythian Hall," 57 Centre street.

ROYAL ARCANUM, BROCKTON COUNCIL, No. 848.—Instituted August 21, 1884. L. Morton Packard, R.; Daniel J. Terhune, P. R.; Joseph W. Terhune, V. R.; Charles N. Swift, O.; T. G. Nye, jr., secretary; David W. Blankinship, Col.; Charles Perkins, treasurer; Charles O. Bates, G.; George M. Copeland, chaplain; Allston Holbrook, W.; Alfred G. Churchill, O. S. Charter members: Charles Perkins, Daniel J. Terhune, L. Morton Packard, Allston Holbrook, Samuel J. Gruver, George M. Copeland, Joseph W. Terhune, Frank H. Wales, Charles H. Shannon, E. H. Shannon, Charles O. Bates, Charles N. Swift, T. G. Nye, jr., Alfred G. Churchill, Fred. M. Atwood, John Barbour, Frank Plummer, J. Porter Scudder, Henry E. Adams, W. L. Draper, Luther C. Howe, Willis E. Webster, David W. Blankinship, George F. Garland, J. C. Henry, C. C. Fisher, George S. Adams, E. P. Butler, W. H. Bailey.

Officers for 1892: Henry E. Garfield, R.; William A. Chaplain, V. R.; George F. Thresher, O.; Robert L. Williams, P. R.; Thomas G.

Nye, jr., Sec. ; Charles E. Thayer, Coll. ; Charles N. Swift, Treas. ; Joseph P. Thompson, Chap. ; Nathan Robbins, G. ; Clifford A. Swain, W. ; Henry W. Colburn, sentinel.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at "Pythian Hall," 57 Centre street.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, EXCELSIOR COUNCIL, No. 16, was instituted April 24, 1879. Officers: Baalis Sanford, C. ; Dr. William Richards, V. C. ; Lucius F. Alden, O. ; Col. John J. Whipple, P. C. ; Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, C. ; George T. Prince, Sec. ; William Keith, Col. ; Edward O. Noyes, Treas. ; S. F. Cole, G. ; William F. Field, W. ; George R. Thompson, S.

Members: Eli A. Chase, William Keith, George C. Holmes, C. D. Fullerton, John J. Whipple, Daniel S. Tolman, Hamilton L. Gibbs, S. Frank Cole, A. Eliot Paine, Edward O. Noyes, W. J. Jenks, John B. Tobey, John O. Emerson, Baalis Sanford, jr., Lucius M. Leach, Otis Cobb, Henry Thompson, George M. Skinner, Daniel T. Burrell, Rufus L. Thatcher, W. B. Foster, George E. Bryant, Josiah R. Drew, George T. Prince, Elmer W. Walker, Nathaniel T. Ryder, William F. Field, John Kendall, Solomon Leighton, Walter Bradford, Dr. William Richards, Horace B. Rogers, John N. Reed, Thomas W. Childs, George W. Stevens, Meletiah Tobey, Charles E. Ripley, Milliard H. Poole, Z. T. Sullivan, William H. Tobey, Lucius F. Alden, George M. Copeland, George H. Jameson, George R. Thompson, Frank L. Boyden, Rufus E. Packard, James Porter, Elijah Hamilton, Abbott W. Packard, Albert F. Small, John A. Jackson, C. Frank Copeland, Elmer Fullerton, David Brayton, Charles Tolman, Harrison C. Thomas, Metcalf B. Sumner.

Officers for 1892: Abijah W. Hurd, Com. ; George M. Copeland, V. Com. ; Frank H. Reynolds, Sec. ; Elmer W. Walker, Treas. ; George W. Stevens, Coll.

Meetings at "Red Men's Hall," Main street, on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

SONS OF VETERANS.—JAMES A. GARFIELD CAMP, No. 17. Original members: Frederick C. Parker, Charles A. Dustin, George L. Tilton, E. H. Tilton, Edward E. Tilton, Fred. W. Doane, Martin T. Packard, William C. Andrews, Fred. S. Alden, Linus H. Shaw, Norman B. Shaw, Rufus E. Tilton, Frank E. Shaw, Charles McElroy, C. A.

Sturtevant, Samuel Shaw, Arthur P. Holmes, Harry H. Willis, George Loring.

The above named persons, together with thirty-one others, were mustered into the order of Sons of Veterans February 19, 1883. Voted to surrender charter and apply for admission to the "Sons of Veterans of the United States of America," May 16, 1884. Constituted a camp of the "Sons of Veterans," to be known as Gen. James A. Garfield Camp, No. 17, located at Brockton.

The name of this organization has been changed to "R. B. Grover Camp," organized March 1, 1891.

Officers for 1892: E. B. Estes, Com. ; George C. Lake, S. V. Com. ; Henry F. Chamberlain, J. V. Com. ; George C. Lake, Harry A. Lowell, Carlton S. Beals, camp council ; Stephen S. Alden, Chap. ; F. E. Huntress, 1st sergt. ; Obed Lyon, Q. S. ; Harry A. Lowell, S. of G. ; L. Grant Beard, C. S. ; E. C. Ackerman, musician ; Austin Packard, C. G. ; E. H. Ripley, C. of G. ; Barton E. Derry, P. G.

Meetings are held every Tuesday in the rooms of Grand Army of the Republic Hall, 35 East Elm street.

WOMAN'S STATE RELIEF CORPS.—Department of Massachusetts, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic ; was organized October 28, 1879, by Sarah E. Fuller department president and Melvina A. Beale as the department secretary, of Cambridge, Mass., and is known as the Fletcher Webster Relief Corps, No. 7, of the city of Brockton. S. Agnes Parker, A. H. Dickerman, M. Ada Pratt, Ellen F. Holmes, Margaret Hanson, Susie Trask, Bessie F. Hunt, M. Estes, Ellen Parks, Elizabeth Tribou, Augusta Hunt, Hattie A. Porter, Flora B. Palmer, Sarah E. Osborne, Minnie F. Estes, Susan E. Hall, Amy E. Hall, Mary F. Southwick, Eliza M. Holloway, Eva T. Porcheron, H. A. Grant, Hattie A. French, Phebe M. Gibbs, Sarah B. Kidder, Olive M. Henderson, Mary E. Davenport, M. T. Hollis.

Officers for 1892: Mrs. Margaret E. Andrews, president ; Mrs. Sarah J. Leach, S. V. P. ; Mrs. Delia F. Chamberlain J. V. P. ; Mrs. William H. Thorn, treasurer ; Mrs. Rachel Kingman, chaplain ; Mrs. B. Ellis Savery, secretary ; Mrs. Mary I. Bumpus, conductor ; Mrs. George B. Ford, assistant conductor ; Mrs. Mary Cordeau, guard. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday of each month, at "Grand Army Hall," 35 East Elm street.

BROCKTON SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—Agreeably to a notice previously given, the ladies of Brockton, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of those who had gone forth to fight the battles of our country, met at the chapel of the First Congregational church, and organized themselves into a society under the name of Soldiers' Aid Society, and made choice of the following officers: Mrs. George Wilbur, president; Mrs. H. W. Robinson, vice president; Mrs. Clara C. Wheldon, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Henry Howard, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. — Snow, Mrs. Elijah Tolman Mrs. Darius Howard, Mrs. M. J. Clark, Mrs. Russell Alden, directors.

The society held its meetings every Tuesday, in the Engine Hall, on Elm street, for the transaction of business. The object of the society was the collection of clothing and packages, such as are needed by the soldiers, and forwarding them to their proper places. Much good was accomplished by them. During the first year of this society's existence, the amount contributed in cash by the different societies was \$278.43, the amount of clothing and other goods sent to the Sanitary Commission at Boston amounted to \$800, making a total of \$1,078.43. During the year ending October, 1863, the amount of goods, clothing, supplies, etc., sent to the Sanitary Commission at Boston was \$827.45, the amount of cash contributed was \$176 05, making a total of \$1,003.50. During the year ending October, 1864, the amount sent to the Sanitary commission at Boston was \$1,327.11. The amount of cash contributed in various ways, including the proceeds of the sanitary fair for soldiers of \$800, was \$1,034, making a total of \$2,361.11; the handsome sum of \$4,443.04 being contributed for the benefit and relief of the soldiers up to October, 1864.

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF BROCKTON.—July 8, 1864, an association was formed under the above name as an auxiliary to the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York city, having for its object the improvement of the freedmen of the colored race, by raising money, clothing and necessary material for their relief, and teaching them civilization and Christianity, to imbue their minds with correct ideas of order, industry, economy, self-reliance, and to elevate them in the scale of humanity by inspiring them with self-respect. The following was a list of the officers: Augustus T. Jones, president; A.

B. Keith, vice-president ; Mrs. E. L. Clark, secretary ; Francis French, treasurer ; J. R. Perkins, George Copeland, Capt. Henry French, Thaddeus E. Gifford, A. T. Jones and A. B. Keith, executive committee.

FRANKLIN DEBATING ASSOCIATION.—A society was organized during the winter of 1836, with the above name, for the promotion of useful knowledge and debating. The last question for discussion was, "Are dancing-schools, balls, cotillion parties, etc., worthy the support and encouragement of the community?" The decision has not as yet come to the writer's notice.

PI BETA SOCIETY.—This society was established September 17, 1844, and was in active operation about eight years. Its object was the mental improvement of its members, for the accomplishment of which, beside the literary exercises of its regular meetings, it had a reading-room, and a cabinet of natural history of nearly two thousand specimens, and a library of two hundred volumes, most of which were presented the first six months, and had addresses from distinguished speakers from time to time. During the active term this society was in existence it had gathered one thousand volumes and ten thousand specimens of cabinet curiosities of various kinds.

The Messrs. Loomis, of the academy, had the care of the society, it being connected with the Adelphian Academy.

The officers of the institution, in 1851, were Charles R. Ford, president ; Jacob Emerson, jr., of Methuen, recording secretary ; John H. Bourne, of Marshfield, corresponding secretary ; Caleb Howard, treasurer ; Silas L. Loomis, librarian ; L. F. C. Loomis, superintendent of cabinet ; Jacob Emerson, Charles R. Weeden, Lavoice N. Guild, prudential committee, besides many honorary members.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—This order was first introduced into Canada, where it was instituted and organized August 7, 1878, the object of which is "Brotherhood, and to make provision for deceased members." A "Tent" in Brockton was organized May 26, 1879, with the following officers :

F. M. Tinkham, Excellent Sir Knight Gen. Com. ; Rev. S. M. Beal, S. K. Gen Com. ; A. M. Turner, S. K. Lieut. Com. ; W. A. Broderick, S. K. Prelate ; E. S. Willis, S. K. Record Keeper ; N. J. Spinney, S. K.

Finance Keeper ; L. S. Hamilton, S. K. Sergt. ; C. H. Saunders, S. K. M. at A. ; Alva N. Ward, S. K. M. of G. ; T. J. Lee, S. K. 2d M. of G. ; James Foley, S. K. Sentinel ; Thomas G. Palmer, S. K. Picket.

Members : George G. Whitten, E. E. Willis, H. L. Willis, C. H. Chase, C. H. Holt, L. W. Hamm, A. C. Gardiner, F. E. Osborne, I. S. Foster, E. Bradford Southworth, L. F. Champion, E. C. Holmes, W. B. Packard, Denton Crane, W. H. Rounds, G. D. Jones, Chester Peckham. This society had a short existence.

UNITED FELLOWSHIP.—STAR COUNCIL, NO. 16, organized September 18, 1882. William F. Jones, P. D. ; Dr. E. Arthur Dakin, D. ; Dr. William P. Chisholm, V. D. ; Charles W. Kingman, C. ; Charles D. Fullerton, secretary ; William S. Noyes, treasurer ; Mary Smith, I. ; E. Bradford Jones, G. ; Eunice Blanchard, W. ; O. S. Sweetser, Minerva Chisholm, Mary C. Puffer, trustees ; C. S. Simpson, Hattie S. Faxon, Emma Blanchard, Jessie Crooker, Fannie D. Leonard, Mary L. Packard, W. F. Jones, social committee ; E. E. Kent, O. S. Sweetser, N. Hayward, committee on hall ; Dr. E. Arthur Dakin, and Dr. William P. Chisholm, medical examiners. The object of this society was social and mutual aid, and had but a short existence.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.—GARFIELD COMMANDERY, NO. 158.—This commandery was instituted by J. H. Morgan, deputy grand commander of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, September 25, 1881. The objects of this order are to unite fraternally all acceptable persons for social pleasure and improvement ; to give moral and material aid, by encouragement in business and aid when in distress, and provide a fund for the family of a deceased member. The following were officers for 1892 : Mrs. Louisa Ham, N. C. ; Mrs. E. C. Kelley, V. N. C. ; Mrs. Betsy Gorham, prelate ; Mrs. Nettie C. Palmer, K. of R. ; Charles O. Scudder, F. K. of R. ; Gideon C. Kelley, treas. ; Martin M. Keith, herald ; Mrs. Martha Keith, W. I. G. ; James K. Greer, W. O. G. ; William A. Parmenter, P. N. C.

Meetings are held at "Red Men's Hall" on the first and third Friday evenings each month.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.—VOLUNTEER COMMANDERY, NO. 13, (CAMPELLO. Organized January 10, 1889.)

Officers for 1892: Melvin N. Derrick, P. N. C.; George M. Ryder, N. C.; Miss Nellie Hopkins, V. N. C.; Miss Lillian Bell, prelate; Dr. T. F. Allen, K. of R.; John Reed, F. K. of R.; M. E. Holmes, treas.; Harry E. Staples, herald; Miss Bessie Huntington, W. I. G.; M. A. Kingman, W. O. G.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at "Franklin Building," 1102 Main street, Campello.

ODD FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Aside from the sick benefit association in connection with Massasoit lodge, there is a society to which all Odd Fellows residents of Brockton, who have taken the scarlet degree and are of an age under fifty, are eligible, whose sole object is mutual benefit and assistance in case of sickness, by the payment of ten dollars a week to each member while sick.

This organization is known as "The Odd Fellows Relief Association of Brockton." It was organized June 6, 1884, and had at that time members, as follows: O. B. Appleton, R. H. Aldoes, H. G. Braston, S. S. Brill, J. B. Barlett, J. A. Belcher, L. F. Bird, J. B. Beckley, Otto Carlson, Walter Chamberlain, Otis Cobb, Clark Dexter, L. D. Doten, C. M. Delano, D. B. Edson, W. D. Faulkner, B. W. Geary, George F. Garland, E. W. Gorham, L. J. Goodridge, R. C. Gibbs, C. M. Holbrook, E. B. Hayward, F. P. Hartwell, Merton E. Holmes, G. C. Holmes, J. C. Jones, H. W. Johnson, J. M. Jenney, E. B. Kitchen, D. P. Kenney, J. W. Lane, D. H. Leach, C. E. Lambert, J. A. Mayo, H. H. Poole, R. E. Packard, J. C. Powers, O. L. Paul, O. W. Pillsbury, H. S. Phillips, G. M. D. Packard, F. H. Packard, C. H. Porter, Philander Pratt, F. C. Perry, George T. Randall, G. H. Rogers, W. R. Rogers, L. E. Smith, W. A. Spurr, H. W. Stetson, W. E. Seshong, S. O. Thayer, J. E. Temple, C. J. Vinal, W. W. Washburn, Fred Wood, A. C. Wood, W. E. Webster, H. E. Williams, C. E. Washburn, W. E. C. Thomas.

Officers for 1892: Daniel P. Kenney, Pres.; Wendall S. Holmes, V. Pres.; A. I. Kent, Sec.; Fred Wood, Treas.; Daniel P. Kenney, Wendall S. Holmes, A. I. Kent, Fred Wood, W. H. Caldwell, E. W. McAllister, Ed. C. Andrew, directors.

Directors meet on the fourth Friday of each month, at Caldwell's studio, 143 Main street.

ELECTRIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION, I. O. O. F.—Organized May 6, 1891.

Officers for 1892: A. W. Crawford, Pres.; G. E. Fisher, V. Pres.; H. B. Babbitt, Sec.; E. F. Maguire, Treas.; A. W. Crawford, G. E. Fisher, H. B. Babbitt, E. F. Maguire, Thomas M. Orr, C. E. Eldridge, A. M. Hamblett, directors. This association has nearly one hundred and fifty members, and hold their meetings on the first Friday of each month in "Odd Fellows Hall," Howard Block, 95 Main street.

ODD FELLOWS DEATH BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—Organized 1891. Edward W. McAllister, Pres.; Fred A. Hoyt, V. Pres.; W. S. Howes, Treas.; C. L. Bonney, Sec.; Edward W. McAlister, Fred A. Hoyt, W. S. Howes, C. L. Bonney, O. B. Bray, W. C. Shaw, L. A. Hunt, directors.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.—CAMPELLO LODGE, No. 30, organized July 8, 1881. Charter members: J. N. Reed, P. M. W.; Jesse H. Averill, M. W.; William H. Carpenter, F.; L. D. Doten, O.; H. F. Packard, R.; Eugene B. Estes; Augustus Davenport; M. L. Keene, G.; Frank W. Osborne, I. W.; J. H. Miles, O. W.; Albert P. Hardy, Frans L. Braconier.

"Eternal Truth, Justice, Honesty and Mutual Aid."

This organization is established "for the encouragement and support of brothers in sickness, out of employment, or on travel, to the amount of two thousand dollars. For the practice of charity, the inspiration of hope, and the protection of all good." Constituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Caleb H. Sprague, G. M. W.; Hugh Doherty, G. R.

Officers for 1892: Frank H. Davis, P. M. W.; George E. Taber, M. W.; W. H. Rollins, foreman; Andrew Benson, overseer; John N. Reed, recorder; Winsor S. Knowles, receiver; George F. Hayward, Fin.; George F. Holmes, guide; O. M. Holmberg, I. W.; Frank O. Kjellander, O. W.

Meetings of this association are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at A. O. U. W. hall, Franklin building, Campello.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.—BROCKTON LODGE, No. 54. Instituted June 29, 1885.

Officers for 1892: Samuel B. Connor, P. M. W.; Albion C. Colby, M. W.; Harry E. Allen, foreman; Robert P. Mooney, overseer; Herbert R. Ludden, recorder; George W. Prentice, receiver; Frank S. Howard, Fin.; Almond F. Mantz, guide; George W. Latham, I. W.; Frank W. Smith, O. W.

Meetings are held in "Red Men's Hall," 86 Main street, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS—SATUCKET COUNCIL No. 6.—This council was instituted at James' Hall, by officers of the State Council, February 1, 1881. There were about thirty members present, and others proposed to join. The following is the list of officers for 1892:

Herbert L. Tinkham, T. P. C.; Samuel H. Benson, C.; Charles Phinney, V. C.; Fred. M. Harris, R. S.; Winfield S. Benson, F. S.; David F. Brigham, Treas.; Herbert L. Tinkham, W. S. Benson, K. C. Ames.

Meetings held the first and second Mondays of each month at 21 Williams Place.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS—DIVISION NO. 1.—Organized January 9, 1875. Officers for 1892:

Edward Sheehy, Pres.; Timothy F. Roach, Vice-Pres.; John Roach, R. Sec.; Brien J. McSweeney, F. Sec.; James G. Wild, Treas.

Meetings on the first and third Sunday of each month, at 47 Centre street.

MASSACHUSETTS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS—ST. THOMAS COURT NO. 29.—Organized and constituted on Thursday evening, February 17, 1881, in Hibernian Hall, by the Worthy High Chief Ranger Sullivan, of Boston, with the following officers: Patrick Gilmore, C. R.; Daniel Connolly, V. C. R.; James P. Conley, R. Sec.; Philip McDonald, F. Sec.; Patrick McCarthy, Treas.; Thomas J. Smith, S. C.; Thomas Nolan, J. C.; John Morton, I. S.; David Burke, O. S.; Charles L. McCann, James Dorgan, Patrick Brennan, Trustees; Benedict Donovan, M. D., Physician.

The Massachusetts Court, Order of Foresters, above named, is similar in its objects to the Knights of Honor, one thousand dollars being

secured to the heirs of the deceased member or whoever is designated. There were about thirty members belonging to this organization, who met in Hibernian Hall twice every month. The name of "St. Thomas" was given in honor of Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, who has for a long time been the pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

Officers for 1892 :

John E. Saxton, C. R. ; Thomas F. Smith, V. C. R. ; John Corcoran, R. S. ; John Shea, F. S. ; John Milton, T. ; Edward Cox, S. C. ; George Ryan, J. C. ; William Gilmore, C. ; Patrick Flynn, I. S. ; John Farrell, O. S.

Meetings are held on second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at "Foresters' Hall," 57 Centre street.

RED CROSS—ST. JEAN DE BAPTISTE.—Organized July 7, 1890. Officers for 1892 :

Louis Lattinville, Pres. ; T. A. Deschamps, Vice-Pres. ; Napoleon Legare, Rec. Sec. ; Isaac Senecal, Asst. Sec. ; Pierre Millet, Fin. Sec. ; J. O. Tongas, M. ; Joseph F. Duprey, First Asst. ; Edward Lalrie, Sec. Asst. ; Pierre St. Martin, Pierre Millet, J. A. Deschamps, Trustees.

Meets every Sunday at two o'clock P. M., at "Laster's Protective Union Hall," 54 Main street.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—Organized December 2, 1891. Officers for 1892 :

Neil Currie, P. P. ; Robert D. McNeil, P. ; Frank E. Richardson, V. P. ; J. T. Hendricken, Fin. Sec. ; Orrin Stewart, Rec. Sec. ; A. Dakin, Treas. ; James Dee, Chap. ; Alexander Ballum, Marshal.

Meetings held at "Ryder's Hall," on the third Tuesday of each month, at 246 Main street.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—DAMOCLES LODGE NO. 16.—Organized March 30, 1886. Officers for 1892 :

G. C. Robbins, P. C. ; George Campbell, C. C. ; C. L. Mitchell, V. C. ; W. A. French, P. ; G. R. Whitcher, K. of R. and S. ; E. C. Dewyer, M. of F. ; G. A. Wood, M. of E. ; P. E. Pierce, M. at A. ; Hosea Kingman, P. B. Hancock, F. B. Gardner, Trustees.

Meetings every Tuesday evening in "Pythian Hall," 57 Centre street.

HARMONY LODGE NO. 27.—Instituted December 5, 1888. Officers for 1892 :

Frank B. Stevens, P. C. ; N. D. Packard, C. C. ; Charles A. Parris, V. C. ; Henry E. Powell, P. ; Charles W. Potter, K. of R. S. ; John J. Wilde, M. of F. ; Herbert Packard, M. of E. ; Homer S. Wood, M. of A.

Meetings every Thursday evening in "Canton Hall," Main street.

BROCKTON DIVISION NO 11, UNIFORM RANK, K. OF P.—Organized April 15, 1887. Officers for 1892 :

Gerge P. Burgess, Capt. ; Phillip E. Pierce, Lieut. ; William E. Mes-sick, Herald ; Henry E. Leonard, Rec. ; Charles C. Vinal, Treas.

Meetings held every Friday evening at "Pythian Hall," 57 Centre street.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—EARL SHAFTSBURY LODGE NO. 188.—Instituted December 15, 1885. Officers for 1892 :

William Fox, P. P. ; Thomas G. Fox, P. ; Orlando Johnson, V. P. ; Henry Starkey, Sec. ; Fred. Sykes, Treas. ; Arthur J. Bettridge, Messenger ; Joseph Early, Chap.

Meetings on first and third Fridays of each month in "Ryder's Hall," 246 Main street.

ORDER OF ÆGIS—BROCKTON LODGE.—Organized February 25, 1891. Officers for 1892 :

Winifred A. Haley, P. P. ; Bernard C. Pratt, P. ; Ellen J. Farrell, V. P. ; Melvin F. Broad, Sec. ; William F. Buckley, Treas. ; G. P. Hill, John W. Blackey, W. F. Allen, Trustees.

Meetings held on the first and third Thursdays of each month in "Savings Bank Block," 13 North Main street.

P. F. Y. B. O. —BROCKTON COMMANDERY NO. 61.—Organized April 1, 1889. Officers for 1892 :

C. P. Sears, P. C. ; J. W. Pratt, W. C. ; F. E. Wentworth, V. C. ; J. Mandeville, Sec. ; A. H. Baker, Treas. ; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Battles, Prelate ; N. E. Kelley, M. ; Hiram Gray, Guard ; J. J. Whipple, J. Mandeville, and J. W. Hayward, Trustees.

Meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at "Good Templars' Hall," Bay State Block, Centre street.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—PEQUOT TRIBE.—Organized February, 1887. Officers for 1892 :

W. H. Davis, P. ; George W. Loring, S. ; Charles B. Packard, S. S. ; J. B. Eldridge, J. S. ; Arthur G. Knapp, C. of R. ; George W. Prentice, K. of W. ; J. W. Brown, George W. Loring and George W. Prentice, Trustees.

Meetings held at "Red Men's Hall," "Clark's Block," every Tuesday evening.

ORDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNAL ALLIANCE—SUNBEAM ASSEMBLY NO. 53.—Officers for 1892 :

Henry W. Clayton, S. ; Mrs. E. L. Haskell, Ex-S. ; V. C. Thomas, V. S. ; Mrs. L. Eagan, Clerk ; E. L. Haskell, Treas. ; W. H. Clayton, Serg't-at-Arms ; C. Gilson, D. Keeper.

Meetings at 37 Lawrence street.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Philomathian Association—Alpha Epsilon Literary Society—Brockton Athenæum—St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society—Libraries—North Bridgewater Library Association—Library Association—North Bridgewater Agricultural Library Association—Brockton Public Library—Sabbath Schools—Female Beneficence—Music—Band Music—Campello Brass Band—Thespian Society—Union Musical Association—Union Musical Society—World's Peace Jubilee—Society of Progressive Spiritualists—Spiritualist Society—The Woman's Mission Society—Brockton Woman's Suffrage Association—Enterprise Association, Campello—Campello Sportsmen's Club—City Bicycle Club—Brockton Bicycle Club—Brockton Fancier's Club—Fire Department—Fire Engines—Fire Alarm—Special Fire Police—Brockton Firemen's Relief Association—Brockton Gas Light Company—Edison Electric Illuminating Company—Jenny Electric Light and Power Company—Brockton Street Railway Company—East Side Street Railway Company (Electric).

PHILOMATHIAN ASSOCIATION.—The above was the name of an association connected with Mr. S. D. Hunt's academy, the object of which was mutual improvement. It was formed in 1855, soon after he opened his school, and was in existence till the close. Weekly meetings were held by the members, at which exercises, consisting of debates,

declamations, lectures, essays, critiques, and the reading of a paper published monthly by the association, was read.

ALPHA EPSILON LITERARY SOCIETY.—Organized April 14, 1874. The society is composed of graduates of the High School of Brockton, associated for literary exercises and as a debating club. The first five members at its organization were Frank E. Packard, Frederic R. French, Benjamin W. Cobb, Arthur E. Kendrick, and Loyed E. Chamberlain. The meetings of this society were held in the High School room, on Tuesday evenings, and were well attended. Here follows a list of the earlier members: Frank E. Packard (1874), B. W. Cobb (1875, deceased), Fred R. French (1874), A. E. Kendrick (1875), L. E. Chamberlain (1875), James Poyntz (1875), W. C. Keith (1875), Edgar B. Stevens (1875), E. Kingman, jr., H. C. Severance (1876), J. E. C. Lagergreen (1876), S. E. Foss, (1875), John Gilmore, jr. (1876), George Woodward, E. L. Emerson (1877), Charles F. Jenney (1878), J. Robert McCarthy (1877), C. H. Kingman (1877), W. S. Bennett (1878), Edward T. Ford (1878), Horace Richmond, H. N. Packard, E. H. Foss, H. I. Mitchell, A. C. Gill, Willie E. Porter, George H. Bryant, W. J. Keith (1878), Fred K. Tribou, R. E. Brayton, W. F. Brooks.

In 1880 the number had reached thirty-five members. Social entertainments are held yearly.

BROCKTON ATHENÆUM—Organized 1884. This society meets twice every month for literary improvement and progress of the arts sciences, and promotion of thinking, and the consideration of current questions of the day.

Officers: Loyed E. Chamberlain, esq., president; Charles E. Robinson, vice-president; Warren A. Reed, secretary and treasurer.

Members: E. Bradford Jones, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, Albert F. Poole, Herbert H. Chase, Henry C. Gurney, Henry T. Anglim, Waldo V. Howard, Frank G. Jaeger, William E. Beals, William F. Jones, B. Frank Simmons, B. Ellis Eaton, William J. Loheed, George C. Howard, Russell S. Beale, Frank A. Dunham, C. E. Small, Eliot L. Packard, Emil A. Lagergreen.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was organized 1871 for the purpose of rendering assistance to such of its mem-

bers as might be needy, and also furnish reading matter for such as desired it.

LIBRARIES.—The first public or social library in Brockton was raised by subscription about 1781, and was kept for most of the time in private houses. The last librarian was Col. Edward Southworth, and the library was given up.

In 1842 the Legislature appropriated fifteen dollars for the use of every school district in the Commonwealth that should raise an equal amount for the purchase of a school district library. With this encouragement many of the districts raised the requisite amount and purchased libraries.

At a regular town meeting, held March 30, 1857, the town "voted to purchase a town library, the amount not to exceed \$1,400, or one dollar on every poll paid in the town." For this purpose the following committee were chosen, namely, Edward Southworth, jr., C. C. Bixby, Dr. Alexander Hichborn, David L. Cowell, Ellis Packard, Jonas R. Perkins, Lucius Gurney 2d, Jonathan White, and M. L. Keith, who proceeded in the selection and purchase of such books as were thought suitable to the wants of the community. The library was well selected, and consisted of many of the best works extant. Many persons, not wishing that the town should have any library, raised an opposition to the plan, and as the result the town "voted, May 1, 1857, that all books, effects, and appurtenances of the town library be placed in the hands of the selectmen, to be disposed of in the best manner for the interest of the town." And in accordance with these instructions the selectmen sold the library of books, that cost eleven hundred and eighty-three dollars, to an association called the North Bridgewater Library Association. The price for the entire lot was six hundred dollars.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This association was formed by a few individuals for the purpose of holding a library. It was organized under a statute made for such purposes July 11, 1858. Each member paying five dollars becomes a stockholder, and an additional one dollar annually entitles him to all the rights and privileges of a member of the association. It had over two thousand volumes, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers at the organization of the asso-

ciation were: David L. Cowell, president; Rufus L. Thatcher, vice-president; Augustus Hayward, secretary; David L. Studley, treasurer; Henry A. Ford, John L. Hunt, Alpheus Holmes, Charles B. Crocker, Darius Howard, Edward Southworth, jr., Lorenzo D. Hervey, Charles Curtis, jr., Washburn Packard, directors.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Prior to the year 1847 the town of North Bridgewater had not enjoyed the privilege of many literary or scientific lectures or social gatherings. During the winter of that year the principals of the Adelphian Academy, feeling an interest in the matter, and the want of some elevated and improving intercourse for the multitude of young people in the town, proposed and finally arranged a series of social levees or gatherings, composed mostly of members of the school. The exercises consisted of brief essays and addresses, interspersed with music and a season of social conversation.

This association was reorganized in October, 1851, or a new one formed under the old name; and a series of useful lectures was given by able lecturers, together with excellent musical entertainments.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An association under the above name was formed April 3, 1859, the object of which was to obtain a library of agricultural books, papers, etc., such as would tend to the improvement of agricultural pursuits. The following persons were its officers: Chandler Sprague, esq., president; Isaac Kingman, vice-president; Alpheus Holmes, treasurer and librarian; H. W. Robinson, secretary.

BROCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The city has a good public library in the Satucket Block, corner of Main and Elm streets, containing upwards of 16,000 thousand volumes. This library was established in 1867, and is supported wholly by taxation, for the free use of all the inhabitants of the city. Mrs. Eliza Perkins gave \$500 by her will, for the purchase of reference books. The annual appropriation of the city is \$4,800, and one-half the dog tax. The only other source of revenue is from fines and the sale of catalogues. The library has an annual circulation of 55,000. It has no library building, but occupies rooms in a brick block. It contains files of the local papers. The teachers of the high school are allowed unrestricted use of the library, and all the teachers except

those of the primary schools, are allowed teachers' cards, on which they may draw five books at a time, to be kept out four weeks for use in the schools. The library is managed by a board of nine trustees, three of whom are appointed annually by the mayor and alderman of the city.

The officers for 1892 are Myra F. Southworth, librarian; Lizzie H. Williams, assistant librarian; Jonathan White, John G. Brooks, Henry H. Filoon, for one year; David W. Battles, Edward Parker, jr., Horace Richmond, for two years; Frank E. Packard, Fred R. French, Wallace C. Keith, for three years, trustees.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The first Sabbath school in Brockton commenced in May, 1818, through the efforts of Mrs. Huntington, the wife of the pastor. The school consisted of one hundred and seven girls and seventy-eight boys. These were divided into classes of from four to eight persons, according to their ages, the males under the care of teachers of their own sex, and the females under the care of teachers of their sex, the whole number under the direction of the superintendent. The time allotted for the school was during the intermission between the morning and afternoon services on the Sabbath, and was usually one hour long.

The books in use during the early part of its existence were the New Testament, Emerson's "Evangelical Primer," and "Hymns for Infant Minds." Most of the scholars, during the first term, were well versed in the primer, and in addition to that for the first sixteen Sabbaths they had committed thirty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-four verses of Scripture, and twenty-seven thousand three hundred verses of hymns which were recited.

As further specimens of individual diligence on the part of the younger members of the school, we publish the following:

A girl eight years of age, recited 402 verses of Scripture, and 236 verses of hymns. Another girl, ten years of age, recited 1,408 verses of Scripture, and 1,464 verses of hymns. Another eleven years of age, recited 995 verses of Scripture, and 1,558 verses of hymns. Another, thirteen years of age, recited 1,885 verses of Scriptures, and 1000 verses of hymns. Another girl, seven years of age, recited 2,191 verses of Scripture, comprising the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, and nine chapters of Luke, besides 287 verses of hymns. It is with pleasure we

record of this little girl that, when a pecuniary reward was presented her by a relative for her exemplary diligence, she generously sent the amount, by the hand of her pastor, to the treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the education of heathen children. Another girl, five years of age, recited the whole of "Assembly's Catechism," with proofs, 12 verses of Scripture, and 100 hymns.

The first term of the Sabbath school closed with public religious exercises on the day of the annual meeting of the Bridgewater Evangelical Society. The sacred music on that occasion was performed principally by the scholars.

The report of their attention and improvement was received with much satisfaction by the society, and a Testament or religious tract presented to each scholar as a reward for past, and encouragement for future exertions.

The religious exercises of the day were closed with the following hymn, composed for the occasion and sung by the children.

When shall we thus meet again?
 When shall we thus meet again?
 When the dreary winters past,
 When is hushed the northern blast,
 When new verdure clothes the plain,
 Then may we here meet again.

But what changes first may come!
 Of our happy number some,
 Round a much lov'd parent's bier,
 May let fall the parting tear,
 And in orphan grief complain,
 Ere we thus shall meet again.

Of our little blooming band,
 Some may feel death's icy hand;
 From each friend on earth we love,
 Early make our long remove;
 And among this favor'd train,
 Never!—Never meet again!

Let us then with care improve
 Lessons taught in Christian love;
 Let the truth their lips impart,
 Dwell in every grateful heart.
 That, their labor's not in vain
 We at last may meet again.

When our wasting years shall be
 Lost in vast eternity,
 Where the saints immortal reign,
 Then may we all meet again!

FEMALE BENEFICENCE.—A number of young ladies in the North Parish of Bridgewater have for a year past been associated under the name of "The Female Society in North Bridgewater for Promoting Christian Knowledge." They meet stately at the home of their pas-

tor, and are questioned by him in some Scriptural subject previously arranged for examination. They spent the afternoon or evenings together about once a fortnight, and the time not occupied by the regular recitations is improved in various reading or conversation, while the members employ themselves in braiding straw, knitting, or needle work. The avails of their industry are devoted to charitable purposes, and they have as the result of their diligence hitherto presented their pastor, Rev. Daniel Huntington, a New Year's gift of forty dollars, to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society.

There are at the present time schools connected with all the churches in the town, together with extensive libraries of well-selected books.

MUSIC.—According to the universal custom in early times, there was nothing but congregational singing. Tunes were few, and for want of books the exercises were read a line at a time and then all would join in singing; then the good deacon would read another line, and thus the service was "deaconed" through the whole of the verses.

The first music book in the country was brought by the Pilgrims, and entitled "Ainsworth's Version of the Psalms." This gave way to the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America, which went through seventy editions, and in 1758 was revised and republished by Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston.¹

Previous to 1765 or 1770 there were no choirs in the churches, and as these were formed the custom of lining or "deaconing" the hymns grew into disuse, but not until after a good deal of determined opposition. The custom had been introduced by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and hence could not easily be surrendered.

The first choir in what is now Brockton was established about 1801 under the leadership of Maj. Daniel Cary, a noted singer of that day. Previous to that time there were no seats specially provided for singers. Those who had thought of forming a choir in 1801 asked that seats might be provided for them.

January 12, 1801, we find an article in the parish records for meetings as follows :

¹In 1690 there were but six tunes known in the province, namely, "Oxford," "Litchfield," "York," "Windsor," "St. David's," and "Martyrs," and no new hymns could be introduced without a vote of the church. The first tune book especially devoted to music was published by Rev. William Walter in 1721, and was the first music with bars printed in America.

"To see if the parish will erect, or suffer to be erected, seats for the singers, in the front of pews in the front gallery." January 19, 1801, "Voted to erect seats in the front gallery for the singers, in front of the front pews." Also, "Voted that the above seats for the singers be erected in '*surkerler forme*'"

Maj. Daniel Cary, Moses Cary, and Col. Caleb Howard were "chosen a committee to git the above seats built." The above seats were specially set apart for the use of those who had become "*larned*" in the rules of "*musick*."

Oliver Bryant, Josiah Brett, Isaac Packard, John Field, John Cobb, and Luke Lincoln were "choristers" in the parish until the town was incorporated. Since that time Thomas J. Gurney, then living in Abington, was invited to lead the choir and teach them to sing, in 1829, who was the first person who received any compensation for services in singing. Commencing in 1829, Mr. Gurney continued to lead the choir and teach singing schools until 1840, when he removed to Abington. From that time the choir of the First Church has been led by Mr. Seth Sumner, who became celebrated for his success in teaching singing schools in the immediate vicinity, and Messrs. Isaac T. Packard, of this town, Whiting, Brown and Appleton, of Boston, and Edmund Packard.

When the Porter Church was formed in the town, in 1850, Mr. Gurney was invited to take charge of their choir, which he continued to do till 1864, when he resigned. Mr. T. Emerson Gurney was organist at the Porter Church from 1850 to 1855; Mr. Joshua V. Gurney from 1855 to 1858.

The First Congregational Church had the first organ, in their old church, which was exchanged for a new one in 1854, for their new house. At one time there were four organs in the churches: namely, in the First Congregational Church, Porter Evangelical Church, Second Methodist, and the Catholic Church.

There was a musical society formed in the county of Plymouth, called the Old Colony Musical Society, which was for the benefit of singers throughout the county. Bartholomew Brown, esq., was leader; Rev. Daniel Huntington was president. The society fell through for want of support. Mr. Huntington was a man of fine musical talent, and did much to elevate the standard of church music in the first part of his ministry, when so little attention had been paid to ruleable music.

The next musical club formed for the purpose of improving the singing was the Calcott Singing Society, which was about 1827 or 1828, and included the four Bridgewater. Rev. Daniel Huntington was their first president; Nathan Lazell, of Bridgewater, was leader.

Next in order was the Union Harmonic Society; that was in existence about 1835. From that time to the present it would be impossible to give a full detail of the various singing schools, rehearsals, clubs, etc. But probably no town in the county has given more attention to music, or been more successful in the production of talented singers and highly entertaining performances than Brockton. The church music of this city is of the highest order, and much time is devoted to the improvement of the singing throughout all the societies.

This town has sent forth some excellent teachers of music and performers of instrumental music, among whom are Thomas J. Gurney, T. Emerson Gurney, George T. Atherton, and William H. Faxon, who have made music a profession. Seth Sumner has been the most prominent instructor in music the city ever had.

BAND MUSIC.—About the year 1840 a few individuals met together for the purpose of drill and practice in music upon various brass instruments, drums, etc., under the lead of Samuel M. Holmes, and by the name of the North Bridgewater Brass Band. They met every week or oftener for practice, and were very successful, so that after a time they were engaged in all the surrounding places to play upon public occasions, and their fame soon spread abroad, and it is at present one of the best bands of the kind in that section. A large delegation of this band joined the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment in the Rebellion of 1861.

Soon after this band was formed, another was organized at Campello, under the lead of Martin L. Keith. The following persons were among the members of that band, namely: Charles P. Keith, Theodore Lilley, Sylvanus Keith, Albert Keith, Bela B. Hayward, Jarvis W. Reynolds, James C. Snell, Thomas French, Lucius Hayward and Harrison Bryant, Thomas Jackson, H. Martin Hayward and Caleb H. Packard. This company continued only about six months, when some of the number joined the Centre Band.

About the same period there was another band at the "West Shares," under the leadership of Ellis Packard, which continued about a year, and was then given up, some of its members joining the Centre Band.

The members of this band that joined the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment received the highest praise from General Sherman, and it is said that this was his favorite band, and was conducted under the leadership of William J. Martland.

CAMPELLO BRASS BAND.—The Campello Brass Band was organized August 7, 1877, with the following seventeen members: Fred H. Packard, D. Cary Keith, Myron L. Keith, O. Hayward, H. A. Monk, John Monk, Frank Monk, C. E. Packard, D. C. Berry, J. B. Pratt, Frank Alden, A. J. Guild, H. N. Hunt, Frank Brown, Myron Thomas, Lyman Carlson, T. H. Loring. Mr. S. C. Perkins, of Brockton, was engaged as leader and teacher, and for about two months regular meetings were held. The majority of the players were young and inexperienced, several of them knowing nothing of reading music, and meeting with unforeseen difficulties, the interest died out, and from Nov. 8, 1877, to May 17, 1878, no general gathering of members took place. About the latter date, however, Mr. George E. Kinsley was employed to direct them, and a good number of the original company, with others who were unwilling to see the experiment end in failure, commenced a second series of meetings for practice, which has been continued with pleasant results. The membership comprises the following players: William Swanson, first E-flat cornet; Otho Hayward, second E-flat cornet; Arthur Peckham, first B-flat cornet; Lyman Carlson, second B-flat cornet; Frank Alden, first B-flat clarionet; M. L. Keith, solo alto; John Monk, first alto; Wendell White, second alto; Daniel Berry, first tenor; August Hellburg, second tenor; Andrew Guild, baritone; Frank Brown, trombone; Charles Martin, tuba; Corydon Andrews, E-flat bass; Frank Monk, E-flat bass; Melvin Washburn, bass drum; Norman Cobb, snare drum; William Joyce, cymbals.

THESPIAN SOCIETY.—In February, 1836, a company of gentlemen and ladies were organized into a society, under the above name, for the purpose of giving dramatic performances. The orchestra consisted of fifteen members, and was under the leadership of Sihon Packard. The

songs, duets, and choruses were of a high order, and were performed before crowded assemblies. A slight fee was asked, to pay expenses of scenery, and expenses only.

UNION MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—About the 1st of May, 1864, a new musical association was formed, under the above title, for the purpose of improvement in singing, practicing choruses, oratorios, etc. It was regularly organized, with a constitution and by-laws. The following were the officers: Henry W. Robinson, president; Charles R. Ford, vice-president; F. A. Thayer, secretary; Sumner A. Hayward, treasurer; James Porter, librarian; Charles J. F. Packard, William H. Faxon, Samuel McLauthlin, Thomas Leonard, S. Franklin Packard, D. B. Lovell, trustees; William H. Faxon, musical director.

UNION MUSICAL SOCIETY, organized April 6, 1869. Sumner A. Hayward, president; Ziba C. Keith, vice-president; Charles J. F. Packard, treasurer and librarian; Hiram Wilde, of Boston, musical director. Consisted of about two hundred members. Met Friday evenings in the vestry of the First Church.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.—On the seventeenth day of June, 1872, there was a large musical gathering of the best talent to be found in this and other countries assembled in Boston under the above name, consisting of upwards of twenty thousand voices and one thousand instruments, under the leadership of Patrick S. Gilmore, esq., and was called the greatest musical festival of modern times.

The interest which the people of Brockton felt may be seen in the following list of persons who took part in the same.

Soprano—Hattie E. Allen, Alice B. Ames, Lucy Atherton, Jennie Bancroft, Mrs. J. O. Battles, Mrs. W. R. Bowen, T. Buckley, Louise R. Bailey, Lizzie Battles, Mary Borden, Helen Bemis, Lydia Brayton, Helen Cary, Mrs. Geo. C. Cary, Martha A. Copeland, Laura Cary, Mrs. E. E. Dean, Abbie F. Dunham, Mrs. B. F. Dunham, Mrs. Anna Farwell, Nellie Foss, Emma I. Fullerton, Mrs. Fred. Hartwell, Belle Howard, Fannie A. Holmes, Alice Hudson, Jennie P. Hollywood, Mrs. N. Capen Howard, Adelia E. Howard, Mrs. M. L. Hayden, Mrs. Edwin Howard, Mrs. Thomas Jackson, Mrs. B. E. Jones, Mary Jones, Lizzie Jones, Jennie H. Keith, Lizzie Keith, Mrs. Albert Keith, Fannie S.

Kimball, Mrs. A. W. King, Martha Mead, Mrs. C. J. F. Packard, Mary L. Packard, Mrs. Benjamin Packard, Lucy S. Packard, Ella D. Packard, Mrs. C. F. Porter, Mrs. C. T. Peckham, Mrs. Agnes Parker, S. A. Plummer, Mrs. H. A. Paine, Amanda M. Perkins, Mrs. O. O. Patten, Mrs. H. H. Robbins, S. E. Reynolds, Rebecca D. Reynolds, Mrs. William Snell, Florence E. Snell, Mrs. Emeline Snell, Alice A. Sawyer, Mrs. B. Snow, A. M. Snow, J. W. Snow, Mrs. C. E. Stone, Mrs. C. A. Tolman, M. A. Tucker, Mrs. S. V. Tuck, A. L. Thayer, Mrs. Anna B. Tabor, Mrs. Geo. Thatcher, Mrs. J. M. Washburn, Mrs. Elvira Willis, Mrs. W. H. Wade, Mrs. Bradford G. Wild, Emma White, Mrs. G. E. Woodbury.

Altos—Mrs. L. W. Alden, Mrs. F. E. Allen, Alice Allen, Mrs. B. F. Battles, Mrs. J. F. Beal, M. A. Brett, Susie Burrill, Delia Bingham, Emily C. Cary, Mrs. D. H. Cobb, M. B. Copeland, Hattie A. Cushman, Mrs. I. A. Dunham, Dorcas Dunbar, Mrs. W. L. Field, Ada F. Field, Lottie A. Fuller, Sarah E. Fuller, Ella J. Fullerton, Mrs. N. N. Gurney, Mrs. J. V. Gurney, Mrs. J. L. Grew, Mrs. C. H. Goss, Mrs. C. E. Hammond, Mrs. P. B. Hancock, Lora S. Hayward, Julia B. Hayward, Mrs. Marcus Holmes, 2d, Mrs. Hannah B. Holmes, Belle Holmes, Alice M. Keith, Carrie Keith, Georgiana Keith, Mrs. D. P. Kenney, Mrs. D. B. Lovell, Dora Macomber, A. W. Mowry, Mrs. T. Newell, Mrs. Harrison G. Phillips, L. Jennie Reynolds, Zilpha Reynolds, Mrs. J. W. Richards, Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent, Hattie M. Sawyer, Mrs. E. M. Sewell, Ella Seaman, Mrs. Annie E. Snow, Mary Sturtevant, Mrs. F. A. Thayer, Mrs. A. C. Thompson, Nettie P. Wait, Carrie White, Mrs. F. E. White, Emily C. Wood.

Tenors—Frank Allen, Geo. W. Allen, J. S. Allen, Sidney Allen, Jesse Billings, W. R. Bowen, J. T. Burke, Benjamin Clark, Hiram Curtis, Charles Daniels, B. F. Dunham, F. A. Dunham, E. B. Fanning, Wm. H. Faxon, S. L. French, N. H. Fuller, Geo. H. Fullerton, F. Goodwin, T. J. Gurney, N. N. Gurney, Fred. Hartwell, Fred. E. Holmes, Lemuel L. Holmes, Edwin Howard, E. L. Howard, Z. C. Keith, Charles Lowe, E. C. Mayhew, M. McCann, George McQuinn, C. J. F. Packard, S. F. Packard, J. M. Packard, W. D. Packard, Harrison G. Phillips, F. B. Porter, C. L. Reynolds, O. B. Reynolds, J. W. Richards, H. E. Snow, S. W. Snow, F. A. Thayer, A. C. Thompson, Geo. Tolman, Bradford Wild, J. C. Wood.

Bases—L. W. Alden, N. A. Battles, Charles H. Cary, George C. Cary, Everett Clark, Otis Cobb, G. M. Copeland, H. M. Dunham, John Farrell, jr., C. E. Field, W. F. Field, M. Fitz, C. R. Ford, N. H. Fuller, C. W. Gardner, Wm. Hammond, Geo. F. Hayward, S. A. Hayward, Albion Holbrook, S. A. Holbrook, Elmer W. Holmes, Marcus Holmes, 2d, N. C. Howard, C. T. Jackson, Melvin James, Geo. M. Keith, R. P. Keith, Thomas Keith, Elbridge Lincoln, D. B. Lovell, Samuel McLauthlin, F. B. Meade, H. F. Nash, W. M. Nash, T. B. Norton, W. H. O'Neill, B. Packard, F. H. Page, Benj. Perkins, C. F. Porter, T. C. Prescott, A. F. Poole, F. S. Reynolds, L. M. Reynolds, Lucius Richmond, George E. Russell, Wm. A. Sanford, Edward J. Stevens, R. L. Thatcher, J. M. Washburn, L. C. Wood. Total 201.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.—A society with the above name was organized on the 7th day of April, 1878, with officers as follows: H. F. Bird, president; Dr. F. Webster, vice-president; E. G. Sparrow, secretary; Nelson Huckins, treasurer; Nelson Huckins, Dr. F. Webster and A. Ames, trustees; L. W. Hill, collector. Meetings in Cunningham Hall.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—A society under this name has been organized in 1884, having the following officers, viz.: Rev. Samuel L. Beal, president; William Osborne, vice-president; James A. Kent, secretary and treasurer; Theodore Loring, Charles Delano, W. Dickerman, and James A. Kent, executive committee; Mrs. M. A. Dickerman, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Arabel Ames, auditing committee.

THE WOMAN'S MISSION SOCIETY is connected with the Congregational Churches of the city. President, Mrs. Albert Keith; vice-presidents, Mrs. George E. Martin, Mrs. F. A. Warfield, Mrs. John T. Blades; secretary, Mrs. George C. Cary; treasurer, Miss Mary K. Keith; executive committee, Mrs. C. Bradford, Mrs. O. Crossman, Miss Cornelia Eddy, Mrs. S. Foss; collectors, Mrs. Jane P. Reed, Mrs. Minot Niles, Mrs. Charles Curtis, Mrs. Almiron Leach, Miss Annie Moors, Miss Mary C. Keith.

BROCKTON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, October 2, 1876, the friends of female suffrage met in Lower Music Hall, David L. Cowell, esq., presiding, to listen to an address by Miss

Matilda Hindman, after which a form of constitution was presented, which set forth the objects of this organization, whose principles may best be told in the two following articles :

“1st. Believing in the natural equality of the two sexes and their consequent right to equal elective and legal privileges, and in the wrong inflicted upon women by withholding the same, resulting in incalculable loss to society, the undersigned agree to unite in an association to be called ‘The Brockton Woman’s Suffrage Association.’

“2d. The object of this Association shall be to effect by moral and political effort, changes in public sentiment, resulting in the acknowledged right of suffrage for women, and placing her in all respects on an equal footing with man.”

This constitution was adopted, and twenty-five names placed upon the list of members. The officers elected were Mrs. Lydia B. Willis, president ; Mrs. Milley Estey, Lewis Ford, Rev. S. L. Beal, Mrs. Jason Packard, vice-presidents ; Richard Humphrey, treasurer ; Rev. C. M. Winchester, secretary. The president, treasurer, secretary, Edward E. Bennett, and Ellen Slade constituted the executive committee.

ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION, CAMPELLO.—This is an association of persons leagued together for the purpose of beautifying and ornamenting the village with shade and ornamental trees, and otherwise improving the appearance of that portion where they reside, and in which they have a deep interest.

CAMPELLO SPORTSMEN’S CLUB.—Several parties interested in shooting and practice in glass-ball matches met together and formed a club under the above name. President, Henry F. Thayer ; treasurer, Frank P. Keith ; secretary, J. D. Fiske. The secretary, treasurer, president, Howard P. Keith and J. E. Carr were executive committee. Members: Henry F. Thayer, Frank P. Keith, J. D. Fiske, J. E. Carr, Howard P. Keith, Manuel P. Nevis, Charles E. Tribou, Charles E. Martin, Paul Hartwig, Henry B. Wood, Alton M. Thayer, Charles J. Turner, Walton E. Keith, Joseph A. Jennings, Harry A. Copeland, Stephen M. Thresher, W. Dexter Pierce, William F. Ryder, Japhet B. Packard, L. Sumner Packard, Warren R. Thayer, Edward Baker, O. G. Tinkham.

The ground used for practice by the club was a lot east of the river at Campello, on land belonging to Nathan Keith.

CITY BICYCLE CLUB is the largest organization of the kind in South-eastern Massachusetts. It was formed in 1881. President, William Briggs; captain, George P. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Fred. M. Bixby. Their present headquarters is in Theatre Building, East Elm street, which was opened to their use January 1, 1883. Starting with fourteen original members, it has increased to forty, and growing in numbers.

This city has two other clubs, the "Brockton" and "Union."

BROCKTON BICYCLE CLUB, organized June 1, 1879, twenty-two members. William H. Bryant, president; Fred. B. Howard, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Johnson, captain.

BROCKTON FANCIERS' CLUB.—Organized November 11, 1878. This is an association of persons interested in the improvement of poultry, pigeons, and pets, etc., and in holding exhibitions for the purpose of encouraging the special raising of the best varieties. President, William Rankin; vice-president, J. W. Freeman; corresponding secretary, Abbott W. Packard; recording secretary, R. W. Shaw; treasurer, W. F. Field; executive committee, Bradford Wild, G. T. Randall, W. H. Sylvester, L. A. Tower, of Brockton, and Ozias Millett, of South Abington.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Water is the grand agent that nature has provided for the extinguishment of flames, and the different ways and means for applying it with effect have been sought for in every civilized country. In the absence of more suitable implements, buckets and other portable vessels of capacity at hand have always been seized to throw water upon fire, and when used with celerity and presence of mind in the early commencement of a fire have often been sufficient, but when a conflagration extends beyond their reach the fate of the burning pile too often resembles that of the ships of "Æneas,"—

"Nor bucket poured, nor strength of human hand,
Can the victorious element withstand."

Hence the necessity of some device by which a stream of water may be forced from a distance on flames. Ingenious men of former days were stimulated to an unusual degree to invent machines for that purpose. The first machine used for throwing water upon fire was the common syringe. Fire was the most destructive agent employed in

ancient wars, hence every effort that could be made by ingenuity for protection from the assaults of pitch, oil and fire, that were thrown from the ramparts, was made.

The introduction of fire-engines was an important event in the country, and indicates a certain degree of refinement in civilization, and an advanced state of the mechanic arts. If we review the progress of fire-engines in modern times, from the syringe to the splendid engine of to day, we cannot fail to observe that progress marks the age. At first was used the single cylinder, then the double cylinder and air-chamber, which was first used in 1825.¹

FIRE-ENGINES.—The first fire engine in Brockton was purchased by subscription in 1827, and was owned by a private company. The following is a copy of the original subscription paper :

This proposes a method of obtaining a fire engine, to be kept near the road betwixt the Old Meeting House and Mr. Whitman's office, for the use of the inhabitants of North Bridgewater, who are liable to suffer loss by fire. And to accomplish said object, twenty-three shares, valued at twenty dollars each, are offered to those who may become interested to become proprietors thereof. Each subscriber will annex to his name how many shares he takes, and if less than one, what part. And we, the subscribers, do severally feel under obligations to pay, agreeably to our subscription, to the proprietors, treasurer, or agent duly authorized by a majority of the proprietors to receive their money, and to procure their engine.

North Bridgewater, February 10, 1827.

Subscriber's names.	No. of Shares.	Subscribers' names.	No. of Shares.
Eliab Whitman.....	One.	Eliphalet Kingman.....	One-half
Nathan Perry.....	"	Bela Keith.....	"
Edward Southworth.....	"	Ephraim Howard.....	"
Silas Packard.....	"	William Faxon.....	"
Jabez Field.....	"	Nathan Jones.....	"
Benjamin Kingman.....	"	David Packard.....	"
John Wales.....	"	John Packard.....	"
David Ames.....	"	Nathaniel H. Cross.....	"
Rosseter Jones.....	"	Charles Packard.....	"
Micah Faxon.....	"	Hiram Atherton.....	"
Nathan Hayward.....	"	Azor Packard.....	One-quarter
Arza Leonard.....	"	Josiah W. Kingman.....	"
Azel Wood.....	"	Benjamin Stoddard.....	"
Lemuel French.....	"	John Crafts.....	"
Ziboon French.....	"	Thomas Wales.....	Three-quarters
Perez Crocker.....	"	Nath. B. Harlow.....	One-quarter
John Battles.....	"	Sidney Perkins.....	"

¹ The first fire-engine in use in this country was imported from Holland for the city of New York in December, 1731.

This engine was called the "Union No. 1," and was a bucket-tub to be filled by hand. The machine passed out of the proprietors' hands to the town, on condition that the town would put the engine in perfect order, and keep it in order for use at fires. They also furnished a hook-and ladder carriage, with fire hooks, ladders, chains, etc.

The above constituted all the facilities for extinguishing fires previous to 1845. At that date the town, finding the alarms of fire growing more numerous as new buildings were erected, and were so near together, "voted to procure two new and improved suction fire-engines." This vote passed February 9, 1846. The town appropriated one thousand dollars, provided the citizens would subscribe one thousand dollars more. The subscription was promptly raised, and Benjamin Kingman and Amasa Edson appointed a committee to purchase the machines. Previous to this time the management at fires was under the direction of "fire wards" appointed by the town.

The two engines were manufactured by Messrs. T. & E. Thayer, costing seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and were completed and received February 6, 1847. One of them was called "Protector," and was kept in the Centre Village; the other, called "Enterprise," was located at Campello.

The "fire department" of 1865 was organized by an act of incorporation by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 18, 1846, and at the time of the receipt of the two new engines consisted of the following: one old engine, the "Union," Capt. Henry L. Bryant; "Protector, No. 3," Capt. B. P. Lucas,—motto, "We will endeavor;" "Enterprise, No. 2," Capt. Aaron B. Drake.—motto, "Always ready;" one hook-and-ladder carriage, with the fixtures, and one old and two new engine houses.

In 1850 the town purchased a large engine of John Agnew, of Philadelphia, Pa., costing seventeen hundred dollars, which was called the "Protector No. 3." The old engine of that name was changed to "Relief No. 4,"—motto, "Our aim the public good." In May, 1853, a new machine was purchased by private subscription, by the name of "Independence No. 5,"—motto, "Still live." About the same time, the "Relief No. 4," was sold to the town of Randolph, and located at South Randolph. In the fall of 1853 a new engine was purchased of

L. Button & Co. of Waterford, N. Y., named "Mayflower No. 4," which name was changed to "Columbian No. 5,"—motto, "On the alert."

In the spring of 1861 the town voted to sell "Protector No. 3," which was done during the year, by exchange with William Jeffers, of Pawtucket, for one of his engines, using the same name and number. In 1854 "Enterprise Engine No. 2" was transferred to the "West Shares," or Northwest Bridgewater and the name changed to "Niagara No. 6." During that year a new engine was purchased of L. Button & Co. of Waterford, N. Y., to take the place of the old engine, adopting the same name, and was located at Campello. In 1865 the "Niagara Engine" was sold to go to South Easton, and a new engine was purchased at Charleston, named "Hancock No. 1."

In 1865 the fire department of Brockton consisted of "Hancock Engine No. 1," Capt. Isaac H. Hartwell, located at the "West Shares,"—motto, "Our aim, the public good;" "Enterprise Engine No. 2," Capt. William Stevens, located at Campello,—motto, "Always ready;" "Protector Engine No. 3," Capt. Henry B. Packard, located in Centre Village,—motto, "We will endeavor;" "Columbian Engine No. 5," Capt. E. Z. Stevens, also located in the Centre Village,—motto, "On the alert;" and one hook-and-ladder carriage and three engine houses. On Saturday, October 21, 1865, the fire companies made a trial of fire engines for a silver trumpet. "Protector" took the prize, playing horizontally two hundred and twenty feet.

The fire department as constituted in 1884, consisted of three fire engines, with fifteen men each, three extinguishers, one hook-and-ladder company and one hand engine.

The board of engineers were Davis R. Eldred, assisted by Nehemiah S. Holmes, Charles A. Eaton, Zenas L. Marston, and Alexander Fanning, Nehemiah S. Holmes, clerk.

The fire department of Brockton has ever had a good reputation for efficiency, and when it is considered how many wooden buildings there are, compactly located, the city has been remarkably fortunate in not having many conflagrations.

The fire department of Brockton is often referred to as being one of the most efficient and best managed of any in the county. At present it consists of four steam fire engines, three chemical engines, and one

hand engine, with sufficient hose and supply wagons, with the following details on the 1st of January, 1893.

One Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine.
Three Silsby Steam Fire Engines.
One Babcock Aerial Ladder Truck and portable water tower.
One City Ladder Truck.
Two Double Tank Babcock Chemical Engines.
One Double Tank Holloway Chemical Engine.
One Two Horse Hose Wagon.
Two One Horse Hose Wagons.
Two Two Horse Supply Wagons.
One Hand Engine and Hose Reel.
One Hand Hose Reel at City Farm.
One Horse and Buggy for the Chief Engineer.
One One Horse Hose Reel.

The following is a list of engineers of the fire department for 1892. In the resignation of Charles A. Eaton in the early part of the year, and who was one of the best known officers in the department, the place was temporarily supplied by Charles L. McCann in a very able manner. An ordinance having been passed by the city council for a permanent chief, Harry L. Marston, one who had been connected with the department for years, was appointed, October 5, and is now the chief engineer of the same, with the following assistants: Charles L. McCann, first assistant; Willis A. Downs, second assistant; Frank F. Porter, third assistant; Francis W. Smith, fourth assistant; Stanton F. Bourne, fifth assistant.

FIRE ALARM.—The city has an excellent system of fire alarms through its territory, in charge of Harry L. Marston, superintendent, which facilitates the getting to fires at the earliest possible moment.

BROCKTON SPECIAL FIRE POLICE—This is an organization of persons appointed by the mayor and aldermen, whose duty it shall be, as soon as an alarm of fire is given, to repair to the spot designated by the fire alarm, and take charge of the personal property in and around the burning buildings, subject to orders from the chief engineer.

This is a very valuable aid to the fire department, and prevents depredation and all sorts of mischief.

The force of 1883 was as follows :

David Eldred, captain ; Thomas W. Kennedy, first assistant ; Arthur P. Alden, second assistant ; Alden W. Skinner, clerk and treasurer ; Clarence Gill, David Glover, and Michael O. Neil. Members, William Brett, John Dean, George F. Tinkham, Alexander Fraser, John S. Perry, E. J. Hartford, Oliver L. Joy, Rufus E. Packard, Elmer L. Fellows, Charles N. Hudson, Melvin F. Packard, John H. Raymond, J. Emery Merchant.

BROCKTON FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. On Friday evening January 21, 1887, a meeting of about seventy-five members of the fire department was held at the Central station, and organized into an association by the above name. Chief Engineer Charles A. Eaton was chosen president ; Engineer Charles L. McCann vice-president ; Calvin R. Barrett secretary ; Engineer Frank F. Porter, treasurer. For auditors Samuel H. Howland, Stanton F. Bourne, and Edward J. Barry.

The present association was legally formed as a corporation June 7, 1887, as follows :

We whose names are hereto subscribed, do by this agreement associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and fiftie'h chapter of the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the acts, in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto. The name by which the corporation shall be known is "Brockton's Firemen's Relief Association." The purpose for which the corporation is constituted is for the mutual aid and assistance under casualties to which their public duties as firemen of the city of Brockton may expose them.

The place within which the corporation is established or located is the city of Brockton within said Commonwealth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand this seventh day of June in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Charles A. Eaton.
Stanton F. Bourne.
S. Harvey Reed.
Edward E. Fairbanks.
Bennie C. Leonard.
Frank E. Richardson.
Benjamin L. Clark.
Henry P. Baker.
Horatio D. Snow.
Joseph B. Nye, jr.
Lyman J. Wilbur.
Edward J. Barry.
Fred W. Place.

Charles L. McCann.
Augustus E. Chase.
John W. Totman.
Charles F. Davis.
W. H. Jacobs.
S. H. Sanford.
Fred E. Child.
Fred Leighton.
Samuel H. Huggon.
H. H. Billings.
Nathaniel G. Sawyer.
Patrick J. Collins.
Edward Stone.

Frank F. Porter.
Calvin R. Barrett.
Horatio Corbett.
Fred H. Moore.
Eugene F. Braley.
Frank Tinkham.
Richard Westcoat.
Chester Vinal.
George F. Nye.
Edgar O. Smith.
A. H. Emerson.
John A. Livingstone.
Horace B. Emerson.

John F. Nilson.	Alvin F. Leonard.	J. Frank Sturgis.
Patrick Reardon.	Thomas V. Barnes.	Charles H. Wilbur.
John S. Makepeace.	C. F. Edgecourt.	Walter E. Keith.
Samuel H. Howland.	A. W. Chandler.	Charles E. Reynolds.
Daniel G. Berry.	Willis A. Downs.	John W. McGowan.
J. F. Monk.	W. P. Chamberlain.	Charles E. Clark.
John Griffin.	Charles F. Chevigny.	H. T. Merritt.
William M. Cash.	B. A. Packard.	

The first meeting after the incorporation was held September 29, 1887, at which the following officers were elected: Clerk, Calvin R. Barrett; directors, Samuel H. Sanford, Charles Reynolds, Lyman J. Wilbur, Augustus E. Chase, Fred Moore, Joseph B. Nye, jr., Barnabas A. Packard, Fred Leighton, Charles A. Eaton, Charles L. McCann, and Benjamin Clark; treasurer, Frank F. Porter.

At a meeting held immediately after the above Charles A. Eaton was elected president, and Charles L. McCann vice-president.

BROCKTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—During the year 1858 several of the citizens in the thickest settled portions of the town began to discuss the subject of a better means of lighting the stores, factories, and dwelling houses; or, in other words, the people wanted more light, and as is always the case when people wish for light it can be had. For this purpose a few public-spirited individuals were called together July 22, 1859, to see what measures it was thought best to adopt. Subscription papers were opened, and stock taken to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. A company was organized September 5, 1859, with the following officers: William F. Brett, president; David F. Studley, treasurer; Noah Chessman, H. W. Robinson, and Jonas R. Perkins, esq., directors.

The present officers are Warren A. Reed, president; Wallace C. Keith, vice-president and general manager; Fred P. Packard, treasurer; Eugene H. York, superintendent. Office on Montello, near School street.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY.—This company organized March 5, 1885, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of conducting business in Brockton. The following is the list of officers: President, Charles G. White, of Boston; clerk and treasurer, William L. Garrison; John Balch, superintendent and

manager ; Charles G. White, James P. Tolman, Frank J. Coburn and G. R. Richardson, of Boston, directors.

On Monday evening, October 1, 1883, at quarter-past six o'clock P. M., the above system of lighting was successfully introduced into the city of Brockton, and has now become one of the principal institutions of the city. The reputation of Brockton is second to none in introducing the best and newest of all improvements, and in sustaining all well-directed enterprises. That there is a growing feeling in favor of electricity in Brockton is evident by the increased demand for its introduction into private houses and stores, and that it will come into general use we have no doubt.

The central station or headquarters of this company is at the corner of Montello and Lincoln streets, where the company are provided with a commodious brick building and steam-power of the most improved kind.

JENNY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, of Brockton, organized May 2, 1884, capital fifty thousand dollars, located at the corner of Montello and Crescent streets. George E. Keith, president ; Henry E. Lincoln, clerk and treasurer ; George E. Keith, Henry E. Lincoln, Ziba C. Keith, Col. John J. Whipple, directors. Works in a building one hundred by thirty-five feet, on Montello, south of Crescent street.

BROCKTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.—This corporation was duly organized January 8, 1881, with the following officers : George F. Hall, Henry Towle and Fred. Nourse, of Boston, Charles R. Ford and Ziba C. Keith, of Brockton, directors. George F. Hall was elected president, and Fred. Nourse clerk. The capital stock was forty thousand dollars.

The cars ran over the road for the first time on Wednesday, July 6, 1881, and commenced regular trips from the beginning, being well patronized. Cars were decorated on the occasion of opening of the road, which at first extended from Clifton avenue, near the southerly boundary of the town in Campello, through the main thoroughfare of the city as far as the manufactory of Enos H. Reynolds, at the north end. Trips were made every twenty minutes. At first six box and three open cars,

and thirty-nine horses, were required to run the road in a proper manner.

At the commencement of running the horse-cars, there was a line of large omnibuses running from Campello to Brockton, which the railroad company purchased, including the horses, coaches, harness, etc., belonging to Pendar & Rogers. The company also leased the stables of the proprietors for five years for the purposes of the new railroad. Horace B. Rogers immediately took the management of the road as superintendent, for which position he was admirably qualified, and under whose direction the road has proved a success. In the early part of 1884, the people of East Stoughton wishing for accommodations and convenient connection with Brockton, the company extended their track to the Randolph line, thus making a complete line from Randolph, through the main streets of East Stoughton and Brockton to West Bridgewater. This corporation is very judiciously managed, has proved remunerative to the stockholders, and tends very much to equalize the different sections of the city, by opening up the vacant lands, and adding to the growth of the same.

EAST SIDE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY (Electric) —This company was first talked of in 1887, and was so far completed as to run to the corner of Main and Crescent streets, and also to the corner of Ward and Main streets, from Bumpas' corner and Shaw's corner, at the east section of the city. It was organized with a capital of forty-five thousand dollars, divided into four hundred and fifty shares, with the following officers: Albert F. Small, president; Ira Copeland, vice-president; Lester F. Holmes, treasurer and clerk; Albert F. Small, Ira Copeland, Lester F. Holmes, George I. Sylvester, Joseph C. Snow, Wallace C. Flagg, and Everett C. Hall, directors.

The cars run on the above lines till 1890, when the company were given permission to run on Main street, thus making a complete circuit line. When this had been completed, and the cars began running on Main street, everybody seemed to be in a happy mood, and the day was celebrated by a grand jubilation, Friday, September 5, 1890. Invitations were given out to about one hundred people, who gathered at the Metropolitan Hotel at six o'clock P. M.

A few minutes later two of the handsome motor cars of the entertaining company, each with an extra car attached, came coursing down Main street before the curious eyes of hundreds of pedestrians, who realized then for the first time that the East Side had finally "got there." The large company and Martland's band filled the cars, and, with sounding of trumpets and a few sporadic cheers from people along the street, the cars bowled along for the first formal trip over the completed road. The first train was in charge of Asst. Supt George Morse and G. B. Austin, the road's electrician, while L. R. Porter, the Centre street fish dealer, handled the second train.

Everything went off merrily. The cars rode easily, the band played inspiringly, and the houses of the East Side gave up their inhabitants to gaze at the party. The trip was made without accident or hindrance, and the Metropolitan Hotel was again reached thirty-five minutes after the start, the distance covered being four and one-half miles.

The parlors of the hotel were full of social life for the next half hour or so. Here are some of the gentlemen who were present: Mayor Douglas; Ex Mayor Whipple and Wade; Ex-Aldermen Thompson, Connolly, Jackson, Gruver, Weston, Hall and Monk; Aldermen Packard, Harris, Morse, Low, Jones, Wilbar and Jordan; Pres. W. W. Cross, Treas. C. R. Fillebrown, and Supt. H. B. Rogers of the Brockton Street Railway Company; President Thompson; Directors Leach, Perkins, Flagg, George H. Kingman, and A. F. Small, and Supt. M. E. Peterson of the East Side Company; City Messenger Gardner; J. W. Brett, representing the Sprague Motor Company; A. A. Dunbar, superintendent of streets; H. A. Balkham, general manager of Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton; A. B. Loring, E. O. Noyes, Clinton M. Packard, D. B. Edson; Messrs. Thayer, Hand, and Daly, selectmen of Randolph; Messrs. C. D. Nash, Hersey, and Jenkins, of Whitman; Mr. Pierce, of Texas; Mr. Mansfield, of the Thomas-Houston Company of Boston; H. C. Bush, Alabama; Mr. Barnes, superintendent of the electric road at Plymouth; W. B. Ferguson, of Boston, one of the largest holders of East Side stock; J. N. Taylor, of Boston, a director of the East Side Company; C. E. McElroy, C. Ellis Stone, W. H. Shaw and Mace Gay.

When the dining room was opened the tables were quickly filled. They were arranged in horseshoe form, and looked very handsome with decorations of flowers and the prettily trimmed fancy dishes with which the table was filled. The moment that the company was seated there was a fusilade that sounded like firecrackers, but which was produced by the pop of the corks from the bottles at the plate of each guest. But it wasn't champagne. The menu embraced several kinds of salads, cold meats of all kinds, a great variety of relishes, and a large list of sweets, ices and fruits. It was satisfactory in a large degree, and Landlord Wade was congratulated on the spread.

Mayor Douglas was the first to speak. His opening expression, that the East Side had "got there," struck his hearers just right, and they pounded the tables and applauded to express their indorsement of the sentiment. It had taken energy and enterprise and perseverance to get the road where it is to-day, he said, but he believed the company would be very successful in the future. He considered the East Side street railway a great benefit to the city of Brockton. It helped the working people get to and from their homes and shops, stimulated building and increased land values. For the remarkable increase of last year the railroad deserved some credit. He hoped the day was not far distant when the East Side would reach out in every direction and bring the neighboring towns closer to us. The greatest objection to day to the electric roads were the poles and wires, and these he believed would be done away with in time, science was advancing with such rapid strides.

The next speaker was Mr. G. W. Mansfield, of Boston, who is connected with the Thompson-Houston Company, and is also a member of the syndicate which has taken the East Side road. He is a young man of pleasing personality and pleasant voice, and he must have discovered the weakness of the inhabitants of the city of Brockton in the short time that he has been here, for he tickled the assemblage by telling them what a remarkable place the city of Brockton is. Seriously, Mr. Mansfield said, the syndicate never realized the magnitude of what they had undertaken until they had driven about the city of Brockton. Then they saw so much building going on, so many evidences of energy, enterprise, thrift and success, that they realized that they had taken quite

a burden upon themselves, and one under which they would have to band to give the public of such a place what they would want.

He had in the line of his business—the examining of railroad properties—traveled extensively throughout the United States, but he had never been so impressed with the possibilities of any city as he had with Brockton. All sections have their centres, and Brockton was the natural centre of this section. He believed that in the future Brockton would be the largest centre in Southeastern Massachusetts, if not the largest between Boston and Long Island Sound. He felt there was a tremendous future before the city, and was certain that it would be improved and taken advantage of by the live class of workers that make up this community. Brockton's present standing was due in a large degree to the fact that everybody works here. It was observation of all these potent facts that impressed the syndicate, and made them feel that they had got to do something commensurate with the enterprise of the city. The syndicate had put their money into the East Side road with the expectation of getting an honest profit. Every man in it is convinced that his dollars are well invested, but that to remain so the company must keep pace with the growth of the city. The outside capital thus brought in was bound to be an influence for good for the city.

The road proposed to extend in different directions ; to reach out and bring the towns which naturally look to Brockton for assistance and advice nearer to her. These towns connected with Brockton would enhance the value of both, and their interests, now foreign, perhaps, would soon be common. The street railroad was the great modern developer of real estate, as it makes property accessible. He believed the property on the East Side would double in value. He trusted the authorities of the towns near by would be as liberal with them as possible, else the roads could not be built. In closing he said, electrically speaking, that he had never met 27,000 people exhibiting such high potential as the people of Brockton, and the syndicate would try to keep their potential to the same point.

Messrs. Daley and Hand, of Randolph, and C. D. Nash, of Whitman, spoke of the desire for an electric road in their towns and closer connection with Brockton, and hoped the day was near at hand when it

would be accomplished. Ex-Mayor Whipple spoke pleasantly of the prospects of having the near-by towns connected.

It was a jolly time and a very happy christening of the now fully developed road.

The officers for 1892 were as follows ; A. Cranston Thompson, president ; Alfred A. Glasier, clerk and treasurer ; Fred B. Howard, assistant treasurer ; Wallace C. Flagg, A. C. Thompson, G. H. Campbell, Alston Burr, and G. H. Mansfield. directors.

Since the above was written the desires of those present from Randolph and Whitman have been realized by a line to both places, and many more lines are contemplated to the adjoining towns and villages, which will soon be built, thus making Brockton a centre of street railway travel.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES CONTINUED.

North Bridgewater Board of Trade--The Swedish Benevolent Society--United Order of Independent Odd Ladies, Cascade Lodge No. 13--Laurel Lodge No. 21--Northern Legion, Hancock Lodge No. 2--New England Order of Protection, Mayflower Lodge No. 4--Banner Lodge No. 81--Order of the Helping Hand, Brockton Tent No. 15--United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, Howard Colony No. 69--Order of the Iron Hall No. 890--Sisterhood Branch No. 897--Campello Branch 932--Grand Army of the Republic, Fletcher Webster Post No. 13, Patriotic Dead--Temperance--Sinclair Band of Hope--North Star Division No. 88--Independent Order of Good Templars, Fraternal Lodge No. 24--Temple Lodge, Campello--Old Colony District Temperance Union--Brockton Temperance Union--Good Samaritan Society--Woman's Christian Temperance Union Crystal Rock Juvenile Templars--St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society--People's Temperance Union--Good Samaritan Division No. 60, Sons of Temperance--Harrison Lodge No. 248, I. O. of G. Templars--St. Patrick Total Abstinence Cadets.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER BOARD OF TRADE.—This was an organization having for its object the following: "In order to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the business men of North Bridgewater, and in order to secure unity and harmony of action in reference to any initiated or prospective enterprises affecting its welfare,

and especially in order to afford a fund of counsel to secure the proper consideration of all questions pertaining to the financial, commercial and industrial interests of our community, this association on this 29th day of March, 1871, is hereby formed." Meetings were held in Mercantile Building.

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, April 5, 1871, the following officers were elected: Ellis Packard, president; Henry W. Robinson, Albert Keith, vice-presidents; Ira Copeland, secretary; George E. Bryant, treasurer; directors, Oakes S. Soule, E. L. Thayer, Edward Southworth, jr, Rufus P. Kingman, Enos H. Reynolds, Eben G. Rhodes, Charles F. Porter, Nelson J. Foss, Edward Crocker, Charles R. Ford, William W. Cross, Davis S. Packard.

THE SWEDISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BROCKTON, organized January 3, 1882. The aim and object of this society is to promote friendship and true patriotic love between all of Scandinavian birth or nationality, to encourage virtue and honesty, to promote honor for ourselves and our native and adopted countries, to advise and assist each other in need and sickness, according to circumstances governed by a code of by-laws adopted by this society January 11, 1882.

The following were the officers of the society March 29, 1882: Frank H. Lawson, president; Sophia Johnson, Andrew Benson, vice-presidents; G. H. Olstrom, secretary; Charles Hellberg, assistant secretary; A. J. Rydqvist, treasurer; Hugo Slettengreen, Gus. A. Hellberg, Sigrid Wennström, reception committee; Martin Löfström, musical director. Meet in Clark's block the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at eight o'clock P. M.

UNITED ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES.—CASCADE LODGE, NO. 13.—Organized February 29, 1888. Miss Melinda H. Dickerman, P. W. L.; Mrs. Darius Howard, N. L.; Mrs. Henry H. Bromade, V. N. L.; Mrs. Isabella Simmons, chap.; Mrs. Ada Pratt, R. S.; Mrs. Alvin Sears, L. R.; Mrs. Rachel Kingman, F. S.; Mrs. Lucinda K. Holmes, treas.; Mrs. Carrie Nevins, con.; Mrs. Etta Faunce, guard; Miss Minnie Hodge, S. W.; Miss Annie Thomas, J. W.; Mrs. Susan Hall, R. H. S.; Miss Eunice Church, L. H. S.; Mrs. Alvira Packard, S. R.; Mrs. Mary F. Ripley, J. R. Meetings are held in Red Men's Hall, 36 Main street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

UNITED ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES —LAUREL LODGE, NO. 21.—Organized March 17, 1890. Mrs. Amelia V. Sturtevant, P. L.; Mrs. Ellen M. Keith, N. L.; Mrs. Abbie J. Puffer, P. N. L.; Mrs. Letitia Moore, chap.; Mrs. Mary Winson, R. S.; Mrs. Agnes Moody, F. S.; Mrs. Edith J. Kelley, treas.; Mrs. Frances Braley, con.; Mrs. Wheeler, guard; Mrs. D. Anna Garvin, S. W.; Mrs. Mary Temple, J. W.; Mrs. Annie F. Bosworth, R. A.; Mrs. Kate Gould, L. A.; Mrs. Helen R. Bird, S. R.; Mrs. Emily W. Lothrop, J. W. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Good Templars' Hall, Centre street.

NORTHERN LEGION.—HANCOCK LODGE, NO. 2.—This is a branch of the Northern Legion organized by Porter B. Hancock, December, 1888. Its officers were as follows: Charles F. Porter, past chief commander; James W. Brown, chief commander; Myron C. Van Hoosen, viceroy; Samuel Crowell, chancellor; Thomas G. Nye, jr., recording secretary; Charles F. Prentice, financial secretary; Portus B. Hancock, treasurer; Charles Sanders, chaplain; Edward T. Tremaine, guard; George Stoddard, sentry; Jerry C. Gray, Nathaniel D. Toppan and Charles Perkins, trustees. Meetings were held in Pythian Hall, Centre street, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION.—MAYFLOWER LODGE, NO. 4.—Frank B. Stevens, J. P. W.; Robert P. Turner, W.; Mrs. Lizzie F. Swallow, V. W.; H. F. Burrill, secretary; Orlando B. Bray, financial secretary; C. E. Eldridge, treasurer; Mrs. Lottie L. Eldridge, chap.; Herbert F. Wheeler, guide; Mrs. Carrie F. Small, G.; Irving A. Minzy, sen.; Alfred E. Woodward, John W. Hayward, Rufus T. Ellis, trustees. Meetings on the second and fourth Friday evenings, at Canton Hall, Main street

BANNER LODGE, NO. 81.—Organized March 21, 1889. Thomas M. Orr, W.; A. M. Bosworth, V. W.; Andrew H. Baker, secretary; Lee L. Farnham, financial secretary; W. D. Winston, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah A. Fullerton, chap.; George E. Leonard, guide; Fred. W. Fuller, G.; Mrs. Lucy A. Macomber, sen. Meets first and third Fridays in Canton Hall, Savings Bank Block, Main street.

ORDER OF THE HELPING HAND.—BROCKTON TENT, No. 15.—Organized February 25, 1890. William D. Hanlon, jr., P. G.; William A. McKendrick, G.; E. B. Battles, asst. G.; M. F. Beard, R.; George L. Whitten, P.; C. E. Perkins, M.; F. Elmore Constans, physician; L. A. Smith, E. C. Hall, J. J. Whipple, trustees. Meets fourth Friday of each month, at room 5, Savings Bank Building, 13 North Main street.

UNITED ORDER OF PILGRIM FATHERS.—HOWARD COLONY, No. 69.—Instituted May 16, 1886. George W. Holbrook, ex.-gov.; Henry Clayton, gov.; Lilian B. Knight, lieut.-gov.; Henry F. Burrill, sec.; Mrs. Rachel A. Kingman, coll.; Charles E. Eldridge, treas.; Mrs. Ella M. Cushing, chap.; Thomas Farnum, S. at A.; Mrs. Thomas Farnum, D. S. at A.; Chandler Ross, S. inner gate; Herbert L. Kingman, S. outer gate; William L. Puffer, Emil Lagergren, John W. Hayward, trustees. Meetings held first and third Monday of each month at K. of P. Hall, 57 Centre street.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL.—BRANCH No. 890.—Instituted October 31, 1888. C. W. Potter, P. C. J.; W. E. Fosdick, C. J.; Thomas Lavin, V. J.; A. E. Smith, P.; R. E. Leavitt, acct.; Fred M. McCauley, adj.; A. M. Brigham, cashier; L. Warren Howard, H.; F. S. Frazier, W.; A. W. Place, V.; W. O. Carver, M. A. Kingman and E. C. Cahoon, trustees. Meetings were held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Good Templars' Hall, 40 Centre street.

SISTERHOOD BRANCH, No. 897.—Instituted November 13, 1888. Helen R. Bird, C. J.; A. V. Sturtevant, V. J.; H. M. Clarke, adjt.; Pauline R. Nutting, acct.; Lucy C. Knowlton, cashier; Grace Kingman, P.; Laura A. Tinkham, H.; Ellen M. Keith, W.; Annie M. Davey, V.; Elizabeth B. Battles, P. C. J.; Dr. Lucy S. Carr, med. examiner; O. R. Tallman, A. Pettingill, C. B. Newcomb, trustees. Meetings were held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 13 North Main street.

CAMPELLO BRANCH, No. 932.—Instituted December 31, 1888. Fred R. Hayward, C. T.; Brice H. Waugh, V. J.; Winsor S. Knowles, adjuster; H. Earnest Knowles, acct.; Arthur H. Knowles, cashier; Joshua Reed, prelate; Bernard E. Waugh, herald; Charles D. Pitts, watchman; Frank M. Haven, vidette. Meetings were held the first

and third Fridays in each month at Franklin Building, 1102 Main street, Campello.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Department of Massachusetts.—Fletcher Webster Post No. 13. This post was named in honor of the colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, in which there were a large number from Brockton in the army.

It was organized July 1, 1867, with the following charter members: Uriah Macoy, James A. Packard, Amasa S. Glover, Ephraim Tinkham, E. Z. Stevens, Howard Keith, Charles L. Sproul, Asa F. Crosby, George W. Andrews, Thomas Doyle, Herbert Phillips, Clarence E. Hartwell, L. B. Andrews, William F. Robinson, J. T. Lurvey.

A. S. CUSHMAN. [L. S.]

Following are the names of the executive officers of the post since its formation:

Term of Office.	Commander.	Adjutant.
1867.....	Uriah Macoy	C. E. Hartwell.
1867.....	A. B. Holmes.	E. T. Cowell.
1868.....	A. B. Holmes.	J. P. Chipman.
1869.....	George W. Leach.	Charles W. Mitchell.
1870.....	George W. Leach.	Charles E. Osgood.
1870.....	Ezekiel Packard.	Charles E. Osgood.
1871.....	George W. Leach.	Thomas Clarkson.
1872.....	George M. Skinner.	Charles E. Osgood.
1873.....	George M. Skinner.	Charles E. Osgood.
1873.....	Henry A. Willis.	Charles D. Packard.
1874.....	William H. Wade.	Charles D. Packard.
1874.....	George H. Fullerton.	W. W. Kidder.
1875.....	George M. Skinner.	W. W. Kidder.
1876.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1877.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1878.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1879.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	Edward A. Trask.
1880.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1881.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1882.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1883.....	George A. Grant.	W. R. Bunker.

MEMORIAL TO THE PATRIOTIC DEAD WITH THEIR RESTING PLACES.

UNION CEMETERY—CENTRE STREET.

Charles E. Atherton,	Albert D. Hunt,	S. T. Packard,
George E. Allen,	Harry Hunt,	Richard Packard,
W. A. Allen,	George E. Holmes,	Morrill Perkins,
James F. Andrews,	L. M. Hamilton,	W. F. Packard,
Lyman Allen,	Alex. Hitchborn,	George F. Packard,
John Burns,	L. P. Howard,	— Randall,
Thomas B. Broadhurst,	A. S. Hamilton,	Dixon Rochester,
H. A. Barnes,	John E. Hollis,	Gardner Reynolds,
J. N. Brett,	Orrin O. Holmes,	W. F. Robinson,
George F. Bunker,	Walter Holmes,	John S. Stoddard,
Willard Bryant,	Ellis Howard,	Charles Strummett,
Horace Clark,	J. Johnson,	John Sanford,
J. W. Crosby,	H. M. Jackson,	Frank Sanford,
— Crapo,	L. F. Kingman,	S. A. Smith,
Frank Dunbar,	Thaddeus Keith,	A. A. Spaulding,
Frank Drake,	M. M. Keith,	William Stevens,
Leander Durant,	George W. Leach,	George H. Story,
Henry Edson,	J. Leavitt,	J. S. Tannatt,
Josiah Edson,	Fred Moan,	Albert Thompson,
Walter T. Fuller,	R. E. Mathews,	George Thompson,
Charles Fraunce,	H. Henry McClure,	Franklin Ward,
Asbury Foss,	Charles E. Nelson,	Willis Whipple,
D. F. Fullerton,	Henry F. Nash,	Henry L. Winter,
B. N. Gardner,	Charles E. Osgood,	Richard Wilbur,
	John W. Filoon.	

ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY—COURT STREET.

Christopher Brannigan,	William Griffin,	Michael McDonald,
Philip Burns,	James Grady,	Edwin McGrane,
Patrick Collins,	J. Hannigan,	Thomas Monahan,
Timothy Connolly,	T. J. Kneeland,	William O'Brien,
James Donahue,	Thomas Maloney,	D. O'Brien,
Philip Donahue,	David McGuire,	Timothy Regan,
E. Duvire,	David Murphy,	Philip Russell,
Michael Early,	Patrick McIntee,	P. Riley,
William Flannigan,	John McIntee,	John Sullivan.

OLD BURIAL GROUND.

Caleb Badger,

Daniel W. Ross.

CEMETERY—ASHLAND STREET.

Austin Packard,

Charles T. Packard,

George A. Perkins.

THOMPSON CEMETERY—SUMMER STREET.

William Shepardson, Fred Robinson.

MELROSE CEMETERY, BROCKTON HEIGHTS—PEARL STREET.

A. G. Drake, Frank Goodwin, C. H. Philips,
A. J. Frost, Augustus Hall, Hiram Thayer.

E. L. THAYER'S CEMETERY—PLEASANT STREET.

Joseph C. Estes, Thomas Dean.

CEMETERY AT MARSHALL'S CORNER.

Clarence Calkins, John R. Mills, Nathan Packard,
David W. Graves, George W. Pope, Daniel W. Willis,
Arthur Humphries, J. H. Packard, George H. Willis,
Galen Manley, Stillman Dunbar.

The post have assisted at the following ceremonies and celebrations : Dedication of soldiers' monument at Boston, September 17, 1877 ; dedication of soldiers' monument at West Bridgewater, July 4, 1879 ; dedication of soldier's monument at Easton, May 30, 1882 ; Webster centennial at Marshfield, October 12, 1882.

TEMPERANCE.—Previous to 1800 it was a common custom to use liquors as a beverage ; and even till about 1830 it was the practice to have it at public gatherings, weddings, ministerial associations, auctions, raisings, military parades and such occasions were not complete without their punch.

It was also indispensable that those who acted the part of bearers at funerals should have something to stimulate or keep up their spirits. All the grocery stores in the country kept liquor for sale as much as they did molasses. Upon an examination of some of the old account books of those who kept groceries, we found about one-half the charges were for rum, gin, brandy, etc., which were included in the list of necessities of life.

The first item we find recorded in regard to restricting the open sale of intoxicating liquors, was "to post the names of those who were reputed as 'drunkards,' or 'common tipplers,' in the houses of those that held licenses for retailing liquor," which duly devolved upon the selectmen, as well as to forbid their selling to such persons.

Previous to 1820 licenses were granted by the Court of Sessions in each county to a certain number in each town to sell liquor, subject to the approval of the "Fathers of the Town." After that date they were granted by the county commissioners.

The first effort we find recorded of an attempt to stop the peddling of "ardent spirit" was October 8, 1800, when the parish, at a meeting held on that day, "voted that there be no peddlers of liquors and carts on the green, and that the parish committee see that the above order is complied with." This vote was passed for a special occasion—that of the ordination of Rev. Asa Meech, October 15, 1800.

Again September 23, 1812, the parish "voted that the parish committee keep the green clear of carts and sellers of liquor," etc.

February 5, 1813, a society was formed in Boston under the name of "Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," the object of which was to discontinue and suppress the too free use of ardent spirits and its kindred vices, profaneness and gaming, and to promote temperance and general morality. This society labored hard against the tide of public opinion till 1825, when the subject began to be discussed so freely that a still more efficient method was proposed, and new means were taken to spread the fearful effects of intoxication before the people.

A meeting was held by a few individuals during the year, which resulted in the foundation of the American Temperance Society, whose grand principle was abstinence from strong drink, and its object, by light and love, to change the habits of the nation with regard to the use of intoxicating liquor. On February 13, 1826, the society was regularly organized, officers chosen and a constitution prepared.

The society employed agents to travel through the country preaching and delivering temperance lectures, arousing the people to the evil effects of liquor. Among those engaged in that calling were Rev. Nathaniel Hewett, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and Daniel C. Axtell. These men came to this town and gave lectures to arouse the people of the town to a sense of their responsibility, and which had its effect.

In 1829 we find the following on the records of the town, in answer to a call for a town meeting, "to see what measures the town will take to prevent the too frequent use of ardent spirits."

March 9, 1829, "voted to raise a committee of twenty persons, to prevent the improper use of ardent spirit." The following persons were chosen as that committee :

Joseph Sylvester, esq.,	Deacon Jonathan Perkins,	Perez Crocker,
Darius Howard,	Lieut. Ephraim Cole,	Jesse Perkins, esq.,
Isaac Keith,	Micah Shaw,	Benjamin Ames,
Eliphalet Kingman,	Nathaniel Ames,	Edward Southworth,
Deacon Jacob Fuller,	Ensign Mark Perkins,	David Cobb,
Lieut. Isaac Packard,	Capt. Abel Kingman,	Caleb Howard, esq.,
Silas Packard, esq.,	Joseph Packard.	

Again, Monday, April 6, 1829, "voted to direct the selectmen to post up the names of such persons as, in their judgment, drink too much ardent spirit."

Also, made choice of the following persons, to constitute a committee, to give the selectmen information of such persons as above named ; namely,—

Edward Southworth,	Micah Shaw,	Capt. Ziba Keith,
Thomas Wales,	Isaac Curtis,	Turner Torrey,
Martin Cary,	Capt. Thomas Thompson,	Mark Perkins,
Lieut. Isaac Packard,	Lieut. Ephraim Cole.	

Again, February 26, 1830, an attempt was made to reduce the number of persons licensed to sell liquor. The town "voted to leave the subject of license to the selectmen."

In 1840 the "Washingtonian Movement" commenced, which was started in Baltimore by a few individuals. At this time there was a complete overhauling of the temperance question. Speeches were made, picnics were frequent, and every effort was made to induce people to join in the enterprise. Societies were formed among the children, "cold water armies" were organized, who held meetings for mutual benefit and social intercourse.

Next came the "Maine Law," which originated in Portland, Me., by Neal Dow. This caused a new movement among the temperance people. Votes were passed at nearly every town meeting to prosecute and bring to the law those who violated the same, by using or selling liquor.

March 15, 1847, the town "voted that the selectmen be instructed to take effectual measures to suppress the sale of ardent spirits within the town."

There was another division of the Sons of Temperance in the town, called the Crystal Fount Division, in 1847, which is not in existence at the present time.

March 10, 1848, "voted to choose seven persons to prosecute to conviction, if practicable, those who deal in intoxicating drinks."

April 10, 1848, in town meeting, Messrs. George W. Bryant, esq., George B. Dunbar and Alpheus Holmes were chosen a committee to draft a set of by-laws for the action of that meeting, and who submitted the following report, namely:

WHEREAS, It appears to the inhabitants, in town-meeting assembled, that, in order to preserve the peace, good order, and internal police of the town, it has become necessary to avail ourselves of the advantage of making Town By-Laws for the suppression of intemperance agreeably to authority vested by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Therefore be it enacted by the town of North Bridgewater, in legal meeting assembled:

SEC. 1. That no person within said town shall presume to be a retailer or seller of Cider, Strong Beer, Ale, Porter, or any other fermented liquors, in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, under pain of forfeiting the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. All forfeitures incurred under the foregoing shall be put to such use as the town shall from time to time direct.

March 19, 1849, a committee of seven were chosen to prosecute all violations of the liquor law with unlimited authority.

March 11, 1850, at a meeting held this day it was "voted that any person who shall prosecute to conviction, any person guilty of the violation of any law regulating the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors shall receive from the treasurer of the town the sum of twenty-five dollars for the expense attending said prosecutions, the same to be paid on application, after having been approved by the selectmen."

During the month of May, 1851, Rev. Henry Morgan came into town, and created no little enthusiasm throughout the town on the subject of temperance. His cause was the theme of conversation in the parlor, workshop, and by the way. Parents, cousins and friends joined in the work with children and youth. The clergymen, also, rendered valuable aid; so that, when Mr. Morgan left town, it was with a cheerful heart, and a list of seventeen hundred signers to the pledge, which was more names, in proportion to the population, than he had obtained in any other town.

Among those who were especially entitled to credit for being active in the labor of procuring signers to the pledge, were Gardner J. Kingman, Joseph Vincent, Ellis V. Lyon, Frederic Packard, Lucretia A. Drake, Alma F. Leach, Bradford E. Jones, Ellen A. Howard, Martha A. Packard, and Bethia Hayward.

The citizens of the town held a public meeting at Satucket Hall, September 10, 1851. The meeting was called to order by George B. Dunbar, and Dr. Henry Eddy chosen president, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the friends of temperance in this town are in favor of enforcing the law for the suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, now and always, by every means in their power, both legal and moral, and that, too, against the whims and moans of a conscienceless class of persons who are willing for a few dollars to scatter destruction among their fellow-citizens.

January 21, 1852, a mammoth petition, containing one hundred and twenty thousand names in favor of the "Maine Law," was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts. Many friends (one hundred and twenty-six) of the temperance movement repaired to Boston from Brockton, to join in a procession that was formed at Tremont Temple, to accompany the roll to the State-House.

March 1, 1852, "voted to instruct our town representative to vote for the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as originally reported to the Senate by the committee, and that he also be instructed to oppose the sending of the bill to the people for their ratification."

A public temperance meeting was held at the vestry of the Methodist Church, August 9, 1852, Dr. Henry Eddy, president, at which a committee of forty-two were chosen to inform of, and furnish evidence of, violations of the new and stringent law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

March 20, 1854. "voted to exclude alcoholic drinks from the fire department." Also, "voted that any member of the same that shall become intoxicated while on duty at a fire shall be excluded from the department."

SINCLAIR BAND OF HOPE.—Organized in 1858. This association was under the direction of the superintendent of the Porter Church

Sabbath-school, the object of which was to encourage the young to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and profanity.

NORTH STAR DIVISION, No. 88, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This division was instituted February 23, 1859, and was known by the above name. "The design of this association is to shield all classes from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate their characters as men." The charter of this association was surrendered December 4, 1863.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—FRATERNAL LODGE No. 24.—Many of the earliest efforts of the temperance cause were according to the methods of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Every representative of the Good Templar ideal is an apostle of temperance ideas and principles, and their influence is more widely felt than that of most any other order.

This lodge was constituted September 22, 1860, by the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of Massachusetts, who granted unto the following members to be a lodge, located at North Bridgewater (now Brockton) under the name of Fraternal Lodge No. 24:

Charter Members.—Isaac T. Packard, George R. Whitney, Clement Ells, C. F. Sylvester, C. G. Keeney, Charles W. Gardner, H. F. Perkins, D. T. Soper, L. Preston Howard, John W. Porter, Robert Clifford, H. C. R. Sherman, Isaac Littlefield, Elizabeth F. Gardner, Catharine P. Cobb, Elizabeth Pierce, L. W. Harmon, A. P. Kingman, Charles N. Pierce, Ephraim Bailey, Hannah Bailey, Jennie Bryant, John Filoon.

Officers.—Isaac T. Packard, W. C. T.; Catharine P. Cobb, W. V. T.; H. C. R. Sherman, Chap.; C. F. Sylvester, Sec.; Hannah Bailey, A. S.; C. G. Kenney, F. S.; A. P. Kingman, Treas.; Charles W. Gardner, Mar.; Maria Fletcher, D. M.; Jennie Bryant, J. G.; John W. Potter, O. G.; Lydia Fuller, R. H. S.; Hattie E. Dealing, L. H. S.; George R. Whitney, P. W. C. T.

A new charter was granted and a new lodge constituted May 20, 1867, with the following membership: Rufus L. Thatcher, Alpheus Holmes, H. H. Filoon, Benjamin P. Lucas, Frank Hervey, N. W. Stoddard, O. B. Hervey, R. L. Thatcher, jr., Pauline B. Whitney, Wealthy Packard, Catherine P. Cobb, George R. Whitney, Joseph M. Hyde,

Julia Hyde, Charles W. Gardner, Betsy Copeland, Abigail Holmes, Hannah Bailey, E. S. Fletcher, M. K. Hayward, George M. Copeland, Nelson Marble, Elizabeth F. Gardner, L. E. Packard, George B. Dunbar, W. Lithgow, G. W. S.; E. S. Mitchell, G. W. C. T.

Officers for 1892.—Walter Hayward, C. T.; Mrs. Jennie Holmes, V. T.; Miss Minnie H. Chamberlain, Sec.; W. L. Hathaway, Fin. Sec.; Frank Richardson, Treas.; Howard Slocomb, M.; Alice Capen, A. S.; Mrs. L. K. Holmes, C.; Florence Page, G.; E. B. Morse, Sen.; John Parker, P. C. T.; Josie Luther, S. of J. T.; Hannah Bailey, D. G. C. T. Meetings are held in Good Templars' Hall, Bay State Block, No. 53 Centre street, every Friday evening.

TEMPLE LODGE, Campello, was instituted August 7, 1871. First officers: William H. Rounds, W. C. T.; Elena Macoy, W. V. T.; George H. Haven, W. C.; S. Nellie Foss, W. S. E. C.; Nathan H. Washburn, W. A. S.; Joseph R. Reach, W. F. S.; Edmund B. Fanning, W. Treas.; William H. Thayer, W. M.; Lydia C. Davenport, W. D. M.; Emily C. Wood, W. I. G.; George C. Sawyer, W. O. G.; Mary G. Washburn, W. R. H. S.; Rebecca M. Davenport, W. L. H. S.; George Churchill, P. W. C. T.; George P. Hawkes, G. W. S.; George S. Ball, G. W. C. T.

Officers for 1892.—Clifford Chase, C. T.; Florence Hayward, V. T.; Lester Stetson, P. C. T.; Alice Stewart, S.; Amanda Perkins, Asst. S.; Fred Tinkham, F. S.; Josiah A. Perkins, J.; John Parkinson, M.; Jennie King, D. M.; Alice Mullein, C.; Bessie Greenleaf, G.; Russ H. Gilbert, Sen.; Lillian Shurtleff, S. J. of T. Number of members, 177. Meetings held Monday evenings at Good Templars' Hall, Bay State Block, 53 Centre street.

Another organization known as Eagle Wing Division No. 109, was instituted at Campello, January 1, 1861, which lived only a short time.

OLD COLONY DISTRICT TEMPERANCE UNION.—August 14, 1863, the State of Massachusetts was divided into thirty districts, and in each was formed a District Temperance Union. Such an one was formed, including North Bridgewater, now Brockton, East and West Bridgewater, Lakeville and Carver, and was known as the Old Colony District Temperance Union. George B. Dunbar was vice-president and Rev. William A. Start, secretary and treasurer.

BROCKTON TEMPERANCE UNION.—Rev. Samuel L. Beal, prest.; Mrs. L. B. Willis, David Seabury, vice-pres.; Mrs. W. W. Packard, sec.; W. A. Broderick, treasurer; Eleazer Cole, marshal; George W. Easton, Lewis Ford, Mrs. F. E. Osborne, F. C. Gardner, Mrs. H. L. Collier, Alpheus Holmes, N. J. Spinney, executive committee; Mrs. W. W. Packard, Mrs. F. E. Osborne, Mrs. G. V. Scott, Mrs. F. L. Stone, Miss Mary Anna Gardner, G. V. Scott, Frank E. Johnson, N. J. Spinney, Frank Lincoln, entertainment committee.

This union was organized by Rev. C. M. Winchester, October 9, 1875, who was, by its constitution, made its perpetual president, and who, until February, 1877, managed its affairs. On the 17th of that month Rev. S. L. Beal was chosen president; Rev. C. M. Winchester, vice-president; R. F. Eaton, Miss Eva M. Bates, Herbert L. Willis, secretaries; Thomas Keith, organist. Music, readings, speeches, temperance discussions, and kindred exercises formed the basis of the meetings, which attracted a large number of young people, and the signatures to the pledge amounted to three hundred and fourteen, and a membership of two hundred and fifty-five was secured under and during Mr. Winchester's management.

On February 3, 1877, Mr. Winchester being about to leave town, resigned, and on the 17th of the same month a committee consisting of Lewis Ford, Mrs. W. Packard, Mrs. L. B. Willis and C. F. Woodbury, were elected February 10, 1877, to revise the constitution. On the 17th a new constitution was adopted, among which are the following articles:

First. The object of the union shall be the reformation of any and all persons who sell or use intoxicating drinks, and to help each other to watch and guard against the encroachments of a common foe. We will diligently labor, using such lawful means and measures as may seem to us most effective in creating a healthful public sentiment which shall rout this monster enemy, Intemperance, from our firesides and social circles, the church and the State. And while we deem it important to guard against any partisan or sectarian feeling or discussion in our deliberations, we believe it the right and privilege of any one to proclaim against any and everything standing in the way of the onward march of the cause we have espoused. And we invoke the help of Almighty God that we may be enabled to attack the enemy whenever or wherever we may find him, without fear or compromise.

Second. Any person may become a member of the union by assenting to the constitution, taking the pledge, and paying the sum of twenty-five cents, each member contributing to the funds of the union from week to week, as his or her means will allow.

Third. Pledge: I solemnly promise, with the help of the Lord Jesus Christ, that I will not make, buy, sell or use any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider as a beverage. And I will use my best endeavors to induce all others to form and keep the same good resolution.

At this meeting the following officers were chosen: Rev. S. L. Beal, president; William E. Houghton, Mrs. Fannie Winchester, Mrs. Clara Packard, C. F. Woodbury, treasurer; H. L. Higgins, marshal.

For some reason the Union met at Concert Hall, November 30, 1879, when the Union was dissolved, as appears by the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the Temperance cause in our midst, and in view of the importance of concentrated effort, we, as a society, disband, hoping by oneness of action in the general movement already inaugurated in Brockton to effect the more speedy triumph of our cause."

A committee, consisting of W. A. Broderick, Lewis Ford, and Mrs. W. W. Packard, were appointed to settle the affairs of the Union.

GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY.—This was an organization established October, 1876, in the interest of general reform work, particularly temperance, lectures, and entertainments, literary and musical; a reading room was established, and regular club meetings were held in the reading room on Wednesday evenings. The different religious societies kindly co-operated in their efforts at reform work of every kind with this society. The society had the names of over six hundred on their pledge, very few of which have ever been violated.

A similar organization was established at Campello, doing the same kind of work, having the same object in view, viz., that of general reform work, in which political or sectarian discussion is prohibited by their constitution.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This association was organized February 28, 1878. The first meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The following were the officers: Mrs. E. Bailey, president; Mrs. A. Gurney, secretary; Mrs. Alden Gushee, Mrs. E. Bailey, Mrs. H. Merritt, Mrs. E. Holmes, vice-presidents.

Officers for 1892:—Mrs. George W. Cobb, president; Mrs. Ephraim Bailey, Mrs. G. A. Newhall, Mrs. Isam Mitchell, Mrs. Lysander Gurney, vice-presidents; Mrs. Martha G. Weston, secretary; Mrs. S. A. Saville,

treasurer; Mrs. George E. Keith, Mrs. Jane P. Reed, Mrs. Aug. T. Jones, Mrs. Matson, executive committee.

"The chief object of this union shall be to inaugurate effective measures whereby the traffic in intoxicants shall be banished from among us."

Meetings are held every Friday in Joslyn's Hall, 26 Centre street.

CRYSTAL ROCK JUVENILE TEMPLARS.—Corrinne Holmes, C. T.; Herbert Dalton, V. T.; Ruth Lothrop, C.; Charles Fanning, S.; Minnie De Neves, A. S.; Walter N. Foss, F. S.; William Moors, T.; Lina Macoy, W.; Walter Packard, D. M.; Sumner Cobb, R. H. S.; Herman Davenport, L. H. S.; Leonard Stearns, P. C. T.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—This is the title of an organization formed in February, 1881, in the interests of the temperance cause and had about one hundred and twenty five members. The principal and leading spirit in this movement was Rev. Patrick H. Clark, an assistant curate in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Thomas B. McNulty was the pastor. His earnest efforts in this direction, and in promoting the welfare of the young people of Brockton, are well remembered by all those with whom he became acquainted. The officers were Rev. Patrick H. Clark president; Daniel Conelly, vice president; John J. Morton, recording secretary; Matthew Morris, financial secretary; Patrick Kent, treasurer; Arthur Diamond, Charles L. McCann, Patrick Gilmore, Joseph Murphy, T. J. Smith, directors.

Officers for 1892 :

John J. Gallagher, president; Thomas Barry, vice-president; James H. Drohan, recording secretary; Dennis Collins, financial secretary; John C. Kelly, treasurer; Patrick Malarkey, Patrick McIntree, and William Leary, trustees; Patrick Doyle, janitor.

Meetings held every Sunday at 4 o'clock, P. M., at S. P. T. A. S. Hall, 28 Ward street.

PEOPLE'S TEMPERANCE UNION.—Organized April 1, 1881. Officers for 1892; George W. Penniman, president; Russ H. Gilbert, recording secretary; John Mandeville, financial secretary; A. G. Tinkham, treasurer; Edwin Sawtell, chaplain.

Meetings every Sunday at 5 P. M. at Ladies' Aid Hall, Crescent block, 7 Crescent street.

GOOD SAMARITAN DIVISION, No. 60, Sons of Temperance, organized January 15, 1887. Officers for 1892: Mrs. George Nutting, P. W. P.; Mrs. Thomas Alexander, W. P.; George Nutting, W. A.; H. H. Johnson, R. S.; Mrs. Jennie Tibbitts, Assist. R. S.; Lizzie G. Perry, F. S.; Mrs. L. K. Holmes, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Bond, chap.; Charles E. Goodwin, con.; Mrs. H. H. Johnson, assist. con.; Charles Johnson, I. S.; William Johnson, O. S.

Meetings held in Good Templars' Hall, Bay State block, 53 Centre street.

HARRISON LODGE, No. 248, I. O. G. T.—Organized November 9, 1889. Officers for 1892: Rufus Carr, P. C. T.; Herbert W. Hall, G. T.; Miss Ida Packard, V. T.; Henry Alger, financial secretary; Miss Hattie Snow, secretary; Miss Nettie M. Alger, assistant secretary; Lester Packard, treasurer; Miss Alice Leonard, chaplain; Frank L. Turner, marshal; Miss Lena M. Snow, deputy marshal; Mrs. Edward P. Bird, I. S.; Atwood W. Ford, O. S.

Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Hancock engine house, Pearl street, Brockton Heights.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE CADETS is a collection of two hundred or more boys under fifteen years of age who signed the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until they arrive to the age of twenty-one years. They were organized on Sunday, May 15, 1881, by Father Doherty.

We have thus far seen that the movements of the temperance cause in Brockton are not unlike those in most other towns and cities. There have been at different times various temperance organizations, both among the adult population and the children. It is to be hoped that the efforts to restrain the free use of intoxicating liquors may still continue as in time past, that the baneful effects of intoxication may not increase, but grow beautifully less.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Selectmen—Town Clerks—Moderators of Town Meetings—Treasurers—Assessors—Engineers of the Fire Department—Representatives to the General Court—List from the City of Brockton—Councillors—Senators—Coroners—Justices of the Peace—Notaries Public—Commissioners to Qualify Civil Officers—Deputy Sheriffs—Commissioners of Insolvency—Masters in Chancery—Public Administrators—Registers in Pharmacy—District Attorneys—Commissioners on Health, Lunacy and Charity—Medical Examiners—Commissioners on Metropolitan Sewerage (Boston).

A LIST of those having held positions of trust and confidence can hardly fail to be of interest to us as showing the estimate in which they were held by their fellow-citizens. To be a Selectman or "Townsmen," as they were sometimes called, was considered as being one of the "fathers of the town." The selectmen have nearly the control of the affairs of a town, and it is very common, even to this day, in town meetings "to refer the matter to the selectmen, with full powers," or to leave business at the discretion of the selectmen with suggestions from the town. Hence the value that should be placed upon such officers, and the reason why none but men of good judgment and integrity should be selected. Anything and everything, not otherwise provided by law, in regard to town affairs, falls by custom to the care of the selectmen; and generally such men have been chosen.

SELECTMEN.—List of selectmen from the incorporation of the towns of North Bridgewater and Brockton, to its incorporation as a city :

Howard Cary, 1821, '22, '23, '24.

Zachariah Gurney, 1821, '22, '23.

Abel Kingman, 1821, '22, '23.

Eliphalet Kingman, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28.

Ephraim Cole, jr., 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28.

John Packard, 1824, '25.

Robert Packard, 1824.

Caleb Howard, 1824.

Jesse Perkins, 1826, '27, '28.

Benjamin Kingman, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33.

Darius Howard, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35.

Nahum Perkins, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '39, '40, '45.

Linus Howard, 1834, '35.

Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35.

- Albert Smith, 1836, '37, '38.
 Lorenzo Wade, 1836.
 Nathaniel H. Cross, 1836, '37.
 Isaac Eames, 1837, '39, '40, '50.
 Newton Shaw, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44.
 Caleb Copeland, 1836, '40, '41, '42, '45.
 Josiah W. Kingman, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '58, '60, '61, '62, '63.
 Perez Marshall, 1842, '43, '44.
 Col. Nathan Jones, 1843, '44.
 George Clark, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '72.
 Bela Keith, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '51, '52, '53, '54.
 Frederick Howard, 1849.
 John Field, 1849.
 Marcus Packard, 1851, '52, '53.
 Ellis Packard, 1855, '59, '60, '61.
 William Cooper, 1855.
 Vinal Lyon, 1855.
 Franklin Ames, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.
 Edwin H. Kingman, 1846, '47, '48, '56, '57.
 Franklin Keith, 1856, '57, '58.
 Nelson J. Foss, 1859, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '72.
 Isaac Kingman, 1850, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '77.
 Ruel Richmond, 1854.
 Nathan Packard (2d), 1862, '63.
 Jonas R. Perkins, 1864.
 Rufus L. Thatcher, 1864, '65, '66, '67.
 George Stevens, 1866.
 Jonathan White, 1868.
 Elbridge G. Ames, 1869.
 Henry A. Ford, 1870, '71, '73, '74, '75, '76, '79, '81, '81.
 Albert Keith, 1871.
 Welcome H. Wales, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 Davis S. Packard, 1875, '76, '78.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1877.
 Henry Southworth, 1877.
 Sanford Winter, 1877.
 Henry B. Packard, 1878.
 Daniel Dunbar, 1878, '81.
 John J. Whipple, 1878.
 Henry H. Packard, 1879, '80, '81.
 William W. Cross, 1879, '80.
 Ziba C. Keith, 1879.
 Walter F. Cleaveland, 1879.
 William S. Green, 1880.
 Henry E. Lincoln, 1880, '81.
 Rufus P. Kingman, 1881.

Among the most important officers in a city or town is the clerk. Upon him the care of the records depends, and he is responsible for the accuracy of the records of the town meetings, and usually those of the selectmen. This office requires care, diligence, and good judgment, coupled with integrity. Experience is also a valuable requisition for good clerks. We notice those of Brockton have held that position for long terms.

TOWN CLERKS.—List of town clerks of North Bridgewater and Brockton, from its incorporation to its incorporation as a city, with the years each has served:

- Col. Edward Southworth, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29. Jesse Perkins, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38.

Franklin Ames, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44,
'45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53,
'54.

Horatio E. Paine, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59,
'60, '61.

Welcome H. Wales, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66,
'67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75,
'76, '77, '78.

Henry A. Ford, 1879, '80, '81.

DeWitt Clinton Packard, 1881.

MODERATORS.—Date of annual town-meetings, and list of moderators from the incorporation of the town in 1821 to its incorporation as a city :

July 4, 1821.	Joseph Sylvester.	March 1, 1852	Jesse Perkins.
March 18, 1822.	" "	" 7, 1853.	" "
" 22, 1823.	" "	" 6, 1854.	" "
" 15, 1824.	" "	April 2, 1855.	W. H. Cooper.
" 14, 1825.	" "	March 24, 1856.	George Clark.
" 13, 1826.	" "	" 30, 1857.	" "
" 12, 1827.	Abel Kingman.	" 22, 1858.	" "
" 10, 1828.	Joseph Sylvester.	" 29, 1859.	" "
" 9, 1829.	" "	" 12, 1860.	W. H. Cooper.
" 8, 1830.	Abel Kingman.	" 4, 1861.	Rudolphus H. Williams.
" 7, 1831.	" "	" 10, 1862.	" "
" 5, 1832.	Joseph Sylvester.	" 9, 1863.	" "
" 18, 1833.	" "	" 14, 1864.	" "
" 17, 1834.	" "	" 7, 1865.	" "
" 2, 1835.	" "	" 5, 1866.	" "
" 7, 1836.	Nathan Jones.	" 4, 1867.	" "
" 6, 1837.	" "	" 9, 1868.	" "
" 5, 1838.	Joseph Sylvester.	" 8, 1869.	" "
" 4, 1839.	Nathan Jones.	" 7, 1870.	" "
" 2, 1840.	" "	" 1, 1871.	" "
" 8, 1841.	" "	" 11, 1872.	" "
" 14, 1842.	" "	" 3, 1873.	" "
" 20, 1843.	Jesse Perkins.	" 9, 1874.	" "
" 18, 1844.	" "	" 1, 1875.	" "
" 17, 1845.	" "	" 6, 1876.	" "
" 16, 1846.	" "	" 5, 1877.	" "
" 15, 1847.	" "	" 4, 1878.	" "
" 20, 1848.	" "	" 3, 1879.	" "
" 19, 1849.	" "	" 1, 1880.	" "
" 11, 1850.	" "	" 7, 1881.	" "
" 24, 1851.	" "		

TREASURERS.—List of treasurers of the town of North Bridgewater and Brockton from its incorporation to its incorporation as a city :

Col. Edward Southworth, 1821-29.
 Jesse Perkins, 1830-38.
 Franklin Ames, 1839-54.
 Francis M. French, 1855.

Rufus P. Kingman, 1856-64.
 Oakes S. Soule, 1865-61.
 Henry A. Ford, 1882.

ASSESSORS.—List of assessors¹ of the town of North Bridgewater and Brockton from 1875 to the date of its becoming a city :

Edward Crocker, 1875.
 Henry A. Ford, 1871, '75, '76.
 David S. Packard, 1875, '76, '78.
 Henry Southworth, 1876, '77.²
 Isaac Kingman, 1877.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1877, '79, '81.
 Frederic Howard, 1870.

Elisha H. Joslyn, 1877, '79.
 Henry E. Lincoln, 1878, '79, '80.
 L. F. Severance, 1878.
 Barnabas Snow, 1880.
 Albert Keith, 1880.
 William Rankin, 1880, '81.³
 Rufus C. Kimball, 1881.

ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—List of engineers of the fire department since its organization in 1846 to the incorporation of the city of Brockton :

Benjamin Kingman, 1846, '47, '48, '49.
 Edward Southworth, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58.
 Josiah W. Kingman, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54.
 Charles Lincoln, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
 Ruel Richmond, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '54.
 Chandler Sprague, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '53.
 William S. Gay, 1846, '47, '48, '49.
 Bela Keith, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53.
 Benjamin G. Stoddard, 1849, '50, '51, '52.
 Charles Howard, 1852, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
 Lorenzo D. Hervey, 1853, '54.
 Francis M. French, 1853, '55, '56, '57.
 Aaron B. Drake, 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57.
 Edwin H. Kingman, 1854.
 Darius Howard, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '60, '61, '62, '63.

Lewis Fisher, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59.
 Nelson J. Foss, 1857, '58, '60, '61.
 Barnabas H. Gray, 1858, '59.
 Chas. L. Hawthaway, 1858, '59.
 Daniel Dunbar, 1859.
 Alpheus K. Harmon, 1860.
 Benjamin P. Lucas, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
 George Sawyer, 1864, '65.
 Samuel McLaughlin, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
 Isaac H. Hartwell, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
 William Stevens, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70.
 Hiram D. Kendrick, 1871.
 E. L. Stevens, 1871.
 Nehemiah S. Holmes, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '80, '81.
 Benjamin S. Clark, 1872, '73, '74.
 David R. Eldred, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.

¹ The selectmen performed the duties of assessors and overseers of the poor from the incorporation of the town to 1875, at which date they became a distinct board of officers.

² Three assessors previous to 1877, then five were chosen.

³ Chosen to take the place of H. E. Lincoln.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Elisha Hollis, 1872. | Henry A. Willis, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81. |
| Charles E. Tribou, 1872. | Zenas L. Marston, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81. |
| Josiah S. Lincoln, 1873, '74. | Charles A. Eaton, 1881. |
| Samuel Waterman, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77. | Solomon Leighton, 1875. |
| J. E. Hollis, 1873, '74. | Robbins B. Grover, 1875. |
| J. Lowell French, 1876, '77. | Francis Goodwin, 1875. |
| Kenneth McLeod, 1876, '77, '78, '79. | Uriah Macoy, 1875. |
| William H. Jacobs, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80. | William S. Green, 1878. |

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.—List of representatives to the General Court from the town of North Bridgewater and Brockton from its incorporation to the time of its incorporation into a city :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Caleb Howard, 1822. | Rev. Paul Couch, 1857, '58. |
| Howard Cary, 1823, '24. | Edward Southworth, jr., 1859, '60. |
| Capt. John Packard, 1825. | Lorenzo D. Hervey, 1861, '62. |
| Abel Kingman, 1828, '29, '30, '36, '37. | George B. Dunbar, 1863. |
| Ephraim Cole, 1829, '30. | Jonathan White, 1865. |
| Rev. John Goldsbury, 1831. | Nelson J. Foss, 1864. |
| Eliphalet Kingman, 1831. | Uriah Macoy, 1866. |
| Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35. | C. C. Bixby, 1867. |
| Albert Smith, 1838, '39. | Welcome H. Wales, 1868, '70. |
| Eliab Whitman, 1840, '41. | J. C. Lewis, 1869. |
| Benjamin Kingman, 1842, '43. | Loring Thayer, 1871, '72. |
| Daniel Huntington, 1844. | Edward O. Noyes, 1872, '73 |
| Henry French, 1845, '46. | T. M. House, 1873. |
| Josiah W. Kingman, 1847, '48. | Ziba C. Keith, 1875, '76. |
| Jesse Perkins, 1831, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '39, '40, '49, '51, '52. | Alfred Laws, 1875. |
| No choice, 1850. | Henry B. Packard, 1877. |
| Nahum Perkins, 1853. | Baalis Sanford, jr., 1877. |
| No choice, 1854. | Alfred C. Monroe, 1878, '79. |
| Lewis Fisher, 1855. | Albert Keith, 1879, '80. |
| Rev. A. B. Wheeler, 1856. | Davis S. Packard, 1880, '81. |

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES from the city of Brockton, from its incorporation to 1894 :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Davis S. Packard, 1882. | Charles H. Cary, 1886. |
| Francis E. Howard, 1882. | Patrick McCarty, 1886, '87, '88. |
| Enos H. Reynolds, 1883, '84. | Henry E. Lincoln, 1887. |
| William L. Douglas, 1883, '84. | A. Cranston Thompson, 1888, '89. |
| John J. Whipple, 1885. | Charles C. Bixby, 1888, '89 |
| Warren T. Copeland, 1885, '87. | Charles F. Porter, 1889. |



Francis E. Howard.



Edward E. Herrod, 1890, '91.
 Hiram A. Monk, 1890, '91.
 Harrison O. Thomas, 1890, '91.
 George H. Garfield, 1892, '93.
 Emery M. Low, 1892, '93.

David W. Battles, 1892.
 Frederic W. Hathaway, 1893, '94.
 James J. Dowd, 1894.
 Alpheus M. Eldridge, 1894.

COUNCILORS.—Executive councilors from district number one, including the city of Brockton.

Hon. Franklin Ames, 1859.

Hon. Ziba C. Keith, 1893–94.

SENATORS.—State senators from North Bridgewater and Brockton in the Second Senatorial District.

Hon. Abel Kingman, 1836, '37.
 Hon. Jesse Perkins, 1841, '43.
 Rev. Azariah B. Wheeler, 1857.
 Hon. Edward Southworth, jr., 1861.
 Hon. Edward Crocker, 1868.

Hon. Jonathan White, 1869, '77, '78.
 Hon. Henry W. Robinson, 1875, '76.
 Hon. William L. Douglas, 1886.
 Hon. Ziba C. Keith, 1887–88.
 Hon. Hiram A. Monk, 1892, '93.

CORONERS.—Coroners in the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Thomas Packard, Dec. 17, 1811.
 Thomas Wales, jr., July 3, 1821.

Benjamin A. Packard, Feb. 11, 1856.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—List of justices of the peace, with the date of their commission, in the town of North Bridgewater, and since the incorporation of the city of Brockton: ¹

Nathaniel Reynolds, June 14, 1776.
 Barnabas Howard, March 14, 1782.
 Daniel Howard,* May 17, 1787.
 Daniel Howard (2d), June 19, 1790.
 Issachar Snell, March 11, 1791.
 Gideon Howard, July 4, 1803.
 Issachar Snell, jr., March 5, 1804.
 Caleb Howard, Jan. 25, 1806.
 Howard Cary, July 10, 1807.
 Simeon Dunbar, Feb. 17, 1810.
 Abel Kingman, Feb. 22, 1811.
 Lemuel Packard, Feb. 25, 1812.
 Joseph Sylvester, Feb. 25, 1812.
 Eliab Whitman,*† July 3, 1816.

Silas Packard, July 3, 1818.
 Edward Southworth, Feb. 1, 1819.
 Micah Packard, Aug. 20, 1823.
 Jonathan Snow, Jan. 7, 1824.
 Eliphalet Kingman, March 1, 1827.
 Linus Howard, Aug. 27, 1829.
 George Clark, June 25, 1830.
 Jesse Perkins,*† June 16, 1831.
 Austin Packard,†† Sept. 29, 1835.
 Bela Keith, July 7, 1837.
 Franklin Ames,*†§ March 21, 1842.
 Isaac Eames, June 20, 1843.
 Perez Crocker, June 20, 1843.
 George W. Bryant,†† March 31, 1846.

¹ Those marked with * are of the quorum, those marked with † are to qualify civil officers; those marked with ‡ are trial justices; those marked with § are justices throughout the commonwealth. All others are county appointments.

Isaac Kingman, Oct. 13, 1847.
 Jonathan White,*§ March 19, 1851.
 Edwin H. Kingman, March 26, 1851.
 Perez Marshall, April 25, 1851.
 Jonas R. Perkins,†‡ Nov. 20, 1852.
 Charles Lincoln, Feb. 9, 1855.
 Francis M. French, Feb. 9, 1855.
 Hiram Jernegan, Oct. 1, 1855.
 Dennis Snow, Feb. 11, 1856.
 Rufus L. Thatcher,‡ Feb. 9, 1857.
 Manley Packard, March 24, 1857.
 Nathan Jones, March 24, 1857.
 Ellis Packard, March 24, 1857.
 Cornelius H. Dunham, March 24, 1857.
 Willard Keith, Oct. 29, 1857.
 Franklin Keith, Feb. 15, 1858.
 William H. Cooper, March 10, 1858.
 Horatio E. Paine, Jan. 26, 1858.
 Loring W. Puffer, Feb. 8, 1859.
 Algernon S. Sylvester, Feb. 15, 1859.
 Edward Southworth, jr., March 29, 1859.
 Chandler Sprague, Nov. 23, 1859.
 Galen E. Pratt, Jan. 2, 1860.
 Daniel Crocker, April 30, 1860.
 Sumner A. Hayward, Nov. 27, 1860.
 Isaac E. Snell, Feb. 6, 1861.
 Arza B. Keith, Feb. 19, 1861.
 Charles Gurney, Feb. 26, 1861.
 Nelson J. Foss, May 17, 1861.
 Ellis W. Morton, Jan. 13, 1862.
 David L. Cowell, Dec. 31, 1862.
 William Perry, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Josiah W. Kingman, Jan. 14, 1864.
 Bradford Kingman,§‡ Jan. 22, 1864.
 Augustus T. Jones, July 31, 1867.
 F. C. Blanchard, March 4, 1870.
 John Le Roy Morgan, Sept. 23, 1871.

Charles C. Bixby, Feb. 1, 1871.
 Rufus P. Kingman, Feb. 27, 1873.
 Alfred C. Monroe, April 22, 1873.
 W. W. Wilkins, April 23, 1873.
 John J. Whipple, July 1, 1873.
 Albert Keith, Feb. 13, 1874.
 William M. Thompson, Dec. 18, 1874.
 Frederick Howard, Feb. 16, 1875.
 C. D. Fullerton, Jan. 29, 1875.
 H. A. Ford, March 19, 1875.
 De Witt Clinton Packard, May 14, 1875.
 Hamilton L. Gibbs, Dec. 27, 1875.
 F. M. Wilkins, June 22, 1876.
 S. Franklin Packard, July 29, 1876.
 George Farwell, July 14, 1877.
 Alfred Laws, Oct. 18, 1877.
 Loyed E. Chamberlain, Nov. 12, 1877.
 Eliot L. Packard, Jan. 9, 1877.
 John Cronin, Nov. 16, 1878.
 Charles W. Sumner, March 15, 1879.
 Ira A. Leach, April 1, 1879.
 Daniel Dunbar, June 14, 1879.
 Preston B. Keith, Jan. 20, 1879.
 John D. Fiske, Sept. 3, 1880.
 T. E. Gifford, Nov. 10, 1880.
 David H. Gibbs, Jan. 20, 1881.
 Albert Keith, Jan. 26, 1881.
 F. B. Washburn, Mar. 10, 1881.
 Henry H. Packard, Mar. 28, 1881.
 Baalis Sanford, jr., Dec. 27, 1881.
 C. D. Fullerton, Jan. 28, 1882.
 Sewall P. Howard, March 25, 1882.
 Ziba C. Keith, May 5, 1882.
 Francis E. White, Dec. 13, 1882.
 Francis M. French, Dec. 27, 1882.
 Francis B. Gardner, Feb. 15, 1882.

CITY OF BROCKTON.

Elmer C. Packard, March 26, 1884.
 Fred M. Bixby, April 16, 1884.
 Edward McParland, Aug. 13, 1884.
 Isaac H. Harris, Dec. 17, 1884.
 Eugene Linehan, March 11, 1885.

Herbert H. Chase, July 19, 1885.
 Warren A. Reed, Dec. 16, 1885.
 George T. Coughlin, Dec. 23, 1885.
 George H. Luce, Dec. 23, 1885.
 George H. Leach, Jan. 15, 1886.

Lyman G. Horton, April 7, 1886.
 George A. Wheeler, April 21, 1886.
 Charles H. Kingman, April 21, 1886.
 Daniel Dunbar, June 2, 1886.
 Fred B. Howard, July 7, 1886.
 Joseph M. Day, Dec. 8, 1886.
 Isaac S. Emerson, Jan. 5, 1887.
 Henry E. Lincoln, Jan. 26, 1887.
 Rufus E. Packard, Sept. 7, 1887.
 Benjamin C. Travis, Nov. 30, 1887.
 Albert R. Wade, May 2, 1888.
 John Barbour, May 31, 1888.
 Zenas H. Lane, Sept. 19, 1888.
 Winslow F. Holmes, Oct. 31, 1888.
 Samuel L. Beal, Dec. 12, 1888.
 Charles C. King, Feb. 20, 1889.
 John L. Utley, Feb. 27, 1889.
 Charles W. Robinson, March 27, 1889.
 Bradford E. Jones, May 22, 1889.
 James J. Dowd, Oct. 9, 1889.
 William L. Puffer, Jan. 22, 1890.
 Joseph C. Snow, Feb. 12, 1890.
 Horace N. Packard, Feb. 12, 1890.
 Edward B. Mellen, March 19, 1890.
 Warren Goddard, May 7, 1890.
 Charles A. Gilday, June 26, 1890.
 Edward D. Loring, August 7, 1890.
 Charles D. Coleman, August 14, 1890.

George A. Joy, Nov. 19, 1890.
 George H. Ackerman, Dec. 17, 1890.
 Charles T. Field, Feb. 18, 1891.
 Edward E. Herrod, April 15, 1891.
 Clarence R. Fillebrown, June 3, 1891.
 Thomas Drohan, June 18, 1891.
 Charles W. Kingman, July 30, 1891.
 Harry W. Flagg, Sept. 1, 1891.
 Oliver Cushman, Sept. 23, 1891.
 T. Albert Taber, Oct. 16, 1891.
 William F. Kane, March 9, 1892.
 Judson W. Greene, March 16, 1892.
 Ernest Pratt, June 8, 1892.
 Walter Rapp, June 15, 1892.
 Fred W. Sargent, June 15, 1892.
 Otis Rogers, July 7, 1892.
 Francis H. Spear, July 7, 1892.
 James H. Mahoney, Oct. 25, 1892.
 Joseph A. Deschamps, Nov. 2, 1892.
 Stephen R. Jones, Nov. 29, 1892.
 Heman Howard, March 8, 1893.
 Edward A. Terhune, May 4, 1893.
 Charles N. Swift, March 16, 1893.
 Frank N. Sherman, June 1, 1893.
 Joseph R. Reach, July 8, 1893.
 Frank E. Packard, July 8, 1893.
 James P. Barlow, Sept. 7, 1893.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Notaries public in the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton :

Jonas R. Perkins,* Dec. 6, 1853.
 George W. Bryant,* May 10, 1854.
 Charles W. Sumner,* June 27, 1874.
 Charles T. Fullerton, May 9, 1876.
 Hamilton L. Gibbs,* June 14, 1878.
 John J. Whipple, March 16, 1881.
 Loring W. Puffer, Jan. 20, 1882.
 Ira A. Leach,* April 28, 1882.
 Loyed E. Chamberlain, March 22, 1887.
 Fred M. Bixby, Feb. 29, 1888.
 Warren A. Reed, March 12, 1888.

Herbert H. Chase, April 4, 1888.
 Henry C. Gurney, Nov. 26, 1890.
 Herbert L. Tinkham, March 27, 1892.
 Herbert E. Stevens, May 12, 1892.
 John Barbour, May 16, 1892.
 Sewall P. Howard, May 25, 1892.
 Charles C. King, July 9, 1892.
 Horace A. Poole, July 18, 1892.
 Alfred Laws, Dec. 24, 1892.
 Henry S. Porter, Oct. 26, 1893.

* Deceased.

COMMISSIONERS TO QUALIFY CIVIL OFFICERS.

Eliab Whitman, July 3, 1816.	Franklin Ames, March 31, 1842.
Jesse Perkins, June 16, 1831.	Jonas R. Perkins, Nov. 20, 1852.
Austin Packard, Sept. 29, 1835.	Augustus T. Jones, Nov. 19, 1881.
George W. Bryant, March 31, 1836.	DeWitt Clinton Packard, August 29, 1884.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS resident in the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton.

Darius Howard, 1806-12.	Otis Hayward, 1862-65.
Fiske Ames, 1815-22.	George A. Wheeler, Oct., 1876.
Benjamin Kingman, 1819-51, '54, '55.	Ahira S. Porter, Oct., 1876.
Sumner A. Hayward, 1852, '53, '57, '59	Henry S. Porter, Sept., 1879.
Charles J. F. Packard, 1856-59.	J. Wallace Packard, Sept., 1879.

Alpheus K. Harmon, Esq., formerly of Brockton, has filled the office of Sheriff of Plymouth county for a long term of years in a very satisfactory manner.

COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENCY.—Fred M. Bixby, February 2, 1887.

MASTER IN CHANCERY.—Hamilton L. Gibbs, July 16, 1881.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—Hon. Jonas R. Perkins.

REGISTER IN PHARMACY.—Hon. John J. Whipple, October 18, 1889.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, was for several years District Attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, including Brockton, and has been succeeded by Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Milton; Hon. Asa French, of Braintree; Hon. Everett C. Bumpas, of Weymouth; Hon. Hosea Kingman, of Bridgewater; Hon. Harvey H. Pratt, of Abington; Hon. Alonzo B. Wentworth, of Dedham; Hon. Charles W. Sumner, of Brockton; Hon. Robert O. Harris, of East Bridgewater, who is the present incumbent.

JUDGES OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY for Plymouth County since sessions of the Probate Court have been held in Boston.—Hon. William H. Wood, of Middleboro; Hon. Jesse E. Keith, of Abington; Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, who is the present incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY.—Dr. Edgar E. Dean, July 13, 1883; Hon. Ziba C. Keith, January 1, 1890.



J. M. Bigg



MEDICAL EXAMINER.—A. Eliot Paine, M. D., July 8, 1891.

COMMISSIONER ON METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE (Boston).—Hosea Kingman, August 14, 1889.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PRECINCT CONTROVERSY AND INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER, NOW BROCKTON.

Petition of the North Parish (Asa Howard and others) to be Incorporated into a Town—Remonstrance of Gideon Howard and others—Remonstrance of Eliab Whitman and others—Petition in aid of Asa Howard and others for an Act of Incorporation—Remonstrance of Daniel Howard, Esq., as Agent for the Town of Bridgewater—Vote of the Town—Petition of Jesse Packard and others in aid of Asa Howard's Petition—The Act of Incorporation as passed June 15, 1821—First Town Meeting.

THE people of the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) remained contented with their connection with the other portions of the town for a long time, but as the number of inhabitants increased they commenced to discuss the propriety of becoming a town by themselves. The first step taken in that direction was in 1793. In a warrant for a parish meeting, dated June 15, 1793, we find the following:

“To see if the Parish will petition to the town to be set off into a town by themselves, or petition the West Parish to join with them into a town if they should get voted off by said town.” At a meeting held June 26, 1793, agreeably to notification, “the above article was negatived, and the meeting was dissolved by the moderator.”

Things remained quiet in reference to the subject of division of the town till November 25, 1814, at which time a meeting was held “to see if the parish will petition the town of Bridgewater to vote them off into a separate town by themselves.” “*Voted not to do so.*”

Another measure was then proposed, namely, “To see if the parish will petition the Legislature of this Commonwealth to incorporate them into a town, by the name of North Bridgewater, or such other name as

the parish may think proper, with all the rights and privileges of other incorporated towns." Upon this article "no action was taken, and the meeting was dissolved." Again we find, March 4, 1816, a committee of seven were chosen "to consider the subject of requesting the town to set them off into a town by themselves, and to report at a future meeting." Col. Caleb Howard, Daniel Howard, esq., Abel Kingman, esq., Gideon Howard, esq., Howard Cary, esq., Joseph Sylvester, esq., and John Wales were the committee. The meeting was then adjourned to April 8, 1816, at which time the parish came together, and, after hearing a verbal report from their committee, "Voted to take measures to have the parish separated from the town, and incorporated with the privileges of a town." Also "Voted the same committee petition the town to vote that the parish be incorporated." What this committee did towards forwarding the wishes of the town does not appear on record. Again, November 11 of the same year, the parish "voted to take measures to have this parish separated from the town, and incorporated with the privileges of a town." Thirty nine in favor, nineteen opposed to the measure. We should judge by the records that nothing was done for a few days, as we find another meeting was held ten days after the above vote was passed, at which a committee of four was chosen, with full instructions to petition the Legislature to incorporate the parish with the privileges of a town. Sixty-two were in favor, and thirty-six opposed to the same. Abel Kingman, esq., Joseph Sylvester, esq., Colonel Edward Southworth, and Colonel Caleb Howard were the committee to carry the above vote into effect.

At a meeting held May 5, 1818, to ascertain the *yeas* and *nays* on the question of a division of the town, the yeas were 112; the nays, 19.

March 25, 1819, the parish "voted to petition the Legislature the next session for a division of the town." Abel Kingman, esq., Colonel Caleb Howard, Joseph Sylvester, esq., and Colonel Edward Southworth were chosen a committee to draft a petition and get petitioners. The following is a copy of the same as presented to the General Court:

To the Honorable Senate and Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, A. D. 1819:

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the north precinct of Bridgewater, humbly shows that the town of Bridgewater is large and extensive in territory, and furnishes about eleven or twelve hundred voters, of which number nearly three hundred

belong to the north precinct, and have to travel from five to seven miles on an average to attend town meetings, over a piece of way which is generally very bad in the months of March and April; and in having to transact our town business such a distance from home, it subjects us to a great expense of time and travel, which might be saved if we were set off into a separate town, as we then could transact all our town and parish business on the same days. We would further represent that is very difficult in full meetings doing the business of the town in their present house, on account of it being out of repair and not of sufficient size. Several attempts have been made to repair and make the house suitable for the whole town to meet and transact their business in, but have failed.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the honorable Legislature will take into their wise consideration the grievances above stated, and set off and incorporate said precinct into a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater, and by the lines and estates that it was incorporated by, and has been improved to, as it relates to the town of Bridgewater. As in duty bound will ever pray.

Asa Howard.	Josiah Brett.	Daniel H. Cary.
Jeremiah Beals, jr.	Martin Cary.	Benjamin Southworth.
Azel Gurney.	David Ford.	Zenas Brett.
Jeremiah Beals.	David Ford, jr.	Hezekiah Packard.
Asa Ford.	Abijah Knapp, jr.	Thomas White.
Caleb Phillips.	David Packard, 2d.	Lemuel Tirrill.
John Packard, 2d.	Charles Lincoln.	Isaac Whiting.
Oliver Snell, jr.	John Packard.	Jonathan Edson.
Oliver Snell.	Benjamin Kingman.	Asa Battles.
Jeremiah Snell.	Jabez Kingman.	James Loring.
Thomas Reynolds.	Simeon Packard.	William Brett.
Daniel Ames.	Joseph Faxon.	Levi Packard.
Gustavus Sylvester.	Nathaniel Ames.	Waldo Field.
Arza Keith.	Micah Packard.	Martin Southworth.
Caleb Jackson.	David Packard.	David Ames.
Jonathan Snow.	Bernard Jackson.	Samuel Brett.
Zachariah Gurney.	Joseph Sylvester.	Samuel Brett, jr.
John Burrill.	John Cobb.	James Porter.
Benjamin Ames.	Samuel Dike, jr.	Ebenezer Warren.
Isaac Horton.	Jonas Packard.	Abiezer Hobart.
Jonathan Porter.	Samuel Ford.	Silas Snow.
James Hatch.	Adin Packard, jr.	Daniel Field.
Orren Faxon.	Thomas Wales.	John Field.
Lemuel French.	Noah Chesman.	William Badger.
Isaac Clapp.	Howard Cary.	James Churchill.
Ambrose Packard, 2d.	Isaac Keith, 3d.	Oliver Bryant.
Joseph Whiting.	Sylvanus French.	Lemuel Packard.
Joseph Wild.	Zibeon Brett.	Calvin Bryant.
Zenas Packard, jr.	Ozen Gurney.	Jonas Reynolds.

Barnabas Edson.	Edward Southworth.	Samuel Chesman.
Simeon Dunbar.	Asa Jones.	Sprague Snow.
Zenas Packard.	Zibeeon Packard.	Mark Ford.
Oliver Dike.	Abiel Kingman.	Enos Thayer.
Abel Kingman.	Zibeeon Cole.	Eliphalet Thayer.
William Tribou.	Joseph Reynolds, jr.	Alexander Thayer.
Jonas Howard, jr.	Daniel Alden.	Alexander Thayer, jr.
Jonathan Cary.	Akerman Pettingill.	William Alden, jr.
Perez Crocker.	Caleb Howard.	William Packard.
Bela Keith.	Arza Leonard.	Isaac Packard.
Eliphalet Brett.	William Kimball.	Joseph D. Snell.
Ambrose Packard.	Reuben Drake.	Isaac Brett.
Zophar Field.	Ornan Cole.	Alpheus Tribou.
Ichabod Howland.	James Willis.	Isaac Reynolds.
Elijah Drake.	Gideon Packard.	Eliphaz Sprague.
Cyrus Warren.	Jonas Keith.	Adin Packard.
Parmenas Brett.	Joshua Jenkins.	Jesse Perkins.
Apollas Howard.	Daniel Bryant.	Stillman Willis.
John Porter.	Ephraim Sturtevant.	Ziba Keith.
Elisha Tillson.	Nehemiah Lincoln.	David Edson, jr.
Martin Drake.	Cyrus Packard.	Samuel Harris.
Joseph Reynolds.	Sullivan Packard.	Galen Warren.
Simeon Dunbar.	Newton Shaw.	John May.
Apollas Packard.	Joel Ames.	Nathaniel Manley.
John Battles.	Galen Packard.	Perez Southworth, jr.
Asa Pratt.	Welcome Howard.	William Brown, jr.
Israel Packard.	John Burrill, jr.	Ichabod Howard.
Barzillai Field.	Benjamin Crosswell.	Alvah Warren.
Thomas Wales, jr.	Samuel Snell.	Oliver Leach.
Micah Faxon.	Zachariah Thayer.	Josiah Edson.
Mark Faxon.	Nathan Jones.	Micah Shaw.
Perez Southworth.	Joseph Brett.	Samuel Dike.
Matthew Snell.	Zebedee Snell.	John Humphrey.
Cyrus B. Phillips.	Nathan Bryant.	Lewis Daihe.
Josiah Ames.	Silas Howard.	James Humphrey.
Bethuel Field.	Cyrus Snell.	Joseph Hayward.
Robert Howard.	Levi French.	Nathaniel Hobart.
Nathan Leach, jr.	Ezekiel Reed.	Nathan Leach.
Edward Pratt.	Fobes Field.	Howard Packard.
Nathan Hayward.	Simeon Reynolds.	Daniel J. Dickerman.
Benjamin F. Dickerman.	Alfred Bolton.	Nathaniel Wales.
Parmenas Packard.	Harvey Hawes.	Aphia Alden.
Rosseter Jones.		

IN SENATE, June 3, 1819.

Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporation of Towns.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 3, 1819.

Read and concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

Here follows the action of the General Court upon the petition :

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, June 3, 1819.

On a petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of said town of Bridgewater, thirty days at least, before the second Wednesday of the second Session of the present General Court, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 4, 1819.

Read and concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

A true copy, attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, *Clerk of the Senate*.

BRIDGEWATER, September 27, 1819.

This order of notice, with a copy thereof, was left with me by Abel Kingman, Esq.

ELIAKIM HOWARD, *Town Clerk*.

At the second session of the General Court the town of Bridgewater was represented by Daniel Howard, who had been chosen as the agent of the town to oppose the petition of Asa Howard and others for an act of incorporation. Remonstrances against the petition were also presented from Gideon Howard and ninety-eight others, and Eliab Whitman, esq., and fifty-eight others, also residents of the North Parish, and a petition of Bela C. Dike and nineteen others, which we publish in full to show the feeling of the parish at that time.

The following is a true copy of Gideon Howard's remonstrance :

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, January Term, 1820 :

The subscribers, inhabitants of the North Parish of the town of Bridgewater, beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the petition of Asa Howard and others pray-

ing the General Court of Massachusetts to set off and incorporate the North Parish of the town of Bridgewater aforesaid with all the privileges of a town. Your remonstrants feel imperiously urged by a sense of duty to again come forward, the steady and decided supporters of the union of the town of Bridgewater. The preservation of the union, resources, influence, respectability, and friendly intercourse which subsists between the sections of so large a town, is with them an object truly desirable; and, upon most candid examination, they are at a loss on what to bottom this eager desire to loosen the bands of its union and degrade its importance. It is a fact well known that but few towns in the county of this Commonwealth have managed their public business more correctly for fifty years past than the town of Bridgewater; and it is believed that, at the present moment, did not the question about division agitate and, indeed, irritate the feelings of its inhabitants, the business of the town might be performed understandingly, decently, and in order. We feel assured your Honors will search in vain for reasons to support an opinion that the lasting and substantial interests of the town will be promoted by division; and we feel equally assured that the separation of the section prayed for in the petition aforesaid will immediately result in a complete division of the whole town. Your remonstrants would not attempt a display of arguments or objections on this subject, but cheerfully submit their interest and wishes to your wise consideration. A former decree, on a petition to divide the town of Bridgewater, inspires your remonstrants with confidence in renewing their opposition to an impolitic measure. They are further encouraged by a recent vote of the town, which, by a majority of sixty-five votes, declared that the North Parish should continue a part of the town of Bridgewater. The town has at all times been uniform in its opposition to division, and an application being made to the General Court has invariably voted by handsome majority to preserve its union. Your remonstrants, however confident of success in their opposition, may be disappointed. With all due deference to the decision which the General Court may make on this important subject, anxious for the fate of Bridgewater as a town, they will early search for the evidence of a final result. And the first moment of doubt will induce them to petition your Honors to belong with the property which they respectively hold, to the town of Bridgewater.

Gideon Howard.
 Luke Packard.
 Asa Battles.
 Shepard Packard.
 James Cary.
 Theron Ames.
 Job Ames.
 Darius Howard.
 Lewis Howard.
 Sidney Howard.
 Moses Cary.
 John Craft.
 Silas Packard.
 Jonathan P. Crafts.

William French.
 Ezekiel Merritt.
 M. H. Perkins.
 Amos Whiting.
 Turner Torrey.
 Issachar Snell.
 Shepard Keith.
 Joseph Snell.
 Henry Kingman.
 Jacob Fuller.
 Isaac Curtis.
 Charles Packard.
 Preston Packard.
 Caleb Copeland, jr.

Isaac Eames.
 Otis Alden.
 Alvin Snell.
 Shepard Snell.
 Loring Brett.
 Cyrus Howard.
 Nathan Packard.
 Samuel Bryant.
 Seth Kingman.
 Galen Manley.
 Benjamin Marshall.
 John Wales, jr.
 Ephraim Noyes.
 Merritt Noyes.

Jesse Perkins, jr.	Oliver Jackson.	Oliver Howard, jr.
Ebenezer Edson.	Charles Dunbar.	Barnabas Curtis.
Seth Snow.	Jacob Dunbar.	David Noyes.
John Smith.	Ebenezer Dunbar.	Moses Noyes.
Eliphalet Kingman.	Samuel Wood.	John Ritchie.
Josiah Perkins.	Isaac Hartwell, jr.	Ansel Perkins.
Nahum Perkins.	James Willis.	Robert Packard.
Thomas Thompson.	Abijah Knapp.	Perez Robinson.
John Thompson.	Martin Dunbar.	Ortho Hayward.
Josiah Dunbar.	John Tilden.	Azor Packard.
Silas Dunbar.	John Tilden, jr.	Zina Hayward.
Waldo Hayward.	Daniel Manley.	Daniel Howard, jr.
Enos Thayer, 2d.	Howard Marshall.	David Battles.
Seth Edson.	Gilbert Snell.	Salmon Manley.
Willham Edson.	Enos Thayer.	Austin Howard.
Otis Howard.	Ephraim Cole.	John Wales.
Gideon Howard, jr.	John Ames.	Eliab Whitman.
Oliver Howard.	Rev. Thomas Beresford.	Samuel Holmes.
Lott Blanchard.	Samuel Packard.	Jonathan Perkins.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 15, 1820.

Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporation of Towns.

Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

The following is a copy of the remonstrance of Eliab Whitman and others of the North Parish :

To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, Anno Dom. 1820 :

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the North Parish in Bridgewater, understanding that an order of notice from your honorable body has been served on said town of Bridgewater, purporting that Asa Howard and 213 others have petitioned the General Court praying that said North Parish may be set off from the town Bridgewater, and incorporated into a separate town by the name of North Bridgewater, do most respectfully represent that, in our opinion, the proposed dismemberment of the town of Bridgewater cannot be supported by such reasons and arguments as will justify a measure so repugnant to the interest and happiness of the said North Parish, as well as to the town at large. We cannot conceive what new reasons or arguments can be offered for dividing the town. It is a fact that the population of said town has been nearly stationary for forty years past, and the distance from the centre has not increased, but in several instances has been considerably shortened, and the roads very much improved

in that time. It is also a fact that there are sections of the south, east, and Titicut parishes nearly as remote from the centre of the town as the most remote section of the North Parish, and they cannot be much relieved by the proposed division. The town house is a substantial building, and ample in its size, and with a very small expense might be made a convenient accommodation for our most numerous town meetings. Nevertheless, should your Honors, in your great wisdom, think it expedient to grant the prayer of said petition, and incorporate the said North Parish into a distinct and separate town,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of said North Parish, being deeply impressed with the belief that such a measure will be pregnant with many great and serious evils to said North Parish, do most earnestly wish, and humbly pray your Honors, that we, the said undersigned, may, with our estates, be exempted from said Act of Incorporation, and still retain our connection and relation to the town of Bridgewater; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Eliab Whitman,	Rev. Thomas Beresford,	Ezekiel Merritt,
Lott Blanchard,	John Tilden,	Josiah Perkins,
Gideon Howard, jr.,	Abijah Knapp,	Silas Packard,
Lewis Howard,	Seth Edson,	Jacob Fuller,
Darius Howard,	Nahum Perkins,	John Crafts,
Theron Ames,	Jesse Packard,	Josiah Dunbar,
Martin Dunbar,	Isaac Curtis,	William French,
Shepard Keith,	Oliver Howard,	John Wales, jr.
Jonathan Perkins,	Waldo Hayward,	Moses Cary,
M. H. Perkins,	John Wales,	Seth Snow,
Jacob Dunbar,	Silas Dunbar, jr.,	E. Edson his \times mark,
Ebenezer Dunbar,	Thomas Thompson,	Jonathan P. Crafts,
Charles Packard,	David Battles,	John Tilden, jr.,
Shepard Snell,	Job Ames,	Enos Thayer, 2d,
Sidney Howard,	Asa Battles,	Nathan Packard,
Samuel Packard,	Ansel Perkins,	Joseph Snell,
Ephraim Noyes,	Turner Torrey,	Oliver Jackson,
Moses Noyes,	Hayward Marshall,	Isaac Eames,
Ortho Hayward,	James Willis,	William Edson
Austin Howard,	Benjamin Marshall,	

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 19, 1820.

Read and referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, January 19, 1820.

Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

The following is a copy of a petition in aid of Asa Howard and others:

To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable House of Representatives in General Court assembled, A. D., 1819:

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the North Parish of Bridgewater humbly shows that, whereas there is now pending before the honorable legislative body the petition of Asa Howard and two hundred and thirteen others, praying for said North Parish to be set off into a town, for various others, did not sign said petition, but have since taken into consideration the subject matter of said petition, and are of an opinion that it would be very advantageous to the inhabitants of said parish to be set off aforesaid, and cannot see any disadvantage that will arise to the remaining part of the town by granting the prayer of said petitioners. For the foregoing reason your petitioners wish to have their names annexed to said petition, and, in duty bound, will ever pray.

Bela C. Dike,
Ebenezer Warren, jr.,
William Cary,
Ephraim Howard,
Job Bryant,
Elisha Belcher,
John Marshall,

Moses Packard,
Joel Packard,
Algernon S. Silvester,
Abijah Pitcher,
Ephraim Brett,
Luke P. Lincoln,
Joseph S. Packard,

Orin Packard,
Shubael Clark,
John B. Harris,
Martin Snow,
Charles Gurney,
Issachar Snell.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1820.

Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporations of Towns.

Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President.*

The following is a copy of remonstrance from the town of Bridgewater, by Daniel Howard, esq., as agent:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

The subscriber, an agent for the town of Bridgewater, duly appointed for this purpose, begs leave, in behalf of said town, respectfully to remonstrate against the petition of Asa Howard and others praying that the North Parish of said Bridgewater may be set off and incorporated into a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater.

This renewed attempt to divide the town of Bridgewater has been witnessed by a large majority of its inhabitants with feelings of regret and surprise. It was hoped and believed that the petitioners would acquiesce in the decision of the last General Court, whose attention was called to the subject by a petition, both in substance and in form like the present. The petitioners, however, having seen fit to renew the controversy, renders it necessary on the part of the town again to protest against the adoption of a measure which no exigence or necessity requires, and which, it is believed, would affect very injuriously the best interests of the inhabitants of Bridgewater.

The evils which the petitioners suffer from their connection with the town are, as they allege, the distance which they have to travel to attend town meetings, the badness of the roads at a certain season of the year, and the want of a house convenient for the transaction of the business of the town.

There is no town in the Commonwealth the inhabitants of which, if so disposed, cannot complain of some inconveniences to which they are subjected in the transaction of their municipal concerns. The inconveniences experienced in this respect by the town of Bridgewater are not more numerous than what are suffered by the greater part of the towns in the State. The distance travelled by the petitioners to attend town meetings and the badness of the roads may be inconveniences; but they are not more so now than they have ever been since the town was incorporated. They are inconveniences to which the inhabitants of every country town must, in a greater or less degree, submit, and to which the people of the North Parish, in their more unambitious days, quietly submitted, in the full persuasion, no doubt, that they could not be remedied without subjecting themselves and the town to others of a much more serious and formidable nature.

It may be asserted, however, with truth, that the roads in Bridgewater are, generally speaking, uncommonly good. They have been much improved, and, within a few years, new ones have been opened, lessening the distance of travel from various parts of the town (particularly the North Parish) to the centre.

The numerous population of Bridgewater, to which the petitioners have alluded, constitutes no impediment to the correct and orderly transaction of the business of the town.

Their system of town government, practised upon for many years, very much facilitates the management of their municipal concerns. Each parish has the nomination and, in effect, the appointment of its proportion of town officers; and thus the interests of all are equally consulted.

If the town house is out of repair, as stated in the petition, it can be easily fitted so as to accommodate all the inhabitants, and nothing has prevented this but the fear of a division, which the petitioners have contributed so much to excite and keep alive.

The whole amount then, of what the petitioners would gain by a separation would be barely saving to themselves of a few miles' travel, an advantage too inconsiderable to balance the many disadvantages to the town at large, of which such a measure must be productive.

The separation of the North would doubtless be followed by a total dismemberment of the ancient and respectable town. A short time would see us divided into four or five petty towns, with an increase of expense to each, involved in perpetual litigations with each other, and vexed with internal broils. The seeds of dissension are already sown among us, and wait only the favorable moment of a separation to spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

It is unnecessary to pursue this subject further, and set down in order all that can be said against granting the request of the petitioners. Enough has been said in this brief statement, it is apprehended, to convince every candid and reflecting mind that a

separation of the North Parish would, to itself, be productive of no real advantage, but to the town of great and lasting injury.

JANUARY 15, 1820.

DANIEL HOWARD.

IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

Read and committed to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1820.

Read and concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

The Committee of both Houses appointed to consider applications for the Incorporation of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of Asa Howard and others, inhabitants of the north precinct of Bridgewater, praying that said precinct may be incorporated into a separate town, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petition be so far granted that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Which is respectfully submitted, by order of Committee.

EBEN GAY, *Chairman*.

IN SENATE, February 2, 1820.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 11, 1820.

Read and concurred.

E. H. MILLS, *Speaker pro tem*.

The vote on the acceptance of the report was seventy-eight in favor, and sixty-eight opposed. An effort was made to reconsider the above vote, which was rejected.

In the first session held in June, 1820, the petition was again presented, and the following action taken :

IN SENATE, June 10, 1820.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of Bridgewater, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next session of the present General Court, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 10, 1820.

Read and concurred.

E. H. MILLS, *Speaker*.

A true copy. Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *Clerk of the Senate*.

Received this order of notice by hand of Abel Kingman, esq., the seventh day of August, 1820.

ELIAKIM HOWARD, *Town Clerk of Bridgewater.*

The town, upon the receipt of the above order of notice, held a meeting, November 6, 1820, "To see whether the town would vote to be divided." 144 voted in favor of division, and 164 against the same.

The meeting then adjourned to the 24th of November, at which time the vote was put to see whether they would choose an agent to oppose a division of the town. 206 voted to choose an agent, and 321 voted against the same. This is the last attempt of the town to oppose the passage of the bill to incorporate the North Parish.

At the next session of the General Court, held in Boston, January, 1821, the subject of division was again brought to their notice, as appears of record. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns, January 18, 1821, together with the following petition :

To the Honorable Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

The undersigned humbly represent that we did, in the course of the last year sign a paper remonstrating against the petition of Asa Howard and others, inhabitants of the North Parish of Bridgewater, praying for said parish to be incorporated into a town, and was at that time fully of an opinion that it would be best for the town to keep together; but, taking into consideration the petition of the West Parish to become a town, and the proceedings of the town at a late meeting on the subject of said petition, do not think it proper to oppose any further; but if the honorable Legislature should think proper to grant the prayer of the said Asa Howard and others, we wish to be incorporated with them, notwithstanding any petition to the contrary.

NORTH PARISH, January 10, 1821.

Jesse Packard,	Turner Torrey,	Anzel Perkins,
Oliver Jackson,	Abijah Knapp,	Samuel Bryant,
Jacob Dunbar,	Isaac Hartwell, jr.,	Job Ames,
Ebenezer Dunbar,	Hayward Marshall,	Theron Ames,
Ezekiel Merritt,	Nathan Packard,	Shepard Snell.

The committee to whom was referred the above petitions reported as follows; namely,

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Committee of both Houses, to whom was referred the petition of Asa Howard and others, praying that the North Precinct, in the town of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, may be set off from Bridgewater, and incorporated into a sep-

arate town, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of the petition be so far granted that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

MARK DOOLITTLE, *Chairman*.

IN SENATE, June 9, 1821.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 11, 1821.

Read and concurred.

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Speaker*.

The following is a copy of the bill as passed by both Houses, assembled June 15, 1821 :

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TOWN OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same :*

That all that part of the North Parish of Bridgewater which lies within the said town of Bridgewater, according to the present territorial limits thereof, be, and hereby is established as a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater; and the inhabitants of the said town of North Bridgewater are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges, and shall also be subject to all the duties and requisitions of other corporate towns, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater shall be holden to pay the arrears of all State, County, and Town taxes which have been legally assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts due from the said town of Bridgewater prior to the date of this Act; and the said town of North Bridgewater shall be entitled to receive their proportion of the said debts and taxes due to the said town of Bridgewater, when collected and paid into the Treasury of said town; and the said town of North Bridgewater shall be entitled to hold their proportion, according to the present valuation of all the real and personal property belonging to the town of Bridgewater before the passing of this Act.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of North Bridgewater shall be holden to support their proportion of the poor of the town of Bridgewater which are now chargeable to said town, which proportion shall be ascertained by the present valuation of the town; and all persons who may hereafter become chargeable as paupers to the said towns of Bridgewater or North Bridgewater shall be considered as belonging to that town on the territory of which they had their settlement at the time of the passing of this Act, and shall in future be chargeable to that town only.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all future State and County taxes which may be levied on the said towns of Bridgewater and North Bridgewater, previous to a new

valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the same proportion as they now are according to the present valuation.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any Justice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth is hereby empowered, upon application therefore, to issue a warrant directed to a freehold inhabitant of the said town of North Bridgewater requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed in the said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are by law required to choose and appoint at their annual town meetings.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 14, 1821.

This bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, June 15, 1821.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

June 15, 1821.

Approved.

J. BROOKS.

A True Copy, Attest.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth*.

A True Copy from the Secretary of State.

Attest, EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, *Town Clerk*.

It is now nearly three quarters of a century since the inauguration of the town of North Bridgewater took place, and it may be of interest to many persons to know what was done at that time. Upon receipt of the Act of the Legislature the first act of the citizens of the old parish was to call a meeting to organize and elect their town officers.

In order to complete the organization, Mr. Lemuel French and nine other freeholders petitioned Caleb Howard, esq., a justice of the peace, to call a meeting for the choice of officers. The following warrant was accordingly issued directed as follows :

To Mr. LEMUEL FRENCH, one of the freehold inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth:
Greeting:

WHEREAS, the said Lemuel, and nine others freehold inhabitants of said town by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the fifteenth day of June, A.D., 1821, entitled an Act to establish the town of North Bridgewater, have made application to me, Caleb Howard, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, to issue a warrant to some freehold inhabitant of said town to warn a meeting of said inhabitants, for the purposes set

forth in the provisions of said Act. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to require you to notify and warn the freeholders and other inhabitants of said town of North Bridgewater qualified by law to vote for town officers to meet and assemble at the public meeting-house in said town, on Wednesday, the fourth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :

1st.—To choose a moderator for said meeting.

2d.—To choose all such town officers that towns are required by law to choose or appoint at their annual town meetings.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and Seal this Twenty-second day of June,
A.D., 1821.

CALEB HOWARD, *Justice of the Peace.*

North Bridgewater, June 23, 1821.

Pursuant to the within warrant (as above) I have notified the inhabitants of said town qualified by law to vote as within expressed to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned.

LEMUEL FRENCH.

A True Copy.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, *Town Clerk.*

The first town meeting held after the incorporation of the town was held in the meeting-house of the First Congregational Church (then the only one in the town) on Wednesday afternoon, July 4, 1821, at one o'clock P. M. The number of voters present at the first town meeting was about two hundred. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington, the pastor of the First Congregational Church. The following officers were elected, viz. :

1st.—Chose Joseph Silvester, esq., *Moderator* of the meeting.

2d.—Chose Edward Southworth, *Town Clerk*, and he took the oath of office before Caleb Howard, esq.

3d.—Made choice of Abel Kingman, esq., Howard Cary, esq., and Capt. Zechariah Gurney, as *Selectmen*.

4th.—Made choice of Edward Southworth as *Town Treasurer*.

5th.—Made choice of Benjamin Ames as *Constable*.

6th.—Made choice of Caleb Howard, esq., Eliphalet Kingman and Howard Cary, esq., as *Committee on Town Accounts*.

7th.—Made choice of Cyrus Howard, Lieut. Simeon Dunbar, Cyrus Packard, Martin Snow, Isaac Eames, Josiah Ames, Welcome Howard, Martin Cary, Abel Kingman, esq., Deacon Jacob Fuller, Jonas Keith, Micah Packard, Mark Perkins, Jonathan Perkins, Howard Packard, and Samuel Ford, as *Surveyors of Highways*.

8th.—Made choice of William Packard, Bela Keith, Isaac Packard, Caleb Howard, esq., Nathan Jones, John Wales, jun., Zibeon Packard and Micah Packard, as *Hogreeves*.

9th.—Made choice of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, Howard Cary, esq., Joel Ames, Jonathan Snow, esq., Welcome Howard and Lieut. David Ames, as *Surveyors of Lumber*.

10th.—Made choice of Silas Snow, Capt. Noah Chesman, Barnabas Curtis, Ambrose Packard, Sullivan Packard, Charles Southworth, Enos Thayer 2d, Theron Ames, Martin Dunbar, Ezekiel Merritt, Alva Noyes, Isaac Keith, Lewis Dailey, Jacob Fuller, Samuel Dickerman, and Nathaniel Ames, as *Field Drivers*.

11th.—Made choice of Ebenezer Warren, Benjamin Ames, and David Ford, as *Tilth-
ingmen*.

12th.—Made choice of Howard Cary, esq., Capt. Robert Packard, and Capt. Zechariah Gurney, as *Fence Viewers*.

13th.—Made choice of Asa Howard, as *Pound Keeper*.

14th.—Made choice of Edward Southworth and Zenas Brett, as *Measurers of Wood*.

15th.—Voted to dissolve the meeting.

A True Record.

E. SOUTHWORTH, *Town Clerk*.

CHAPTER XXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mills — Manufactures — Bridgewater Manufacturing Company — Tanners — Blacksmiths — Shoe Tool Manufacturers — Public Houses — Traders — Tailors — Hatters — Bakers — Saddlers — Wheelwrights — Coopers — Clocks — Watchmakers — Jewellers — Drugs and Medicines — Furniture Manufacturers — Carpenters — Painters — Masons — Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers — Dentists — Blacking Manufacturing.

MILLS.—During the first settlement of the North Parish the attention of the settlers was first directed to clearing the lands and preparing the same for agricultural purposes. They very soon, however, erected saw and grist mills, many of which are numbered among the things that were.

One of the first mills erected in the North Parish was a saw-mill on the dam south of the residence of the late Azor Packard, said to have been built by Abijah Thayer and others, and was near the main street leading from Campello to West Bridgewater. The remains of the dam are to be seen at the present time. We should judge this mill was of small power, as it is related of a man who was passing the

works on his way from Bridgewater to Boston (a journey of two or three days), as he passed, the saw was going up, and when he returned, it was just coming down.

Previous to 1800, there was a saw-mill a short distance north of Cole's fulling-mill, now the W. B. Cross tack works, which was owned by Zebedee Snell, Parmenas Packard and others. There was another saw-mill, a short distance north of the late John Tilden's residence, in the west part of the town and east of Hayward Marshall's residence. The mill was owned by John Tilden, Nathaniel Manly and others, in shares. About the same time Mathew Kingman and others erected a mill where the late Chandler Sprague's saw-mill stood, in the Factory Village, or "Spragueville," which was known by the name of "Kingman's Mill," and has been owned by Luke Perkins, Abel and Eliphalet Kingman, Parmenas Brett, John Ritchie and others,

Colonel Caleb Howard built a mill near his furnace on Pond street, which has been owned by his heirs ever since, and is now used for sawing box-boards, shingles, etc.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected on the spot now occupied by Elmer C. Packard. It was built by John Packard and owned by him for many years, and afterward changed hands as follows: Bridgewater Manufacturing Company, Tyler Cobb, Joslyn & Keith, Bela Keith, A. B. Wheeler, Lewis Keith and Ellis Packard & Co. Elmer C. Packard is now proprietor. Deacon Zenas Packard was miller for a long time at this mill, and was well known as the "*honest miller*." The present steam works were erected by Bela and Lewis Keith a few years since, and are used for planing, box making, grist mill and the manufacture of shoe tools. It is situated quite near the village, on the road leading from Abington, and is a valuable property, being near the railroad. Within the past few years these works have undergone extensive alterations and the business of wholesaling and retailing of flour, grain, coal, hay, etc., has become very extensive. There was another grist mill, erected by John Tilden and afterward rebuilt by John Brett, in the west part of the town near the turnpike; the mill stood for many years, and was occupied by the late Lewis A. Kingman as a wheelwright shop.

The Bridgewater Manufacturing Company owned a grist mill situated on the south side of Crescent street and near Mr. Sprague's office, which

they purchased of Messrs. Abel Kingman, Nehemiah Lincoln and others. There is another grist mill near where Colonel Caleb Howard's furnace stood, on Belmont street, a short distance from the Center Village, afterwards owned by Thomas J. & Welcome Howard.

In the early settlement of the parish it is said there was a windmill, the only one in town, situated on the hill north of the late Eliphalet Kingman's residence, on the locality known as "Windmill Hill," probably owned by Mathew Kingman & Co., and used as a grist mill.

MANUFACTURES.—One of the first manufacturing establishments in the North Parish was the forge erected and carried on by Ensign Constant Southworth, which stood on or near where Sprague's Mill now stands. Mr. Southworth was a practical workman, having served a faithful apprenticeship at the business, and did a large business smelting iron ore for the people in that vicinity. There was a large amount of ore dug in the westerly part of the town in the early settlement of the parish, and he had as much as his power could do. A short time ago, in removing the old road-bed across Sprague's Pond, quantities of cinder and iron scraps were found that came from these works. These works changed hands several times, among whom we find Alpheus and Parmenas Brett conveyed all right, title and interest in and to the trip-hammer or water-shop to the Bridgewater Manufacturing Company, July 26, 1813.

At one time Messrs. James and Luke Perkins manufactured muskets, small anchors, scythes, shovels, plow-points, etc., at this place. During the year 1813, the above named manufacturing company purchased all the shops and mills contiguous to the forge, for the purpose of erecting a large cotton and woolen factory. The following is a copy of the original subscription paper, showing the names of the stockholders:

BRIDGEWATER, May 13, 1813.

We, the subscribers, proposing to engage in the manufacture of wool and cotton, do agree to form ourselves into a company, by the name of the Bridgewater Wool and Cotton Manufacturing Company; and for carrying into effect said object, we propose as a capital Eight Thousand Dollars, to be divided into forty shares; and we severally pledge ourselves to defray the expense arising on the number of shares annexed to our individual names:

	No. of Shares		No. of Shares.
Eliphalet Leach.....	1	Bela Hayward.....	} 1
Martin Kingman.....	1	Ellis Holmes.....	
Thomas Wales.....	2	Joseph Silvester, jr.,.....	1
Alvan Perry.....	1	Daniel Ames.....	1
Charles Snell.....	1	Daniel Alden.....	1
Nathaniel Snell.....	1	Packard & Perkins, jr.,.....	1
Jonathan Reynolds.....	1	Davis Packard.....	1
David Reynolds.....	1	Tiley Cary.....	1
Abel Kingman.....	3	Hosea Alden.....	1
Perez Southworth.....	1	Micah Shaw.....	2
Ichabod Howard.....	1	Howard Packard.....	1
Thomas Thompson.....	1	Samuel Battles.....	2
Isaiah Packard.....	2	Packard & Southworth.....	1
Packard & Ames.....	1	Jeremiah Beals, jr.,.....	1
Benjamin Keith.....	1	John Ritchie.....	1
Perez Crocker.....	2	Daniel Ford.....	1
Seth Snow.....	1	Joel Briggs.....	1
Alpheus Brett.....	1	Richard Thayer.....	2
Parmenas Brett.....	1	John Ritchie.....	2
Micah Faxon.....	1	Andrew Ritchie.....	2
Joel Ames.....	1		

The following is the act of incorporation as granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts:

BRIDGEWATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

June 14, 1813. Abel Kingman, Thomas Thompson, Isaiah Packard, Perez Crocker, Micah Shaw, Ichabod Howard and Samuel Battles, together with such as may associate with them, were incorporated into a manufacturing company for the purpose of making cotton and woolen cloth and yarn, in the town of Bridgewater, with power to hold Real Estate to the amount of fifty thousand, and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand, as may be necessary and convenient for the purposes as above named.

This company continued to manufacture until March 10, 1837, when the corporation name was changed to Ritchie Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Ritchie continued to manufacture for several years, and sold the factory, with all their power and privileges, to Chandler Sprague, esq., who soon after converted the building into a manufactory of shoe-lasts and a wood-turning establishment.

At the time the forge of Mr. Southworth was in successful operation, there was a furnace erected by a few individuals of the town, which stood on or near the works of the late Col. Caleb Howard, on what is now

Belmont, near Pond street, more recently known as Howard's mill, where large quantities of hollow-ware were manufactured. The works were afterward given up on account of the scarcity of wood. Mr. Bowdoin, of Boston, bought the furnace, which was afterwards successively owned by Colonel Hobart, of Abington; Mr. Perry, of Easton; George Howard, of Bridgewater; and later by Colonel Caleb Howard and Thomas J. and Welcome Howard. The building has since been used by various parties for manufacturing purposes, mostly shoe tools and sawing of box-boards.

About the year 1790 Benjamin Silvester built a mill on Salisbury River, near the residence of Galen Packard, for a fulling mill. He sold his interest to his brother, Seth Silvester, who was succeeded by John Wales, who established a carding mill. Mr. Ephraim Cole bought the privilege of Mr. Wales and continued till 1825, when he sold out to Galen Packard, who soon commenced manufacturing ship-spikes, nails, and all kinds of ship work, using a trip-hammer. Mr. Packard sold out to Jefferson Bisbee, who came from Canton, and began to manufacture hay and manure forks. Benjamin F. Wheeler afterward purchased the works and manufactured small nails, tacks, shoe nails, and carpet tacks. Benjamin Franklin Kingman succeeded Mr. Wheeler, since which time William W. Cross has enlarged the works and is doing a successful business.

About the year 1814 James Easton & Sons built a dam, erected a building, and commenced manufacturing spikes, axes, adzes, plane irons, chisels, bar iron, axles, etc., a short distance north on the same stream. They continued business for about six years and failed. Caleb and Sylvanus Easton continued the business for ten years longer, under the name of C. & S. Easton, when they retired.

Lower on the stream, and just south of Pleasant street, Sidney Perkins manufactured hay and manure forks. He was in that business but a few years, and sold out to Hezekiah Simmons, and he was succeeded by Nathaniel B. Harlow in the same business. E. D. & O. B. Reynolds used a portion of this factory for the manufacturing of agricultural implements till they removed to near Court street, and became interested in the Reynolds Plow Company in 1882.

Several years since there was a mill situated on Trout Brook, a short distance south of Howard street, that leads to East Randolph. The re-

mains of the dam are in existence at the present day. The flowage of this meadow was for a long time a source of litigation in the county courts.

About the year 1836 William Perry was engaged in the manufacture of brass ware and castings ; his foundry was situated near where Fax-on's awl manufactory was located. Several years since Mr. Chandler R. Humphrey commenced making gravestones at the shop of John Wales, corner of Main and Belmont streets, now owned by Rufus P. Kingman. Since that time Sidney S. Green came to town, and was engaged for a time in that business on Centre street. Soon after George W. Bryant, esq., became associated with him in business, under the firm of Bryant & Green, in Central block. Mr. Bryant continued alone in the business on the corner of Main and Crescent streets, where he manufactured all kinds of marble and stone work for cemeteries, etc.

In the spring of 1845 Messrs. George B. Dunbar and Oakes S. Soule became associated in business, under the firm of Dunbar & Soule, for the sale of all kinds of lumber, on the corner of Montello and Court streets, near the railroad. In 1862 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Dunbar retiring. Since that time Mr. Soule continued in the business as before until his death. The business has been continued by Mr. Soule's son-in-law, Mr. Lewis Porter.

Barnabas Edson manufactured the best quality of log pumps at his residence, in the east part of the town, on Pine street. He afterward moved to Centre Village.

TANNERS.—The first tanner in the North Parish was William Shaw, who had a tannery southwest of the house now occupied by Lawrence Copeland on Centre street, in the easterly part of the town. His son, Micah, succeeded him in business, which was given up many years ago. He manufactured upper and sole leather. Levi Keith carried on the tanning business in Campello ; also his son Benjamin, who was succeeded by Captain Ziba Keith, east of the main street in Campello, near where Montello street now is. Major Daniel Cary had a tannery south of Belmont street, next to River. Israel Packard was his successor. Nathaniel W. Stoddard was a manufacturer of patent enameled leather in the north part of the village on Montello street.

BLACKSMITHS.—One of the first things done after the making of iron from the ore in this town was the making of nails by hand. This branch of manufacture was one of the most prominent of any in the town. It furnished employment for a large number of boys and men. At first they were forged singly; and as the machines for cutting and heading were introduced, hammered nails went out of use. Nearly every farmer had a nail shop for his boys to occupy their leisure time, when not engaged upon the farm. Indeed, nail shops were as common as shoe shops are at the present day. Upon the introduction of machines for cutting and heading nails—which were invented by Col. Jesse Reed, a native of the town—the business of making nails was confined to different manufacturing companies, and were made in large quantities at a much lower price. We now find in the town only here and there a blacksmith shop for shoeing cattle and horses, and other job work. Among the blacksmiths in the parish were Captain Jesse Perkins, who had a shop near where Col. E. Southworth's store now stands. Asa Howard had a shop nearly opposite Centre street. Captain Anthony Dike had a shop near the Alva Noyes place, on the road to Abington. He made the first shovels made in the vicinity, at about the time the "Ames" commenced in Easton. Josiah Perkins had a shop on Summer street, opposite the residence of Nahum Perkins, who became his successor in that business. Alpheus Brett had a shop in Factory Village (now Sprague's). He manufactured bar iron, plow points, hames, hoes, etc. Nehemiah Lincoln was also in the same business in that village, manufactured cart and harness trimmings, hames, hoes, scrapers, plow points, etc. Besides these the traders of the town bought iron rods and let them out to be made by the pound, in the same manner as leather is let out to be made into shoes. Messrs. Ide & Trow commenced business on High street, where Waldo Bradford conducted his trade, and who succeeded that firm and carried on that business till 1845, when he sold out to Tyler Cobb, who conducted the business ten years. In 1855 he sold out to Mr. Bradford, who continued for a long time, and afterward associated with him Mr. Allen Crocker, of East Stoughton. Sumner A. Hayward, of Kingston, commenced on Main street several years since. His shop was nearly opposite the school-house, south of his dwelling, and on the present road-bed leading to

Campello, and in the south part of the village. He sold out to Charles W. Strout, of Brookline, who was succeeded by Hiram F. Peck.

There was a blacksmith shop erected on Montello street east of the residence of the late Captain Ziba Keith, in Campello, conducted by Patrick Donovan, which has since been given up.

Lorenzo Wade had a blacksmith shop in the "West Shares," or North-west Bridgewater, opposite the residence of the late Isaac Packard, which was afterwards removed to its present location, occupied by Oren Wade on the turnpike leading to Stoughton. The business was afterward conducted by Hon. Albert R. Wade, the late mayor of Brockton.

B. C. Snell erected a shop near Sprague's factory about 1853 and was succeeded by A. D. Tyler, and later by S. W. Haley.

SHOE TOOL MANUFACTURERS.—For a long time North Bridgewater has been celebrated for the excellence of her shoe tools and awls, lasts, and boot-trees, shoe-knives, spoke-shaves, rolling machines, hammers, etc.

Among the first to introduce this kind of goods in the town were Ephraim Howard & Co., who made it a special branch of business; they occupied the building afterward used by Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co. as a furniture wareroom, using steam power.¹ They manufactured hammers, presses, wheels, spoke-shaves, knives, punches, awl-handles, etc.

Charles Howard and Lewis Fisher have since manufactured the same kind of goods under the firm of Howard & Fisher. J. B. Mann conducted that kind of business for several years—since removed to Stoughton. Sidney Perkins has also made shoe-knives, hammers, and patent grindstones, etc. Tyler Cobb commenced manufacturing shoe tools in 1845, such as hammers, awls, spoke-shaves, steel compasses, brad-awls, and chopping-knives. George Willis manufactured this kind of goods for a time, until he removed to Worcester.

Since the introduction of American awls in this country there has been a large amount manufactured in this town by Mr. William Faxon, Charles Lincoln, Josiah S. Lincoln, and Charles B. Lincoln. Millions

¹ This was the first steam engine used in the town, now the city of Brockton.

of sewing and pegging awls are sent to various parts of the country from this town every year.

David Peeler manufactured shoe tools in Howard's mill in 1836—when he removed to Boston. J. Wallace Packard commenced manufacturing stitching and machine needles for all kinds of sewing machines in March, 1858. Snell & Atherton manufactured a variety of shoe tools, spoke-shaves, etc., in Ellis Packard & Co.'s mill, now at Montello.

William Hall manufactured shoe pegs at the mill on Howard street several years since. John W. Kingman furnished the shoemakers with machines for rolling leather, and shoe benches, as well as coal-sifters, washing machines, and patent roofing. William S. Gay and Jabez Gay manufactured bedsteads, chopping-knives, and awl-handles, at the old mill known as Packard's grist mill, or Keith's mill.

In 1836 Chandler Sprague, esq., commenced making lasts and boot-trees in the mill owned by T. J. & W. Howard, well known as Howard's mill. In 1837 he purchased the right of using Thomas Blanchard's machine for turning irregular forms. He continued in that mill until 1842, doing a small business, which has increased to a large and profitable branch of manufacturing. He purchased the building and power known as the "Old Cotton Factory," owned by Mr. John Ritchie, and converted it into a manufactory. And, although he was highly prospered in his business pursuits, yet he continues to give his personal attention to the detail of his business, and has added several branches to his original calling. E. Sumner Snell manufactured shoe tools in his factory, also manufactured machinery, under the firm of E. S. Snell & Co., Mr. Sprague being the special partner.

Wilbor Webster commenced manufacturing shoe knives near Sprague's in 1863. Mr. S. V. Tuck also manufactured shoe-knives, carving-knives, etc., of a superior quality.

Harrison Smith manufactured bedsteads in the old mill known as Keith's mill. Archibald Thompson made the first spinning-wheel in the country; lived near where the late John Thompson resided. Jonas Reynolds made spinning-wheels in the "West Shares." Moses Cary made hay rakes in the northeast part of the town.

Before the invention of Blanchard's machine for turning irregular forms, lasts and boot-trees were made by hand. Nathaniel Wales was probably the first person in the town engaged in that business. Robert A. Stoddard, Marcus Shaw and Chandler Sprague have since been engaged in that line of manufacture. When Chandler Sprague began to manufacture by machinery, there was no use for lasts made by hand. Those made by machinery have become one of the great improvements of the age, and so far surpass those made by hand as to quality, that there are no others in the market.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—The town of North Bridgewater is situated on the direct route from New Bedford to Boston; and previous to the building of the railroads that connect the two cities it was a stopping place for travelers needing public houses. At one time there were three public houses in the village, besides one on the turnpike south of "Tilden's Corner."

One of the most prominent houses in early days was one kept by Major Daniel Cary, on the spot where the late Rufus P. Kingman resided, and formerly occupied by the late John Wales. Next in order we find a house kept by Barnabas Howard at the north end of the town, where entertainment was provided for man and beast. Silas Packard kept public house on the corner of Main and Court streets, afterwards occupied by Captain Clark. Col. Edward Southworth also kept house at his residence, and later Major Nathan Hayward kept near the corner of Main and Elm streets. Nathan Hayward, Newton Shaw, Nathaniel H. Cross, Captain John Packard, and Edward J. Snow have kept public house on the corner of Main and Crescent streets, and opposite the residence of the late John Wales.

In the early part of 1833 preparations were made for the erection of a new and more commodious house than was in the town. July 4 of that year a house was raised by Messrs. Bela Keith, esq., and Benjamin Kingman, who were the owners till 1856, when it passed into the hands of Tyler Cobb, who kept the house a few years' time. Mr. B. Kingman kept the house three years. Edward E. Bennett occupied it from that time about ten years, and the house has since changed hands as follows: O. G. Tinkham, Joslyn & Keith, Ellridge Cobb, Harrison Rogers, Mr. Alstrom, Captain Swasey, and Tyler Cobb, and was known

as the Satucket House. The last owner and occupant of this property was the late Francis B. Washburn, and was known as the "Brockton Hotel," situated at the corner of Main and School streets, where "Washburn Block" now stands.

A few years since Aaron B. Drake opened a public house at Campello, by the name of Salisbury House, which was kept for a few years only.

TRADERS.—It is very difficult to give the dates when the different traders in town began business, although we find the names of all. We here give the names of those who have been in trade, keeping country variety stores in early days, as follows: Deacon Ichabod Howard kept store at the north part of the town, on the road to Boston, in the house nearly opposite the First Congregational church, afterwards occupied by the late Deacon Ozen Gurney. Silas Packard and Colonel Edward Southworth had a store on the corner of Main and Court streets, where David Cobb's store stood, and where the new "Whipple-Freeman" is now, and in which the new post office is located. Colonel Edward Southworth kept store since 1816. Major Daniel Cary kept in the north part of the old building that was recently removed from the corner of Main and Belmont streets, and on the lot occupied as a residence by the late Rufus P. Kingman. He was succeeded by John Wales. Jonathan Keith kept a grocery store where the church now stands, on the corner of South and Main streets, Campello. Isaac Keith kept groceries in the south part of his house, a short distance north of the church. Benjamin Kingman succeeded him in trade a year or two, when he removed to the Center Village. Silas Packard & Co. were succeeded in trade by David Cobb, who came from Mansfield, Mass., in 1823, and learned the trade of Mr. Packard. Mr. Cobb afterwards erected a new and commodious building in place of the old store, where he continued to do a successful business as a variety store, his son, David Herbert Cobb, succeeding to the business. Captain John Packard erected the "old green" store corner of Main and Belmont streets, opposite Rufus P. Kingman's house, several years since, and was associated with Joseph Packard in trade. At a little later period Mathew Kingman and Nathaniel Snow purchased the stock and goodwill of the store, and traded for a short time. The store was afterward



Tyler Cobb

purchased by David Cobb, about 1836, and was kept by Tyler Cobb for several years. About 1840 William P. Howard of Easton purchased the stock and conducted a successful business for several years, and then removed to Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co.'s building. In 1836 Frederick Parker came from Barnstable and entered into partnership with Ambrose Hayward, under the firm of Hayward & Parker, in the dry goods trade, in William Ryder's building on Main street, and continued but a short time. John Ritchie opened a store at the Factory Village, near "Sprague's," which has since been occupied by Daniel Eames, Ephraim Noyes, Ira Copeland, William H. Brett and Chandler Sprague. Ira Copeland afterwards erected a grocery store a short distance east from "Sprague's," on the road to Abington.

Lemuel B. Hatch opened the first store in Campello nearly fifty years since, and kept but a few years. The business has been conducted in the same building by Messrs. Tyler Cobb, Samuel Carter, Varanes Wales and Sidney Packard. A few years since Josiah W. Kingman erected a large and commodious building for a store, which has been in use by Sidney Packard and Messrs. Howard & Keith, the present occupants, who keep a variety store. A few years since W. O. Alger of West Bridgewater erected a building corner of Montello and Depot streets at Campello, near the railroad depot, and kept a grocery store a short time. This building has since been purchased by Mr. Nelson J. Foss, who occupied it as a flour and grain store and post-office. Henry Dyer had a small store on Montello street, near the depot, and Benjamin Swain on Main street, Campello. Several years since Aaron B. Drake and brother were in trade where the Salisbury House now stands. Newton Shaw kept a store in the easterly part of the town at "Shaw's Corner," a few years since. Perez Marshall kept a grocery store near "Tilden's Corner ;" Lorenzo Wade and George A. Packard in the West Shares. George Clark kept store a short time near the same place. Isaac Packard kept store in the West Shares, in the building occupied by William Packard. Benjamin Kellogg kept store in town in 1835. A few years since J. F. Hale opened a grocery store in the Central Block on Main street. L. D. Bliss became his sccessor in that business. Newton Shaw had a grocery store near the railroad on Center street some years since. Mr. William H. Pierce succeeded him in business.

Lyman E. Cobb had a store near the same locality and afterwards removed to Court street, and did a successful business in that line. Daniel Lovell had the store afterwards occupied by the "Union Store No. 619." Henry W. Robinson commenced trade in 1844 in the store now occupied by him in the Center Village. He was the successor of William White. In 1850 William B. Barry became associated with him in the business, under the firm of Robinson & Barry, which copartnership existed five years, Mr. Barry then removing to Boston. This was a variety store till 1859, when it was changed to dry goods exclusively.

In 1834 Charles Atherton and Albert Smith became associated in business in the hotel building, under the firm of Smith & Atherton. This firm continued for about two years, when they dissolved partnership and William F. Brett became a partner with Mr. Smith, under the firm of Smith & Brett, in 1836. This firm continued till 1839, when Mr. Smith withdrew from the firm, leaving Mr. Brett alone in the business till 1846, at which time Rufus P. Kingman, esq., became a partner, under the firm of Brett & Kingman, which copartnership continued till 1854, doing a dry goods, grocery, hardware, and merchant tailoring business. A new firm was then formed, consisting of William F. Brett, J. Freeman Ellis, S. B. Ripley and Edward O'Neil, who continued in the same business. In 1860 Henry A. Brett came from Wareham and purchased the stock and business and conducted the same till 1861, when he sold to William H. Brett and Rufus E. Brett, who continued in business under the style of William F. Brett's Sons. This firm was dissolved in 1865, Rufus E. Brett and Frederick L. Brett continuing the business under the firm of Brett Brothers. Bradford E. Jones purchased the business and organized the firm of Jones, Lowell & Sanford in 1867.

In 1862 Mr. B. C. Benner & Co. opened a dry goods store opposite Kingman's Block. Charles Curtis, jr., was in the dry good's trade in Howard & Clark's building on Main street for several years. He became the successor of William P. Howard in that business. B. P. Davis had a shoe store in 1850 opposite the bank. Charles D. Brigham had a shoe store at 423 Main street (Tyler Cobb's building). Ambrose Hayward opened a grocery store in Howard, Clark & Co.'s building July 4, 1864. A. N. Farrar had a grocery store in John Tilden's building, a few years since; he was succeeded by Simeon Mitchell in 1861, and the store is now occupied by John Tilden.

James Hall and William H. H. Hebard have since occupied that store for a short time each. The building is now used as a residence. Henry Howard formerly kept a store in his building, now occupied as a shoe manufactory. E. Capen French kept a grocery store near Stoddard's brush factory in the north part of the village; store afterwards occupied for the same purpose by Joel T. Packard. B. R. Clapp had a variety store in the building near Bliss's store on Main street. Southworth & Noyes had a grocery store nearly opposite Kingman's brick block; Daniel Hayward one on School street, near the railroad. John W. Snell kept a small grocery store opposite the residence of the late Freeman Holmes several years since. S. Francis Dearborne had a grocery store in Drayton's building, opposite the First Congregational Church, formerly occupied by N. C. & G. W. Fisher as a grocery store. Nathan Jones kept a grocery store in Colonel Southworth's building. E. H. Woodbridge was a dealer in paints, oils, etc., on School near Main street. William Field also kept a grocery store in Captain John Battles's house. Lot Packard kept a store in the house afterward occupied by Captain Robert Packard. F. & H. Baylies kept a dry goods store in the Wheeler block, corner of Main and School streets, a few years since. Francis O. Hall kept a grocery store on Turnpike street, in the West Shares, for a short time, several years since. John W. Snell kept a grocery store at Campello for a short time in a building owned by Bela Keith, esq. Rufus L. Thacher kept a flour and grain store in Central block on Centre street a few years since. C. C. Bixby & Co. keep a large assortment of drugs, medicines, fancy goods, books, stationery, etc., in Bixby's block, corner of Main and School streets.

Isaac Washburn came from Kingston and kept store in the old tavern building, opposite residence of the late Rufus P. Kingman, and formerly known as "Wales' Corner," for a short time only.

TAILORS.—It was the custom in the early settlement of the town for ladies to cut and make gentlemen's garments. At length men cutters went from house to house, making clothes enough for the year at one time. The first tailor in the North Parish was Nathaniel Snell, who went out to work for twenty-five cents per day and board. John Shankland was the next tailor; then came Michael O'Neil, who opened a tailoring shop in the "West Shares," and afterward in the Centre, oc-

cupying the store afterwards used by Col. Nathan Jones in Southworth's building. Elisha B. Bumpas came from Wareham in September, 1838, and opened a clothing shop in the building then owned by Arza Leonard, opposite Henry Cross's shoe manufactory on Main street; he afterwards removed to a room over Robinson's dry goods store; from this place he removed to Howard, Clark & Co.'s building. Luther W. Durant was a tailor in 1836 two doors south of *Patriot* office. William Ryder came from West Bridgewater and carried on the merchant tailoring business for several years in his building on Main street. Edward O'Neil was employed as a foreman in Messrs. Brett & Kingman's tailoring department in 1849. In 1859 he became associated with Mr. James B. Sampson, for the purpose of conducting the merchant tailoring business in Tyler Cobb's building on Main street, under the firm name of O'Neil & Sampson. Mr. Sampson retired from the firm in 1861 and went into the army. Mr. O'Neil continued in business alone till 1864, when he removed to Alexandria, Va., and afterwards removed to Providence, R. I., where he resided till quite recently he removed. Walter Scott came to town from Boston in 1860, was employed by Mr. O'Neil for four years, and afterwards conducted the merchant tailoring business on his own account. George E. Wilbor came from Wareham in 1859, and was connected with Henry A. Brett in the clothing business. L. W. Wade and Daniel F. Leonard were in town several years since and made garments. Most of the larger dry goods stores had a journeyman tailor connected with their establishment and manufacture custom goods, therefore it would be impossible to note all the changes that have occurred. Peter F. Hollywood came from Wareham and was employed in Brett & Kingman's store for several years, and afterwards opened a tailoring establishment on his own account in Ellis J. Morton's building, afterwards occupied by B. R. Clapp on Main street, and later doing business opposite the *Gazette* building. Daniel Logue had a tailor shop opposite Southworth & Noyes' grocery store on Main street for a short time. In January, 1854, George E. Bryant opened a clothing store in D. F. Studley's building, and in 1855 Henry L. Bryant was associated with him in the business, under the firm name of G. E. & H. L. Bryant; afterwards occupied extensive rooms on the present site of Bryant's block, afterward used as a post-office, at the corner of



Embert Howard

Main and Centre streets. This firm continued in trade for a long time, and had a very successful and profitable business. Since that time Henry A. Brett opened another clothing store in Bixby's block, where he had a large and highly lucrative business.

Some time since the Boston Clothing Company conducted business in the Home Bank building, Henry A. Brett, manager.

Howard & Caldwell are in the same business in the Kingman block on Main street.

Messrs. Brett & Kingman, David Cobb, H. W. Robinson, W. P. Howard, and other traders have usually kept ready-made clothing; thus the public have always had unsurpassed facilities for obtaining the best custom garments and the cheapest.

The principal dealers to-day in the above named goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods are as follows: Howard & Caldwell, Besse, Baker & Co., C. W. Bixby & Co., Tolman Brothers, T. S. Bailey & Co., Boston Standard Supply Co., Condon, Brady & Sullivan, Gage & Goodwin, Kjellander & Hillberg, Sweat & Bryant, Willey Bros., Asa Whitman, Joseph Wolf and John W. O'Brien.

HATTERS—The first hatter in the town was Perez Crocker, who conducted business near where David Howard's boot factory recently stood, in the north part of the village. He was succeeded by Captain John Battles, and he by Ellis J. Morton. There is no hat manufactory in the town at the present time; customers are supplied at the various stores in the town, of which there are many, as before seen.

BAKERS.—B. C. Hatch and Cyrus Packard, 2d, commenced the baking business about 1830, and continued about three years, in the building which had been formerly used as a school house, on the lot afterwards occupied by the bank building, south of the hotel. In 1833 Mr. Packard sold his interest to Mr. Hatch. In 1834 David Wilder and Mr. Hatch were associated together in the business, under the firm of Hatch & Wilder. Shortly after that time, Mr. J. C. Wilder purchased Mr. Hatch's interest in the business and the firm was changed to J. C. & D. Wilder. Afterward, J. C. Wilder sold to John W. Hunt, who has continued with Mr. Wilder, under the firm of Hunt & Wilder. Their business was very successful, and in 1856 they erected a new and more commodious building, using horse-power for mixing, stamping and cut-

ting crackers, bread and small cakes. This firm baked, on an average, about five barrels of flour daily.

A Mr. Buckley conducted the baking business at the old stand afterward used by Hunt & Wilder, on Crescent street. Several years since, also, Parmenas and Simeon Brett, in the Factory Village, did a small business for a short time. Francis B. Washburn made nice cake and fancy pastry at his refectory on Main street; also, confectionery of all kinds and fancy baking. The firm is now F. B. Washburn & Co. corporation, who are very extensive manufacturers of all kinds of breads and confectionery.

SADDLERS—In the days when every one traveled on horseback, the saddler's business was a prominent trade. After the introduction of wheel carriages, harness-making was added to their trade, also trunk-making. Among those who have conducted this trade, are Seth Snow, a short distance below the bridge on the road to Campello, in the Isaac Keith house; Elbridge H. Packard, in the north part of the village; also Nathaniel H. Cross, in 1836, in the Center Village. A few years since A. M. Leavitt came from East Bridgewater and located where George W. Bryant's marble works were at the corner of Main and Crescent streets. Lemuel T. Bird was in business on High street. Mr. Bartlett had a harness shop on School street, near the hotel.

WHEELWRIGHTS.—Abel Kingman, esq., was one of the oldest wheelwrights in the parish. He made ox-wagons, carts, wooden plows, rakes, etc. Zachariah and Zebedee Snell made wooden plows, rakes and grain-cradles, etc., in the northwest part of the town. Jabez Kingman, son of Abel Kingman, esq., had a wheelwright shop on Center street, near Shaw's Corner. Ruel Richmond had a large and commodious carriage manufactory on the corner of Main and School streets, which was the principal shop in town for several years. John C. H. Eaton had a wheelwright shop on Prospect Hill. Eason & Fletcher manufactured carriages and did job work on High street. From 1852 to 1855 Tyler Cobb manufactured carriages, etc., on High street. Waldo Bradford & Co. also manufactured carriages on High street. Lyman E. Tribou had a wheelwright shop in the Factory Village, or "Salisbury Square," opposite A. D. Tyler's blacksmith shop. and Lewis A. Kingman had a shop on Liberty street, near Tilden's Corner, otherwise



Francis B. Washburn



known as "Marshall's Corner," in the west part of the city. I. R. Cozens, James O. Macomber and Lurin Snow were also in this business.

COOPERS.—Daniel Pettingill made tubs, pails, churns, etc., at the place occupied by the late John W. Snell, on South street. Lemuel Terrill carried on the coopering trade at the James Willis place, opposite Arnold Kingman's. Joseph Whiton made nail casks, tubs, dye vats, churns, cheese hoops, etc., in the Factory Village. He removed to Hingham. Lemuel Terrill, jr., and Jacob Dunbar made rakes, measures, scythe handles, mop and broom handles, etc. Jonas Reynolds made spinning wheels, wooden plows, rakes, etc., in the "West Shares."

CLOCKS.—Previous to 1800 Ezekiel Reed made clocks near where Alpheus Holmes resided, in Downingville. Also several years since Rodney Brace came from Torrington, Conn., and commenced the manufacture of small wooden clocks at the West Shares, or North-West Bridgewater, with Isaac Packard. They sent them to all parts of the country in wagons, and were among the first to introduce small clocks.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—David F. Studley came from Hanover, Mass., in September, 1834, and made watches and jewelry, also repaired all kinds of clocks, in the building now occupied by him. He afterwards erected a new and more commodious building south of Samuel Howard's house, where he became associated with his brother, Luther Studley, in the business; he afterward sold out his interest to his brother and retired from business. At the time Mr. Studley came to the town there was no establishment of the kind in the vicinity. Since that time there have been other establishments of the same description, among whom was Augustus Mitchell, who left town in 1862, and removed to Provincetown. Herman S. Hewett came from Bridgewater to the town in the autumn of 1863, and is now in business at 119 Main street. Lysander F. Gurney came from Abington and opened a store in D. F. Dudley's building a few years since and is now at 122 Main street under the firm of Gurney Brothers. Luther Studley was at the old stand of D. F. Studley & Co. on Main street. U. C. Smith, Obed Lyon, R. D. Currier & Co., Allen A. Barrett, Covell & Matson and Fred M. Weber are now engaged in this business.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—J. A. Rainsford was the first person engaged in this business in the town. His room was at the residence of Franklin Ames. David F. Studley also kept a stock of drugs and medicines in connection with his watch and jewelry business till 1845, when he sold his stock of medicines to Tyler Cobb, who continued in that trade for a long time at the corner of High and Main streets. The next person who did anything in that kind of goods was Edward Southworth, jr.

In October, 1852, C. C. Bixby opened an apothecary store in connection with books, stationery and fancy goods, where the Bixby Block is now located. In 1864 Mr. Goldthwait became associated with him as partner in the business, under the firm of C. C. Bixby & Co. Besides the above, many of the variety stores in the town kept an assortment of the various patent medicines in use.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—Among the first of those engaged in this branch of business were Oliver Dike, Samuel Dike, Asaph Howard, Moses Cary, Jonathan Cary. Thomas Wales had a furniture store in the north part of the town, and was the principal manufacturer for many years. Samuel Carter was in the business at the West Shares for a short time. Jonathan Beal kept furniture store in the house afterwards occupied by Lemuel French, near where Ruel Richmond's house now stands in the Centre Village. Josiah W. Kingman commenced the manufacture of bureaus, tables, etc., for the wholesale trade about 1825 in the south part of the town, now Campello, which business he continued with success till May 23, 1853, when the entire establishment was destroyed by fire.

Samuel Howard came from Randolph to this town in 1827 and opened a furniture wareroom. In 1829 Mr. Lyman Clark became a partner, under the firm of Howard & Clark, and who continued to do a large and profitable business. In 1859 Mr. Howard died. The firm in the business at the old stand consisted of the following persons: Lyman Clark, Eben Rhodes, Rufus C. Kimball, and William H. Savage—the last named is now the sole proprietor, and is the oldest wareroom of the kind in the county—under the name and style of Howard, Clark & Co., who keep a large and varied assortment of all kinds of furniture at retail, and manufacture largely for the wholesale trade. Soranes Dunham



Lynn Clark



came from Fall River in 1846, and was employed for a few years at Josiah W. Kingman's manufactory in Campello; he afterward opened a jobbing shop in the north part of the village, making and repairing all kinds of furniture. A few years since Frederic Hanson opened a furniture wareroom in the building owned by George N. Bryant, corner of Main and Crescent streets, which continued but a short time.

Howard, Clark & Co., William H. Tobey, Guy Furniture Manufacturing Company, Lavin & Co., George S. Perry & Co., are the leaders in this line at present time.

CARPENTERS—Prominent among those of this branch of mechanics were: Colonel Simeon Cary, Colonel Josiah Hayden, Deacon Jonathan Cary, Barnabas Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Job Bryant, Gamaliel Bryant, Samuel Hayden, Phineas Paine, Jeremiah Beals, Isaac Packard, Jonathan Edson, Bela Keith, Marcus Packard, Cary Howard, Oakes S. Soule, George B. Dunbar, Charles S. Johnson, Barnabas Snow, William Gray, John T. Peterson, Otis Cobb, Jason Perkins, Barnabas H. Gray, Vinal Lyon, John F. Beals, Franklin Ward, Samuel McLaughlin, Jabez Field, Joseph Hayward, Charles Cole, George Sawyer, James Sherman, Augustus Jones, Rosseter Jones, Martin L. Reynolds, Thaddeus Gifford, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Alpheus Alden, Daniel H. Cary, Samuel Harris, and Cephas Soule.

PAINTERS—Until within a few years nearly all of the houses were shingled, and the painting of them required but little skill. It usually consisted of Venetian red or yellow ochre, mixed with linseed oil, put on in the coarsest manner by any person. After the custom of clapboarding and finishing in modern style was introduced, painting became a separate branch of industry. It is now a trade in which people have shown the greatest skill and proficiency, both in house and fancy painting. Among those who have been engaged in that branch of business are: William Tileston, William Vose, William Lewis, Jabez Lamson, Philo W. Richmond, Lucius Richmond, James O. Clapp, Samuel A. Sargent, William G. Marston, A. K. Harmon, John M. Sharpe, C. E. Lawrence, John Wales, Jonathan Beal. Among those of the past thirty years the firm of Lucius Richmond & Co. have been the most prominent.

MASONS.—William French, Joseph Brett, Samuel Battles, David Battles, Nahum Battles, Francis B. Washburn, Lewis Washburn, Sidney L. Washburn, Freeman Washburn, and David Mason are among those who have worked at this branch of business.

TIN-PLATE AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.—Lorenzo D. Hervey came from West Bridgewater to Campello in April, 1839, and established a tinware manufactory in company with David Hervey in the building north of the residence of Bela Keith, esq., in Campello. The firm was dissolved in about one year, and David Hervey sold his interest to Robert Smith, of New Bedford, who continued one year, when Mr. Smith removed to New Bedford. Mr. Hervey removed to the Centre village, and occupied the building that had previously been used as a shoe manufactory by Bradford Dunbar & Co., opposite William Ryder's residence, on or near the site where the Catholic church is located on Main street. At this time Mr. Smith again became associated with him, under the firm of Smith & Hervey. The firm continued to do business for fourteen years, since which time Mr. Hervey continued alone in business on Main street, nearly opposite Centre street, up to the day of his death. The business has consisted mostly in making tinware for the various peddlers who have driven from there to all parts of the country, and dealing in all kinds of kitchen furnishing goods, stoves, etc.

Soon after the above dissolution of the copartnership of Smith & Hervey, Mr. Smith opened a hardware and furnishing store in Bixby's block, corner Main and School streets, and was succeeded by Liberty D. Packard in the same business.

James D. Baldwin came from Pittsburg, Pa., in 1862, and opened a store for the manufacture of stoves, tinware and kitchen furnishing goods in the building formerly occupied by Ellis J. Morton as a hat manufactory. Mr. Baldwin was succeeded by E. Z. Stevens & Co.

Lorenzo Tuck came to town a few years since and opened a shop of the above kind in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. William F. Brett & Co. as a tailor shop on School street.

Since the above, the city is well supplied with all kinds of steam and gas fitting, plumbing and tinmiths, and dealers in stoves and general house-furnishing goods.

DENTISTS—The first person who did anything in the way of dental operations (except tooth-pulling, which was usually done by the physicians) was Dr. J. L. Lyman, who usually came to town once a year, and did all there was to be done in that line. It soon increased to such an extent as to make it a permanent local business. Dr. Julius Thompson next occupied an office over D. F. Studley's jewelry store. He was succeeded by Dr. George R. Whitney, who came from Provincetown, May 1, 1854. The next person in the business was Dr. Loring W. Puffer, who came from Stoughton and occupied an office in Drayton's building on Main street. He now has his office on Green near Main street. The next person engaged in that calling was Dr. Josiah E. Packard, who commenced in August, 1856; he had an office over Benner & Co.'s dry goods store on Main street. He is now located in his own block, corner Main and West Elm streets.

Those engaged in that business at the present time are Dr. Puffer, Packard Brothers, E. J. Thompson, J. J. Vincent, Edward S. Powers, Henry H. Filoon, George D. Barnet, W. J. Currier, Fred. S. Faxon, George E. Woodbury, George A. Thacher, and J. F. Allen at Campello. Many of the offices in this department are elegant, and the work done in Brockton is first class.

BLACKING AND STAIN MANUFACTURE.—Charles L. Hawthaway commenced in the smallest way to manufacture boot and shoe blacking, ink, etc., in 1845, which business has increased to such an extent that it has become the leading article in the American market, and also extensively used in other countries. His business had increased to such an extent as to require a partner. Accordingly he formed a partnership with his sons, who now are among the largest manufacturers in the market, and their goods are widely known. The firm is known as C. L. Hawthaway & Sons. They have an office in Boston, with factories at Lynn and South Boston.

George H. Wood & Co. were proprietors of Lincoln Blacking Company, manufacturers of all kinds of leather dressing, ink, stains, ladies' blacking, etc., under the management of Charles B. Lincoln. Their factory is in Brockton, with an office at 49 High street, Boston.

David Whittemore, Elisha Washburn, Thomas W. Pope, and Billings & Bassett have been more or less engaged in this kind of manufacturing.

O. O. Patten & Co. commenced the manufacture of dressing, blacking, and burnishing inks, cements, wax, etc., in 1867. Mr. Patten was formerly a shoe manufacturer, and a pioneer in the fine shoe business. The present firm consists of O. O. Patten, W. H. Wade, and E. E. Averill.

T. W. Pope commenced the manufacture of burnishing ink, stains, etc., in 1852, and has continued to the present time. He has a large sale throughout the United States.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BROCKTON AS A TOWN.

New Names Suggested for the Town—Public Meeting Called by Hon. Edward Southworth, jr.—Petition of the Selectmen to the Legislature—Petition of Charles C. Bixby and Others—Meeting before Legislative Committee—Certificate of Welcome H. Wales, Town Clerk—Petition of Lorenzo D. Hervey and Others—Committee Reported the Name of "Standish"—Legislature Passed a Permissive Act—Act not Accepted by the Town—Certificate of the Same—Selectmen Again Petition the Legislature—Petition of Charles C. Bixby and Others—Petition of Isaac Kingman and Others—Petition of George H. Gurney and Others—Petition of Francis A. Thayer and Others—Petition of Alpheus Gurney and Others—Petition of Lyman Clark and Others—Legislature Authorizes a New Name—Certificate of Selectmen of the Choice of "Brockton"—Certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BROCKTON AS A TOWN.—In the history of Brockton we have given the incorporation of the original town of Bridgewater, the incorporation of the North Parish, as well as the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, and as that town and Brockton are now in common, it is proper to give a brief account of the changing of the name to the municipality known as the town of Brockton, as well as the names of those who were instrumental in bringing about the present name of Brockton.

From 1821 to 1870 the territory within the limits of Brockton was known as North Bridgewater. During the year 1870, a large number of the citizens began to consider the expediency of a change of name,

substituting a shorter name, and one not so easily confounded with other localities similar in their pronunciation. The reasons given were many—some very good, others of but little account. In the early part of 1871 various names were suggested as being appropriate, among which was the Pilgrim name of "Winslow." At an informal meeting of the friends of a proposition for changing the name, held in the selectmen's room Monday evening, January 23, 1871, several names were suggested, and one or two ballots were taken. The following were among the many proposed: Standish, Madison, Pyrola, Oriole, Langdon, Gaston, Aberdale, Alden, Montello, and Norwood, a decided preference being given to the last mentioned. This meeting ended without definite action. Charles C. Bixby was chairman of this meeting, and J. Herman French, secretary.

The next move was a petition signed by nearly two hundred and fifty persons in favor of a change, headed by the name of Hon. Edward Southworth, jr., and asking for a public meeting, which was held in Murray Hall, Friday evening, January 27, 1871, for a discussion of the whole subject.

That our readers may understand the meaning of the movement effecting an alteration in the name of the town, we insert the following:

We, the undersigned, hereby signify our desire to adopt a new name for our town, and that a meeting be held at Murray Hall, on Friday evening, January 27, 1871, for the purpose of a popular discussion of the subject.

Edward Southworth.	Daniel Crocker.	William Hammond.
C. C. Bixby.	Reynolds & Thompson.	H. Gould.
Henry French.	E. Goldthwaite.	N. R. Packard & Co.
D. F. Studley.	H. O. Thomas.	Whitney & Filoon.
Charles Howard.	H. A. Brett.	E. H. Joslyn.
G. E. Bryant.	Snell & Atherton.	W. D. Packard.
Southworth & Noyes.	Edward Crocker.	Lucas Packard.
Jones, Lovell & Sanford	Benjamin S. Clark.	William Conley.
Rufus C. Kimball.	H. T. Marshall.	Peter Lunn.
Daniel S. Howard.	H. B. Thayer.	F. Packard.
H. E. Lincoln.	B. R. Clapp.	J. B. Howland.
A. F. Hayward.	G. H. Gurney.	Ellis Packard.
C. C. Field.	L. B. White.	Jona White.
Peleg S. Leach.	L. B. Howard.	Howard & Morse.
J. J. Whipple & Co.	D. Wilder.	Orr & Sears.
C. D. Brigham.	S. S. Seward.	E. S. Snell & Co.
Herman Hewett.	Henry F. Borden.	Estate of C. Sprague by
Washburn & Grover.	Bradford Dunbar.	H. Burrell.
C. R. Ford.	J. T. Packard.	R. P. Kingman.
Thomas Reed.	D. L. Tinkham.	Henry A. Ford.
D. L. Cowell	Charles Haven, jr.	Warren A. Howard.

- A. T. Jones & Co.
 A. S. Porter.
 Welcome H. Wales.
 Howard & Caldwell.
 S. B. & G. E. Curtis.
 Howard & Morse.
 J. R. Perkins.
 Thompson & Packard.
 F. M. & W. L. French.
 David Eldred, jr.
 J. A. & D. H. Packard.
 Enos H. Reynolds.
 Vittum & Bennett.
 P. E. Hollywood.
 Walter Scott.
 Henry L. Bryant.
 Fred. Hanson.
 George Southworth.
 Ira Copeland.
 Wilbur Wester.
 L. E. Tribou.
 J. L. French.
 L. F. Severance.
 A. C. Severance.
 Wm. Faxon.
 C. F. Copeland.
 F. O. Howard.
 C. L. Hawthaway.
 C. M. Hawthaway.
 F. E. White.
 David Howard.
 S. P. Howard.
 George E. Freeman.
 McKusick & Chipman.
 D. D. Tilden.
 Martin Wild, jr.
 Isaac A. Dunham.
 George W. Leach.
 Isam Mitchell.
 H. Rogers & Son.
 Edmund W. Holmes.
 L. W. Puffer.
 H. L. Thompson.
 J. H. Cooper.
 W. H. Wilbur.
 B. C. Frobisher.
 Lucius Gurney.
 I. P. Gayner.
 A. S. Glover.
 W. M. Thompson.
 Marcus Leach.
 H. Herbert Howard.
 Thomas Eiffe.
 Joseph Hewitt.
 M. V. Reynolds.
 Z. C. Keith.
 J. C. Lewis.
 Sylvanus Keith.
- Franklin Keith.
 Horace Baker.
 J. O. Emerson.
 Peter Dalton.
 J. H. Walker.
 George Stevens.
 Geo. L. Stevens.
 W. H. Rounds.
 R. Knowles.
 J. C. Coombs.
 James Poyntz.
 Chas. Tolman.
 Chas. Hayden.
 C. O. Wilbur.
 F. B. Gardner.
 E. P. Howland.
 G. G. Curry.
 W. H. Ellis.
 I. E. Wade.
 A. E. Payne, M. D.
 J. H. James.
 T. J. Gurney.
 N. N. Gurney.
 William Holbrook.
 S. W. S. Howard.
 I. W. Seabury.
 Geo. A. Perkins.
 John D. Packard.
 H. Dunham.
 S. N. Buck.
 S. Leighton.
 Seth Edson.
 D. S. Packard.
 J. M. Blanchard.
 C. H. Allen.
 G. R. Pierce.
 A. Reed.
 J. A. Paine.
 D. W. Hammond.
 E. B. Coffin.
 Benj. Clark.
 Henry Thompson.
 W. B. Blanchard.
 H. S. French.
 H. Butterfield.
 W. H. Barden.
 Geo. H. Cushman.
 Leonard Elliot.
 Lewis F. Washburn.
 Alex. F. Burdon.
 Geo. E. Sturtevant.
 W. H. Myrick.
 Stephen Snow.
 C. H. Dunham, jr.
 O. W. Bosworth.
 G. F. Holbrook.
 G. H. Bagnell.
 C. W. Gardner.
- Isaiah Beads.
 J. Billings.
 A. B. Marston.
 C. H. Packard.
 William Snell.
 John Gilmore.
 R. S. Rogers.
 Clarence Calkins.
 S. V. Tuck.
 F. W. Hathaway.
 J. W. Packard.
 O. W. Sargent.
 George Churchill.
 Zina Hayward 2d.
 N. J. Foss.
 E. Hamilton.
 George Tinkham.
 Elijah Tolman.
 N. Merchant.
 C. H. Dunham.
 Edward Graves.
 R. N. Tinkham.
 N. E. Makepeace.
 James Farrell.
 Edward Sheehy.
 H. A. Poole.
 Daniel Thompson.
 H. H. Mitchell.
 D. Muckley.
 Ferdinand Smith.
 John Farrell, Jr.
 A. C. Monroe.
 O. O. Patten.
 J. S. Fuller.
 S. A. Holbrook.
 E. P. Terry.
 W. C. Holbrook.
 S. N. Corthell.
 Elmer W. Holmes.
 Henry Eddy.
 A. S. Harlow.
 C. S. Benson.
 Michael Roan.
 C. A. Littlefield.
 Ferdinand Whipple.
 George Field.
 E. F. Howard.
 A. A. Battles.
 F. C. Mowry.
 A. N. Lunn.
 L. C. Stetson.
 A. C. Jenney.
 S. S. Perkins.
 Lemuel Clark.
 H. F. Whitmarsh.
 N. R. Mears.
 J. C. H. Eaton.
 Reynolds & Reed.



W. H. W. W.

W. H. W. W.

F. A. Fowle.
Charles Sullivan.
John F. Porter.

J. L. Freeman.
N. L. Hathaway.

J. L. Spooner.
P. S. Dunbar.

The town voted, February 8, to petition the Legislature to change the name to Standish, as follows :

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled :

The undersigned, in obedience to a vote passed at a town meeting, held on the 8th day of February, 1871, respectfully petition your honorable body to change the corporate name of our town from North Bridgewater to Standish, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

NELSON J. FOSS,
ISAAC KINGMAN,
HENRY A. FORD,

Selectmen of North Bridgewater.

NO. BRIDGEWATER, February 13, 1871.

A numerous signed petition was also presented to the Committee on Towns of the Legislature by Welcome H. Wales, esq., then the representative of the town, in aid of the above petition, as follows :

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned legal voters of the town of North Bridgewater endorse the action of the town at a legal meeting held on the 8th of February, instant, in voting to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town.

CHARLES C. BIXBY & 802 OTHERS.

C. C. Bixby.
Edward Southworth.
G. B. Dunbar.
G. G. Freeman.
Allen Crocker.
Aug. T. Jones.
Rodney B. Packard.
A. Elliott Paine.
H. O. Thomas.
George H. Kingman.
John M. Packard.
Richard Holland.
C. H. Dunham.
Joseph S. Paine.
S. B. Hinckley.
George R. Whitney.
Sewell P. Howard.
F. O. Howard.
Charles D. Brigham.
Charles N. Packard.
James Poynts.
L. F. Gurney.
Hamilton Gould.
Aug. B. Loring.

George A. Grant.
H. S. Phillips.
O. B. Reynolds.
Nathaniel Merchant.
G. G. Curry.
Andrew F. Packard.
Charles W. Hayden.
Ferdinand Whipple.
Daniel B. Lovell.
Leonard Eliot.
Weston G. Robinson.
Andrew C. Gibbs.
H. Herbert Howard.
A. B. Dodge.
W. M. Holmes.
H. Morton, jr.
H. S. Shurtleff.
Isaac E. Wade.
Marcus M. Davis.
George Johnson.
George E. Minzey.
Lemuel Clark.
William B. Blanchard.
L. B. Paul.

Henry S. Thompson.
Elmer W. Holmes.
Sidney L. Washburn.
William H. Vose.
I. A. Beals.
S. W. S. Howard.
George A. Perkins.
R. N. Tinkham.
John D. Packard.
I. W. Seabury.
George G. Snow.
S. S. Perkins.
S. Snow.
C. O. Wilbur.
A. A. Spaulding.
Lewis F. Washburn.
Charles H. Allen.
George R. Pierce.
C. F. Dawes.
David L. Tinkham.
Chester P. Sears.
George H. Cushman.
Michael Roan.
H. N. Rettée.

- A. S. Harlow.
 William Mackey.
 Harrison Morse.
 Edwin L. Howard.
 Samuel B. Wade.
 Noah Ford.
 Howard Keith.
 Clarkson Keith.
 Horatio B. Lewis.
 I. A. Bryant.
 George A. Raymond.
 George B. Poole.
 E. H. Kent.
 J. A. Ide.
 George E. Russell.
 Charles S. Sparrell.
 W. H. Ellis.
 G. E. Leach.
 E. N. Cushing.
 T. W. McDermot.
 C. T. Perry.
 William B. Carr.
 Henry Thompson.
 S. G. Millett.
 Albert F. Small.
 B. F. Battles.
 Phillip Rudden.
 Henry A. Ford.
 John L. Packard.
 S. F. Whitten.
 Timothy H. Morse.
 Roger Oakley.
 W. H. Wade.
 A. M. Niles.
 William A. Sweetser.
 Samuel Taber.
 Ira Copeland.
 Albert Mowry.
 Ira Merritt.
 E. Curran.
 T. J. Field.
 C. Dunham.
 C. H. Curry.
 B. C. Frobisher.
 Ira Bryant.
 Avery Noyes.
 W. H. Jacobs.
 Edward Jacobs.
 W. H. Barden.
 F. N. McKusick.
 R. L. Williams.
 L. M. Vose.
 John P. Beal.
 Samuel A. Page.
 William Faunce.
 John Owens.
 Thomas Martin.
 William H. O'Neil.
- M. L. McCann.
 C. L. McCann.
 John Farrell.
 Timothy Regan.
 S. Leonard.
 M. Hollis.
 Warren A. Holmes.
 Elmer B. Hayward.
 Frank Driscoll.
 E. Dean.
 Edward McDonald.
 Owen McDonald.
 M. Morey.
 G. H. Bird.
 E. L. Wilbur.
 J. G. Farrell.
 P. Lundigan.
 J. T. Burke.
 William G. Chaplain.
 L. D. Bates.
 Herbert K. Stevens.
 Samuel A. Page.
 William A. Grant.
 Adoniram Alden.
 Aaron Herrod.
 James Herrod.
 I. W. Blanchard.
 Andrew Tinkham.
 George L. Robinson.
 Adoniram Faunce.
 Henry W. Horton.
 Horatio N. Turner.
 Caleb Easton.
 Henry E. Powell.
 William E. Howard.
 William Maher.
 Henry A. Brett.
 E. Goldthwait.
 J. P. Chipman.
 F. N. McKusick.
 E. H. Dickinson.
 George E. Bryant.
 William Hammond.
 Cyrus F. Copeland.
 J. J. Whipple.
 Ambrose Lockwood.
 J. H. James.
 B. S. Aldrich.
 H. A. Stevens.
 N. N. Gurney.
 George M. Copeland.
 Alexander F. Burdon.
 O. O. Patten.
 John Hartwell.
 James P. Beal.
 E. H. Joslyn.
 E. E. Holmes.
 Henry A. Perry.
- H. Clay Packard.
 John Kendall.
 Edwin F. Packard.
 Fred Hanson.
 J. B. Parker.
 William A. Thompson.
 Nathan Smith.
 Jesiah W. Foye.
 D. C. Bird.
 M. Thayer.
 W. S. Gurney.
 G. I. Holbrook.
 Emerson Kingman.
 Francis Perry.
 Henry M. West.
 James V. O'Connor.
 Isaac E. Farrar.
 George Pinkham.
 Thomas Humphrey.
 O. B. Cushman.
 D. H. Dunbar.
 W. A. Paine.
 L. A. Kingman.
 J. E. Braley.
 Edmund Packard.
 W. T. Savery.
 George Farnham.
 Alexander Thresher.
 E. R. Curtis.
 George Howard.
 Charles H. Wilbur.
 George E. Woodbury.
 S. V. Tuck.
 F. W. Hathaway.
 H. W. Noyes.
 J. H. Cooper.
 L. C. Stetson.
 Minot L. Danforth.
 George W. Stevens.
 Henry C. Packard.
 L. M. Reynolds.
 John H. Cole.
 H. L. Higgins.
 Thomas E. Waterman.
 Marcus Holmes, second.
 Lemuel L. Holmes.
 David Wilder.
 S. W. Snow.
 Veranes Snell.
 Isaac A. Dunham.
 F. P. Holmes.
 Thomas Leonard.
 Soranes Dunham.
 James L. Grew.
 W. J. Martland.
 A. P. Hazard.
 L. Holmes.
 D. H. Holbrook.

Laban Jackson.	Sherman Allen.	Albert Blanchard.
Ethan T. Allen.	C. H. Lord.	David Eldred, Jr.
Lemuel Cobb.	Luther E. Alden.	Joel Brett.
Edmund W. Holmes.	Joseph A. Wild.	N. B. Sherman.
Lemuel T. Bird.	Noah Thomas.	George F. Packard.
Marcus Holmes.	Damon Kingman.	J. A. Belcher.
S. C. Perkins.	Charles W. Allen.	J. Simmons.
M. Tobey.	David Kane.	Ephraim Copeland.
A. S. Glover.	Isaac H. Bates.	Marcus Copeland.
Melville Orr.	Otis Cobb.	F. G. Jones.
F. L. Stone.	F. H. Thayer.	S. E. Sewall.
David Snow.	J. F. Richards.	B. R. Gardner.
B. Ellis Eaton.	F. Goodwin.	John Westgate.
Obed I. Ramsdell.	H. H. Filoon.	Luke Reynolds.
Robert H. Packard.	Joseph W. Freeman.	C. B. Kingman.
Nelson J. Foss.	Luther Studley.	J. S. Smith.
John O. Emerson.	William H. Wilbur.	Marcus M. Harris.
John A. Howard.	Henry F. Borden.	Elbridge Kingman.
John M. Wentworth.	Bradford Dunbar.	Washburn Packard.
Peter Dalton.	George Southworth.	J. C. H. Eaton.
John T. Peterson.	Henry M. Bartlett.	H. J. Warren.
Ziba C. Keith.	Henry F. Nash.	Alfred Laws.
Edwin Keith.	Charles W. Mitchell.	D. S. Packard.
Elmer L. Keith.	Henry J. Higgins.	F. E. White.
Samuel Waterman.	Z. H. Neal.	Washburn & Grover.
S. F. Hall.	E. Z. Stevens.	William H. Tobey.
N. H. Washburn.	Walter Scott.	H. O. Thomas.
Charles H. Cole.	James Porter.	H. E. Lincoln.
S. Franklin Packard.	Herman Hewett.	Strain & Hopkins.
Galen Pratt.	William Keith.	Howard & Caldwell.
George W. Cole.	F. M. Shaw.	Jones, Lovell & Sanford.
Joseph R. Reach.	A. B. Holmes.	Henry A. Brett.
Charles E. Martin.	I. M. Washburn.	D. F. Studley.
Edmund B. Fanning.	F. A. Fowle.	J. Luther.
Martin Wentworth.	A. H. Holmes.	Lucius Richmond.
Osmon Leach.	S. A. Swett.	A. G. Swanson.
George Sawyer.	Nathaniel Mears.	Daniel D. Tilden.
A. C. Packard.	Charles R. Bullock.	Sidney E. Perkins.
Webster Howard.	Thomas Sproul.	Patrick Diamond.
Willard Packard.	Samuel Church.	George F. Borden.
Thomas Shiverick.	Simeon Sargent.	Robert Smith.
S. D. Keith.	Charles W. Packard.	Bradford A. Reynolds.
A. Leach.	Lush. Miller.	John Creed.
Nathl. M. Davenport.	Hugh Gardner.	Sylvester W. Russell.
Lewis D. Stinchfield.	Veranes Filoon.	Alvin Jackson.
Thomas W. Child.	Aberdeen Keith.	John S. McCrillis.
Daniel N. Keith.	E. P. Howland.	John B. Smith.
Daniel E. Millett.	D. R. Eldred.	Levi Cole.
Herbert A. Millett.	Roland Harris.	A. C. Thompson.
Franklin Keith.	H. Herbert Billings.	A. C. Monroe.
E. A. W. Stinchfield.	S. Sylvester Churchill.	Harrison Rogers, Senior.
Sylvanus Keith.	A. M. Packard.	Albert Hartwell.
William Stevens.	A. T. Taber.	J. A. O. Bryant.
Charles A. Dunbar.	L. S. Pero.	Thomas Leyden.
Daniel Dunbar.	H. Bryant.	G. H. Myrick.
Willard Bryant.	Harvey O. Mitchell.	P. S. Dunbar.
M. H. Reynolds.	Charles M. Hathaway.	J. F. Porter.
William Snell.	Edward R. Brackett.	Arthur Diamond.

- James Farrell.
 Patrick Farrell.
 Norman G. Makepeace.
 J. L. Spooner.
 Francis McDonnell.
 Ferdinand Smith.
 Edward Graves.
 Julius A. Swain.
 Dennis Buckley.
 Peter Davis.
 Michael Casey.
 Henry H. Mitchell.
 W. L. Hawthaway.
 John Farrell, jr.
 J. L. Freeman.
 J. A. Burke.
 John Regan.
 Horace A. Poole.
 David Thompson.
 Edward Sheehy.
 Everett Clark.
 Mitchell L. Randall.
 Henry A. Soule.
 A. H. Fuller.
 Charles Howard.
 N. R. Packard.
 John L. Hollis.
 E. F. Drake.
 H. F. White.
 J. D. Parish.
 A. G. Gardner.
 Charles F. Hale.
 Henry H. Talbot.
 Nathan Howard.
 F. H. Lynch.
 G. F. Battles.
 F. H. Littlefield.
 Chester T. Peckham.
 James Kenyon.
 C. S. Gould.
 Fred. C. Foss.
 Charles A. Faunce.
 Thomas M. Orr.
 A. R. Sears.
 D. F. Tribou.
 M. A. Packard.
 Benj. R. Grew.
 Volney H. Dunbar.
 George Tinkham.
 G. M. Skinner.
 H. H. Ford.
 Charles A. Churchill.
 David Grinnell.
 Augustus G. Tinkham.
 Harrison D. Wilbur.
 Otis C. Reading.
 D. Bullock.
 J. A. Davidson.
- N. S. Holmes.
 H. T. Bullock.
 H. C. Peckham.
 G. M. Washburn.
 Orin Bartlett.
 R. M. Armstrong.
 George N. Holmes.
 Rufus E. Brett.
 B. T. Clark.
 D. M. Hammond.
 L. B. Howard.
 P. F. Hollywood.
 Henry Eddy.
 Asa Taber.
 H. Butterfield.
 T. Drayton.
 C. H. Taber.
 B. R. Clapp.
 J. S. Fuller.
 George H. Fisher.
 William Faxon.
 Ellis Packard.
 Joseph Hewett.
 W. H. Faxon.
 Loring W. Puffer.
 Lysander Carr.
 Solomon Leighton.
 Elijah D. Hall.
 S. S. Swain.
 Wendell Leach.
 S. D. H. Hill.
 E. O. Noyes.
 W. H. Wales.
 Thomas F. Smith.
 Marcus Packard.
 J. P. Jameson.
 G. H. Jameson.
 Francis Brett.
 Luther Shepardson.
 Samuel Alden.
 L. L. Ellis.
 Isaac Harris.
 ——— Howard.
 William Reed.
 Edwin Sawtell.
 D. C. Peirce.
 Newland Snell.
 E. H. Packard.
 Jacob Noyes.
 A. H. Burapas.
 B. L. Dean.
 W. Wentworth.
 W. S. Tew.
 J. W. Packard.
 Rufus Copeland.
 H. Johnson.
 John B. Wild.
 Elijah Smith.
- L. T. Pero.
 John B. Emmes.
 Marcus H. Reynolds.
 James Wilde.
 H. T. Marshall.
 A. F. Hayward.
 A. Davenport.
 B. B. Hayward.
 Richmond Torrey.
 Wm. H. Austin.
 J. Edward Hollis.
 Ansel Packard.
 Isaac Wilder.
 J. T. Packard.
 Fred Packard.
 Charles Spear.
 Job N. Sherman.
 Lucius Gurney.
 Eleazer Cole.
 Charles Howard, jr.
 John H. Hallett.
 O. A. Campbell.
 D. Geary.
 Hiram Battles.
 N. A. Battles.
 Nahum Battles.
 Charles V. Howard.
 Lewis Fellows.
 D. F. Fullerton.
 Thomas Reed.
 Philip Reynolds.
 E. Hamilton.
 Francis Linnell.
 J. D. Mitchell.
 D. S. Burrill.
 T. B. Gardner.
 B. G. Allen.
 A. K. Noyes.
 H. A. Freeman.
 J. W. Leonard.
 H. F. Stranger.
 Joshua Warren.
 N. H. Fuller.
 G. H. Gurney.
 A. W. Tinkham.
 Daniel H. Leach.
 Charles Phelan.
 Frank Howard.
 George E. Nelson.
 Patrick Burke.
 Isaac H. Sloan.
 Henry J. White.
 Bradford Packard.
 Reuben Healy.
 Henry A. Abbot.
 Charles H. Langmaid.
 F. Allen.
 Jefferson Bisbee.

John E. Hunt.
 John M. Campbell.
 Andrew McLoud.
 George A. Jenks.
 B. Field.
 H. F. Packard.
 Thomas C. Perkins.
 W. W. Packard.
 Franklin Field.
 William F. Stratton.
 Fred L. Trow.
 Alexander C. Dow.
 W. B. Jones.
 B. L. Clark.
 C. E. Stone.
 John Moore.
 Willard Snell.
 Andrew Jackson.
 James F. Packard.
 Rufus S. Noyes.
 William T. Webster.
 Henry Burrill.
 David S. Hall.
 A. D. Fullerton.
 C. F. Sylvester.
 James Foley.
 George E. Tripp.
 R. Vaughn.
 Rufus E. Packard.
 E. G. Hale.
 N. E. Holmes.
 George H. Rogers.
 Jason Packard.
 Lorenzo E. Packard.
 Stephen Edson.
 William Rankin.
 H. F. Peck.
 N. W. Pitts.
 George E. Curtis.
 L. B. Curtis.
 O. W. Bosworth.
 Albion H. Howe.
 Albert Pratt.
 G. H. Bagnall.
 C. W. Gardner.
 Luther Ames.
 S. P. Gayner.
 I. K. Chilpman.
 Elijah Bates.
 Martin Wild, jr.
 Lucius Leach.
 Clarence Calkins.
 Wilmot J. Hayward.
 Edm. M. Willis.
 O. W. Sargent.
 I. W. Packard.
 Charles S. Jones.
 Alexander O. Pierce.

Peleg S. Leach.
 George B. Howard.
 E. H. Spalding.
 E. D. Wiswell.
 Oscar Calkins.
 A. W. Jones.
 C. Wadsworth.
 Lyman E. Keith.
 John Henderson.
 C. A. Buck.
 Flavel B. Keith.
 George E. Keith.
 E. C. Packard.
 Henry R. Haven.
 W. L. Osborne.
 George Churchill.
 Charles A. P. Mason.
 Seth L. French.
 R. C. Fellows.
 Thomas Connelly.
 C. P. Keith.
 B. H. Gray.
 George W. French.
 Theodore Lilley.
 Jonathan Keith.
 L. W. Keith.
 George A. Haven.
 J. C. Lewis.
 Charles J. Nickerson.
 F. E. Angier.
 S. C. Packard.
 Alvin Howe.
 Daniel Williams.
 Hugh O'Donnell.
 O. A. B. Trace.
 N. M. Davenport, jr.
 L. W. Alden.
 J. H. Walker.
 George Stevens.
 George L. Stevens.
 W. H. Rounds.
 Richard Knowles.
 Horace Baker.
 S. Woodward.
 Nehemiah Hodge.
 Charles H. Dalton.
 J. K. Vincent.
 Edward Williams.
 Stephen Davis.
 A. L. Arnold.
 William E. Davis.
 J. H. Heveland.
 M. S. Washburn.
 John Alden.
 Charles H. Eldridge.
 Frank P. Keith.
 Willard Keith.
 Albert B. Drinkwater.

John C. Hart.
 C. W. Wood.
 George R. Thompson.
 Levil Perkins.
 B. F. Dunham.
 George C. Cary.
 George E. Sturtevant.
 O. L. Paul.
 George Thacher.
 E. A. Packard.
 B. F. Reynolds.
 Alonzo H. Reed.
 Cassander L. Reynolds.
 Isaac N. Reynolds.
 E. E. Faunce.
 C. S. Johnson.
 N. H. Littlefield.
 Charles F. Reynolds.
 Thomas P. Lucas.
 E. H. Reynolds.
 S. G. James.
 Galen E. Pratt.
 Moses Blodgett.
 George W. McLaughlin.
 William D. May.
 Edward Thompson.
 Hiram Wade.
 Samuel Crocker.
 T. J. Gurney.
 A. O. Coots.
 Gideon F. Swain.
 N. D. Wilbur.
 Joshua V. Gurney.
 A. C. Jenney.
 E. R. Wade.
 S. Frank Cole.
 S. I. Calkins.
 Jonas Reynolds.
 William Ramsdell.
 Alexander Forbes.
 Alva Noyes.
 Robert Packard.
 Daniel Eames.
 L. L. Farnham.
 Frederick Hale.
 Orin Wade.
 J. E. Reynolds.
 M. O. Snell.
 Lorenzo Wade.
 Jeremiah Beals.
 I. H. Hartwell.
 Charles Lincoln.
 L. B. White.
 Augustus Jones.
 D. W. Grover.
 Joseph Vincent.
 George A. Warren.
 Abel W. Kingman.

Isaac E. Snell.
 Levi French.
 H. C. Studley.
 G. W. Packard.
 Edwin Packard.
 Chas. H. Davis.
 S. H. Sanford.
 Walter D. Packard.
 Frank Hartwell.
 Edward Coleman.

Walter B. Ryder.
 Clark Sawyer.
 T. J. Howard.
 Charles Smith.
 D. B. Eames.
 F. M. Sylvester.
 Seth M. Hall.
 N. D. Wilber.
 E. P. Whitcomb.

Ezra Holmes.
 Daniel Hayward.
 John P. Kingsley.
 J. Billings.
 Bela T. Brown.
 Elbridge L. Brown.
 Simeon Packard.
 R. S. Rogers.
 L. E. Tribou.

And afterwards, on the 20th of March, the town reconsidered the vote, and substituted the name of "Stanton," by a vote of 136 for Stanton and seventy-three for "Standish." A public hearing was held before the legislative committee March 16, 1871, and at that time it seemed as though the name of "Standish" would be adopted. But at a meeting of the committee held later a new name was suggested, and a meeting was called to act upon a new name. This meeting was held March 20, 1871, and the following article (9th) was taken up and acted upon as follows :

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, March 20, 1871.

I do hereby certify that the following is a true copy of the votes passed at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of North Bridgewater held March 20, 1871.

To see if the Town will vote to substitute, in the petition already presented to the Legislature for "Standish," some more simple and desirable name as the name of the Town.

Voted, That it is the Sense of the Town to Substitute the name of "Stanton" for "Standish" as the corporate name of the Town.

Voted, To instruct our Representative to present to the committee of the Legislature on Towns a copy of the previous vote.

WELCOME H. WALES, *Town Clerk*.

This action suggested another name, and the following petition was brought to the attention of the committee :

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned, Legal Voters of the Town of North Bridgewater, respectfully pray your honorable body to substitute the name of "Amburg" in place of Stanton, in the petition already presented to the Legislature for a change in the Corporate name of North Bridgewater.

L. D. Hervey.
 P. S. Leach.
 Benjamin P. Lucas.
 E. G. Rhodes.
 Lyman Clark.
 Herbert Stevens.
 Isaac T. Packard.

A. E. Gurney.
 Martin Beal.
 Charles N. Packard.
 E. Packard.
 T. Drake.
 Elijah D. Hall.
 Fred E. Holmes.

Jarvis White.
 W. B. Mann.
 Francis Cooper.
 George Bird.
 L. T. Bird.
 Henry Johnson.
 Aberdeen Keith.

Lucius Leach.
 S. P. Howard.
 H. Butterfield.
 Henry S. French.
 Davis S. Packard.
 Benjamin Clark.
 D. Herbert Cobb.
 H. W. Robinson.
 Otis F. Curtis.
 C. C. Bixby.
 Otis Hayward.
 Michael Roan.
 James Pente.
 William H. Savage.
 William Averill.
 M. L. McCann.
 R. W. Skiff.
 Terance O'Neil.
 Isaac Wilder.
 Philip Reynolds.
 George A. Jenks.
 Levi W. Holbrook.
 J. B. Mann.
 Seaver Henderson.
 V. A. Bird.
 J. W. Crosby.
 D. Snow.
 W. S. Gurney.
 George Clark.
 Charles T. Wells.
 E. W. Moulton.
 Fred Packard.
 Samuel Taber.
 B. S. Clark.
 S. B. Hinckley.
 James H. Ripner.
 Augustus T. Jones.
 Marcus Packard.
 Charles Nelson Packard.
 John F. Porter.
 J. A. Belcher.
 John W. Hayward.
 Elmer W. Holmes.
 Benjamin A. Packard.
 Henry Thompson.
 Albert Mowry.
 E. D. Reynolds.
 O. B. Reynolds.
 E. W. Holmes.
 Nelson Waterman.
 Dan B. Lovell.
 Harry Packard.
 George F. Packard.
 S. McLaughlin.
 Samuel J. Wade.
 S. S. Swain.
 Charles H. Allen.
 D. B. Reynolds.
 J. A. Simmons.
 L. L. Durant.
 G. A. Stevens.
 Richard Holland.
 George R. Pierce.
 Thomas B. Kingman.
 F. N. Hathaway.
 John Farrell.
 Ferdinand Whipple.
 H. G. Gould.
 Daniel S. Howard.
 Leonard Ellis.
 Isaiah A. Beals.
 William H. Myrick.
 Isaac E. Wade.
 Charles Hayden.
 David L. Tinkham.
 Lemuel Clark.
 G. A. Perkins.
 S. S. Perkins.
 John D. Packard.
 H. F. Whitmarsh.
 A. A. Spalding.
 C. H. Dunham.
 C. O. Wilbur.
 John F. Beal.
 L. F. Gurney.
 A. W. Mowry.
 John L. Packard.
 John M. Packard.
 S. N. Buck.
 Lemuel L. Holmes.
 Levi Cole.
 Edwin L. Howard.
 W. W. Packard.
 H. L. Thompson.
 T. P. Reynolds.
 John Reynolds.
 A. H. Holmes.
 Josiah W. Ripley.
 Isaac P. Gaynor.
 H. Gintle.
 J. W. Clifton.
 E. L. Thayer.
 J. D. Thayer.
 David Brett.
 James Farrell.
 Fred N. Farnum.
 Isaac Keen.
 P. Hangans.
 Francis Goodwin.
 C. E. Hartwell.
 E. L. Snow.
 L. Bradford Snow.
 C. Phillips.
 C. Walter Phillips.
 Henry Pratt.
 Charles French.
 Ellis Snow.
 George W. Hunt.
 Benj. F. Phillips.
 M. O. Snell.
 Isaac H. Hartwell.
 J. E. Reynolds.
 B. F. Phillips, jr.
 R. L. Willis.
 L. Wade.
 B. F. Wheeler.
 Edmund Packard.
 Henry W. Gammons.
 Melvin Packard.
 Jonathan Snow.
 John A. Train.
 Manley P. Snow.
 David Snow.
 John A. Hall.
 Walter Barnetfield.
 S. B. Wilbar.
 Waldo Field.
 Jeremiah Beals.
 Oren Wade.
 Simeon Carr.
 George A. Packard.
 George S. Hopkins.
 Benjamin Packard.
 N. B. Sherman.
 T. J. Howard.
 H. H. Howard.
 James E. Brayley.
 F. McCusick.
 M. Thayer.
 E. Hamilton.
 H. A. Soule.
 A. M. Niles.
 A. K. Borden.
 N. D. Wilber.
 Alfred Laws.
 Ephraim Bailey.
 Jeremiah Sweeny.
 Edwin Packard.
 Thomas Lynch.
 B. P. Davis.
 W. F. Willis.
 C. Sawyer.
 Thomas Eiffe.
 J. N. Foster.
 J. Billings.
 H. E. Paine.
 N. H. Washburn.
 D. H. Dunbar.
 James Russell.
 T. C. Ferguson.
 David Hancock.
 William H. Vose.
 Charles Howard.
 E. F. Deane.

- S. W. Hill.
 Henry L. Bryant.
 Francis Packard.
 C. F. Packard.
 David Dorgan.
 Gideon F. Swan.
 E. Tinkham.
 Philip Crimmins.
 Henry Parks.
 C. F. Dawes.
 George L. Robinson.
 George T. Johnson.
 R. J. Johnson.
 H. B. Caldwell.
 Bradford Packard.
 G. F. Holbrook.
 Albion H. Howe.
 C. W. Gardner.
 G. H. Bagnell.
 Charles A. Gould.
 G. H. Myrick.
 William A. Thompson.
 George E. Sturtevant.
 D. F. Studley.
 Samuel Herrod.
 F. L. Stone.
 Reuben Willis.
 Charles Lincoln.
 Charles B. Lincoln.
 Nathan Smith.
 William Wentworth.
 S. B. Potter.
 J. H. James.
 A. W. Hayden.
 Frederic Hale.
 Edwin Sawtell.
 W. W. Cross.
 Nathaniel Mears.
 Frederick Howard.
 P. F. Hollywood.
 John Tolman.
 A. C. Severance.
 William H. Wilbor.
 Charles B. Crocker.
 Earl Sturtevant.
 Henry Gardner.
 C. A. Cole.
 Henry Cross.
 H. W. Noyes.
 W. C. Holbrook.
 O. B. Hervey.
 L. J. Bump.
 S. H. Hurd.
 F. B. Herney.
 William H. Hall.
 Thomas Reed.
 Elijah Tolman.
 Asa Taber.
 L. F. Severance.
 George M. Copeland.
 N. C. Howard.
 William Farfor.
 Allen Crocker.
 Edwin E. Vittum.
 S. A. Whitten.
 C. L. Sargent.
 A. F. Hayward.
 H. F. Nash.
 Elbridge Kingman.
 Ephraim Copeland.
 Lewis F. Washburn.
 E. G. Ames.
 George C. Cary.
 C. B. Kingman.
 A. Elliot Paine.
 F. B. Gardner.
 G. G. Curry.
 Noah Chesman.
 Stephen Snow.
 J. W. Foye.
 E. H. Joslyn.
 J. D. Mitchell.
 N. R. Packard.
 Nathan Keith.
 J. J. Whipple.
 J. R. Perkins.
 George H. Cushman.
 C. T. Reynolds.
 Alpheus Gurney.
 Charles Howard, jr.
 Daniel Eames.
 G. G. Dean.
 George K. Borden.
 C. J. F. Packard.
 Van R. Brown.
 H. C. Studley.
 Baalis Sanford, jr.
 Charles Tolman.
 Hiram Jernegan.
 L. C. Stetson.
 J. W. Freeman.
 Michael Sullivan.
 B. F. McLaughlin.
 Earle Bennett.
 John Armstrong.
 S. W. Snow.
 G. A. Warren.
 John L. Hollis.
 Harrison Fuller.
 J. F. Cooper.
 David Eldred, jr.
 Gad P. Bacet.
 P. Bradley.
 A. H. Peterson.
 Thomas Talley.
 R. E. Mathews.
 Edward Crocker.
 George Southworth.
 Fred C. Collin.
 E. F. Sylvester.
 John Parris.
 Albert Hartwell.
 Frank Driscoll.
 Lucius Richmond.
 Fred Sylvester.
 R. L. Williams.
 G. F. Battles.
 Ed. Ellis Packard.
 J. M. Blanchard.
 Edward A. Shaw.
 Emery C. Stevens.
 A. B. Holmes.
 Asa F. Crosby.
 J. W. Packard.
 Liberty Packard.
 George Thacher.
 N. Hutchins.
 Henry F. Borden.
 Edgar P. Howard.
 John Westgate.
 Sumner Witherell.
 Thomas Leonard.
 Daniel Ford.
 Howard Willis.
 W. H. Thompson.
 E. H. Joslyn.
 Wendell Leach.
 George E. Bryant.
 August B. Loring.
 Samuel A. Holbrook.
 Lewis Fellows.
 Jesse Billings.
 C. V. Howard.
 A. W. Kingman.
 W. H. Faxon.
 H. H. Filoon.
 Luther S. Shepardson.
 Rufus C. Kimball.
 H. E. Lincoln.
 Benjamin O. Caldwell.
 N. N. Gurney.
 P. S. Dunbar.
 H. H. Ford.
 Robert Smith.
 A. E. Burdon.
 H. Clay Packard.
 Thomas M. Orr.
 Elijah Smith.
 J. E. C. Hall.
 G. M. Washburn.
 J. B. Parker.
 John Filoon.
 C. H. Phillips.
 Freeman Holmes.

- J. O. Allen.
 J. S. Kingsley
 Fred Hanson.
 Weston Simmons.
 John Creed.
 Fred T. Mowry.
 N. S. Holmes.
 Reuben Healey.
 Martin Wild, jr.
 John Kendall.
 James Farrell.
 D. H. Leach.
 S. W. Holbrook.
 Everett Clark.
 H. J. Warren.
 Apollas Eaton.
 George B. Poole.
 William Keith.
 H. A. Stevens.
 W. M. Shedd.
 Edward R. Brackett.
 Thaddeus R. Washburn.
 A. C. Thompson.
 L. E. Cobb.
 S. T. Packard.
 A. C. Packard.
 N. M. Davenport.
 Osman Leach.
 Patrick Mahoney.
 Willard Packard.
 Simeon F. Hall.
 John H. Howard.
 L. W. Alden.
 Edwin Keith.
 William Stevens.
 John M. Wentworth.
 Flavel B. Keith.
 George E. Keith.
 Edward C. Packard.
 Seth L. French.
 Thomas Connelley.
 T. Mitchell.
 George Churchill.
 John Montgomery.
 Solomon Leighton.
 Benjamin R. Grew.
 C. H. Packard.
 A. B. Marston.
 J. T. Marston.
 Ira L. Gove.
 Horatio N. Turner.
 B. C. Frobisher.
 Ambrose Lockwood.
 George T. Kendall.
 Cornelius Dunbar.
 Marcus Holmes, second.
 C. Wardsworth.
 B. T. Aldrich.
 Oscar E. Dunham.
 C. F. Copeland.
 E. Hamilton.
 Rufus E. Brett.
 H. O. Thomas.
 S. Frank Cole.
 W. H. Barden.
 H. D. Wilber.
 W. Y. Hayward.
 J. S. Fuller.
 R. B. Packard.
 George G. Snow.
 H. T. Marshall.
 Patrick Burke.
 Stephen Leonard.
 R. E. Packard.
 G. M. Skinner.
 Bradford Wild.
 S. T. Brett.
 R. Wilber Dunbar.
 R. S. Rogers.
 W. V. Howard.
 Henry M. West.
 George Sawyer.
 J. C. Snell.
 F. F. Gilgan.
 J. D. Smith.
 F. H. Packard.
 H. Rogers.
 H. B. Rogers.
 T. J. Gurney.
 George B. Howard.
 Isaac Sloan.
 William Rankin.
 T. B. Packard.
 S. P. Clark.
 W. Cumeen.
 C. W. Place.
 R. T. Sollis.
 F. Linnell.
 Martin Wild.
 George A. Haven.
 S. D. Keith.
 Thomas Shiverick.
 Almiron Leach.
 Sylvanus Keith.
 Daniel Dunbar.
 Charles A. Dunbar.
 George A. Wild.
 Lyman E. Keith.
 John Henderson.
 C. A. Buck.
 H. R. Haven.
 W. L. Osborne.
 R. C. Fellows.
 John O'Brien.
 C. P. Keith.
 Theodore Lilley.
 Franklin Keith.
 John B. Emmes.
 John C. H. Eaton.
 Augustus Jones.
 George H. Kingman.
 Dexter E. Wilbar.
 Joseph S. Paine.
 F. L. Snow.
 S. W. Russell.
 C. Spear.
 B. Ford.
 D. J. Lyon.
 H. A. Freeman.
 David Thompson.
 Franklin Field.
 Henry Packard.
 A. H. Reed.
 George F. Tripp.
 A. S. Glover.
 Jabez Gould.
 Veranes Filoon.
 A. Davenport.
 A. W. Tinkham.
 A. R. Sears.
 William B. Carr.
 D. Keough.
 L. E. Packard.
 W. M. Holmes.
 George H. Fisher.
 B. Reilly.
 Chas. J. Nickerson.
 John C. Hart.
 William Snell.
 Robert B. Chase.
 Walter Chamberlain.
 Edward Williams.
 Charles W. Allen.
 John Lawson.
 J. A. Wild.
 C. H. Lord.
 Charles Howard (2)
 Samuel Waterman
 David Kane.
 Henry Heveland.
 John Alden.
 Elmer L. Keith.
 M. S. Washburn.
 C. W. Dodge.
 Charles Peterson.
 William Kerrigan.
 T. C. Perkins.
 A. M. Packard.
 H. F. Peck.
 H. P. Keith.
 John T. Porter.
 Terrance Fitzgerald.
 John Plunkett.
 Emerson Kingman.

- J. L. Grew.
 D. S. Pratt.
 B. D. Wood.
 James Casey.
 A. C. Andrews.
 Francis Perry.
 Daniel Williamson.
 Alvin Howe.
 Sylvanus C. Packard.
 J. C. Coombs.
 Horace Baker.
 S. Woodward.
 J. K. Vincent.
 C. H. Dalton.
 Joseph Vincent.
 Willard Bryant.
 H. W. Reynolds.
 Luther E. Alden.
 Damon Kingman.
 H. K. Bartlett.
 Noah Thomas.
 Albert L. Arnold.
 G. W. Reynolds.
 Stephen Davis.
 Wm. E. Davis.
 M. H. Reynolds.
 Alexander Turner.
 Carl A. Lindstedt.
 Alfred C. Monroe.
 T. W. Chig.
 J. A. Davidson.
 Daniel Hayward.
 Melville Orr.
 D. F. Tribou.
 M. A. Packard.
 Volney H. Dunbar.
 Warren A. Holmes.
 H. N. Pepper.
 A. G. Tinkham.
 Isaac A. Dunham.
 Arthur P. Hazard.
 Henry C. Peckham.
 Josiah W. Foye.
 E. B. Stranger.
 John Lundergin.
 C. D. Packard.
 Norman G. Makepeace.
 John M. Sharpe.
 C. H. Taber.
 S. C. Stetson.
 John Welch 2d.
 S. S. Churchill.
 E. F. Whitcomb.
 S. V. Tuck.
 Eleazer Cole.
 Watson Bonney.
 Hiram M. Wheeler.
 Thaddeus Gifford.
 George Goodrich.
 C. H. Eldridge.
 Willard Keith.
 Henry M. Jackson.
 Michael Twohig.
 Maudes Feeley.
 Charles M. Jennings.
 Michael Clark.
 Michael Murphy.
 Mathew Murphy.
 Charles A. Churchill.
 Michael Mulready.
 Wilson Orr.
 Edward Scott.
 James A. Smith.
 Jerome Thomas.
 Gardner Wilbar.
 G. E. Packard.
 Addison Shaw.
 T. Drayton.
 Moses Blodgett.
 A. McLaren.
 C. F. Drake.
 Luke Reynolds.
 Joseph S. Smith.
 Marcus M. Harris.
 S. E. Sewell.
 C. W. Packard.
 G. E. Baxter.
 J. W. Chamberlain.
 Joseph Hewett.
 G. M. Stevens.
 Charles H. Locke.
 O. A. Campbell.
 John Sweeney.
 H. P. Morton.
 Adoniram Faunce.
 Peter O'Neil.
 William Sweeney.
 G. W. Keith.
 Andrew Tinkham.
 Hiram Battles.
 H. G. Allen.
 W. S. Hodges.
 C. H. Cary.
 G. E. Pratt.
 S. G. Jones.
 E. H. Reynolds.
 I. N. Reynolds.
 N. H. Littlefield.
 Cyrill Bonney.
 H. M. Littlefield.
 Bradford Morse.
 A. B. Sturtevant.
 C. Perry.
 C. R. Tilton.
 W. F. Armstrong.
 R. M. Armstrong.
 D. Edward Hollis.
 Ansel Packard.
 Michael Lynch.
 John H. Cole.
 G. W. Shaw.
 J. B. Massay.
 Richmond Torrey.
 Cyrus Howard, jr.
 M. G. Higgins.
 L. M. Reynolds.
 Edwin Howard.
 Edmond M. Willis.
 Everett M. Willis.
 George Bird.
 B. B. Hayward.
 William H. Austen.
 Levi Leach.
 Minot L. Danforth.
 Isaac Harris.
 C. P. Sears.
 E. L. Packard.
 Ira Bryant.
 A. C. Jenney.
 Wm. Mahey.
 John M. Whalen.
 M. F. Janes.
 Sidney Perkins.
 Zibeon French.
 Frank French.
 Charles F. Porter.
 Luther Studley.
 Geo. W. Packard.
 Geo. R. Whitney.
 B. G. Allen.
 G. W. Leonard.
 Joshua Warren.
 John Dunbar.
 G. E. Donnelly.
 Owen Wild.
 Sanford Alden.
 G. E. Leach.
 M. G. Phillips.
 Frank Hartwell.
 G. K. Cobb.
 Benj. Goldthwait.
 N. H. Fuller.
 J. Reynolds.
 C. E. Drake.
 G. E. Reynolds.
 G. E. Gifford.
 Wm. W. Stoddard.
 Edward C. Jacobs.
 Wm. H. Jacobs.
 Ephraim Howard.
 D. F. Burrell.
 T. W. Pone.
 G. T. Willis.
 Lewis Burgess.

C. A. Hartwell.	H. Herbert Billings.	Andrew F. Packard.
C. W. Wood.	Henry B. Packard.	John McCoal.
Howard Willis.	Harvey O. Mitchell.	John Hartwell.
C. M. Smith.	Frank W. Holmes.	Uriah Macoy.
S. I. Calkins.	Wm. N. Smith.	David Howard.
G. G. Thayer.	George Read.	H. A. Brett.
I. K. Snell.	F. P. Holmes.	E. O. Noyes.
Chas. H. Allen.	Wm. J. Martland.	Chas. D. Brigham.
Franklin French.	John Moore.	Lucius Gurney.
John Ames.	Albert Keith.	Henry Burrill.
A. P. Phillips.	N. J. Foss.	L. E. Tribou.
Robert Keith.	Isaac Kingman.	S. S. Hamilton.
W. A. May.	F. A. Thayer.	William Lee.
C. F. Field.	Henry A. Ford.	David F. Hall.
L. B. White.	Henry Eddy.	Albert D. Fullerton.
A. C. Gibbs.	T. B. McNulty.	Ezra Holmes.
G. W. Simmons.	C. Creedan.	Job N. Sherman.
L. M. Vose.	Timothy Spillane.	C. H. Tyler.
B. A. Reynolds.	James Sexton.	G. W. Spiller.
S. S. Seward.	Peter Nathan.	Cornelius Hayes.
John W. Hemmingway.	John Welch.	Geo. F. Caswell.
Thomas Doyl.	Patrick O'Neil.	Marcus Holmes.
T. S. Osborne.	George Pinkham.	F. E. Allen.
Wm. H. Willis.	James McGuire.	P. Vaughn.
Edward Brett.	P. L. Gusterson.	B. T. Brown.
Embert Howard.	James Murphy.	William Robinson.
C. S. Jones.	James McSherry.	Charles Curtis.
Mehetabel Tobey.	Edward Berlin.	Geo. H. Gould.
Wm. H. Tobey.	James Graves.	Ebenezer Fuller.
D. Hall.	James Mahon.	Alex. Forbes.
John Baxendale.	N. G. Chaplin.	Daniel Lovell.
Aaron Herrod.	N. A. May.	William Holbrook.
Samuel A. Page.	E. Sheehy.	G. E. Briggs.
George A. Grant.	H. A. Poole.	Washburn Packard.
William A. Grant.	W. H. Hathaway.	H. B. Holmes.
D. F. Fullerton.	Francis McDonald.	Patrick Farrell.
T. C. Keith.	G. H. Burke.	Eugene Curran.
J. S. McCrillis.	Dennis Buckley.	S. M. Richardson.
Albert Faunce.	G. A. Swain.	Perez Marshall.
E. H. Woodbridge.	— Smith.	A. H. Bumpas.
James P. Beal.	G. F. Pooner.	B. R. Smith.
B. Wade.	Thomas Gegan.	Joseph C. Bryant.
Davis H. Packard.	James Cordley.	Thomas Tobin.
Henry A. Willis.	James Corcoran.	William Swain.
Herbert R. Reynolds.	Chas. E. Percheron.	Joseph Richards.
John R. Trague.	Thomas Barry.	John Buckley.
Charles H. Tyler.		

A hearing was had on the above petitions and the original petition of the selectmen, by vote of the town before them, and, after all parties had been heard, they took the view that as the town had originally voted for "Standish," they thought a petition from a corporate body in public town meeting, duly notified, was of more weight than a lot of petitions handed around for signatures, and therefore reported as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, March 8, 1871.

The Committee on Towns to whom was committed the petition of C. C. Bixby and eight hundred and two others, citizens of North Bridgewater, praying that the name of the town may be changed to that of "Standish"

REPORT

The accompanying Bill.

Per order of the committee,

N. S. KIMBALL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

An act to Change the Name of the Town of North Bridgewater.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. The town of North Bridgewater shall take the name of Standish.

SECTION 2. This shall not take effect unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters of said town, present and voting thereon by ballot, at a special meeting held upon notice given at least seven days before the time of said meeting, and the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall not be closed before four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, nor remain open longer than six o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town to certify and return as soon as may be the number of ballots in favor of the acceptance of this act, and the number of ballots against the acceptance of the same, to the secretary of the Commonwealth; and if it shall appear that a majority of such ballots is in favor of the acceptance of this act, the secretary shall immediately issue and publish his certificate declaring this act to have been duly accepted.

SECTION 4. Said meeting shall be held within ninety days from the passage of this act.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives,
April 18, 1871.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, April 18, 1871.

Passed to be enacted.

HORACE H. COOLIDGE, *President*.

Approved.

April 19, 1871.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

The citizens of the town were not a little surprised at the result of the committee's conclusions. However, at a town meeting held on Tues-



Henry A. Ford

day, May 9, 1871, the number of votes passed upon the acceptance or rejection of the act, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Town of North Bridgewater," was 887, of which 460 were for rejection and 427 for acceptance.

The following is a report of the selectmen of the town :

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, May 9, 1871.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Commonwealth at its present session passed an Act changing the name of the Town of No. Bridgewater to "Standish," but making said change conditional upon the acceptance of said Act by the town at a meeting to be called for that purpose, we the undersigned Selectmen of North Bridgewater hereby certify that a meeting for the acceptance of said Act was duly called and held this day ; and, on the question of acceptance there were Four Hundred and Sixty noes (460), and four hundred twenty-seven yeas (427), the voting being by ballot ; so that the act was not accepted.

ISAAC KINGMAN, } Selectmen
of
HENRY A. FORD, } No. Bridgewater.

BROCKTON.

We next find a movement to have the name of the town changed to Brockton, and this time it was successful.

Here follows a copy of the petition to the General Court of Massachusetts by the selectmen of the town by a special vote of the town :

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled :

The undersigned Selectmen of the Town of North Bridgewater, in accordance with a vote passed by the Town at a meeting held on the sixth day of February instant, hereby petition your Honorable body to pass an Act changing the corporate name of our Town to "Brockton."

ISAAC KINGMAN,
HENRY A. FORD,
W. H. WALES,
Selectmen of North Bridgewater.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, February 7, 1874.

Here follows copies of the petitions as presented to the Committee on Towns, with the report of the committee's action.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned, legal voters of the Town of North Bridgewater, respectfully petition your honorable body to change the name of said town to Brockton :

- C. C. Bixby.
 A. T. Jones.
 C. F. Copeland.
 George E. Bryant.
 Charles E. Porter.
 J. O. Emerson.
 H. H. Packard.
 Rufus P. Kingman.
 E. O. Noyes.
 H. E. Lincoln.
 Alfred Laws.
 C. W. Sumner.
 E. Hamilton.
 George H. Fullerton.
 J. J. Whipple.
 William H. Wilbur.
 A. Elliot Paine.
 S. W. Snow.
 H. O. Thomas.
 D. W. Howard.
 Loring W. Puffer.
 Ellis Packard.
 S. V. Tuck.
 Fred Hanson.
 Benjamin O. Caldwell.
 Thomas Reed.
 Martin Wild, Jr.
 George W. Stevens.
 C. E. Lane.
 W. W. Packard.
 Franklin Field.
 Charles H. Cary.
 Hiram F. Peck.
 H. G. Dunbar.
 E. W. Holmes.
 A. E. Howard.
 T. F. Smith.
 Al. Swanson.
 Walter D. Packard.
 Allen Crocker.
 William P. Parker.
 H. A. Freeman.
 John Lundstrom.
 Simeon D. Carr.
 M. James.
 George Spear.
 Robert B. Chase.
 Henry Packard.
 Martin Packard.
 L. S. Pero.
 H. A. Poole.
 B. F. Dunham.
 John M. Packard.
 Fred E. Holmes.
 George F. Packard.
 John B. Dean.
 Frank Driscoll.
 E. Dickerman.
 Florus C. Reynolds.
- Eustice E. Burt.
 Albert M. Niles.
 H. T. Gould.
 F. P. Keith.
 H. Gould.
 S. K. Chipman.
 Charles Gould.
 J. S. Lincoln.
 F. P. Alexander.
 E. C. Stevens.
 G. H. Eaton.
 A. B. Dodge.
 H. S. Shurtleff.
 A. R. Sears.
 Nelson Orr.
 D. L. Starr.
 W. G. Leach.
 E. L. Wilbur.
 Frank Hartwell.
 J. B. Parker.
 Thomas C. Landers.
 John Westgate.
 Lemuel Clark.
 N. F. Ford.
 A. M. Varney.
 C. A. Buck.
 B. R. Smith.
 D. J. Sullivan.
 S. W. Russell.
 Lyman E. Keith.
 John F. Beal, jr.
 R. H. Smith.
 J. B. Wiswell.
 Roger Oakley.
 E. J. Piper.
 J. B. Emmes.
 C. R. Thacher.
 Peter Dalton.
 I. W. Seabury.
 Willard B. Lincoln.
 Thomas J. Lee.
 M. B. Sumner.
 C. W. S. Grover.
 Ethan Allen.
 William H. O'Neill.
 Lemuel Cobb.
 D. H. Holbrook.
 H. C. Peckham.
 A. A. Deland.
 J. Edward Packard.
 B. S. Kingman.
 A. E. Harlow.
 S. A. Packard.
 Wm. F. Denson.
 Wm. H. Myrick.
 F. C. Cobb.
 R. N. Taber.
 James Conley.
- M. Mackin.
 John Farrell, jr.
 C. O. Wilbur.
 David Fitzgerald.
 M. J. Robinson.
 E. Walker.
 O. H. Hail.
 S. F. Drake.
 C. F. Perry.
 C. F. Lynch.
 Stephen Snow.
 Thos. G. Nye, jr.
 F. P. Hartwell.
 G. B. Poole.
 Gorham A. Bray.
 C. T. Reynolds.
 Mark Edson.
 Charles F. Severance.
 J. M. Hyde.
 George R. Whitney.
 James F. Packard.
 J. H. Cooper.
 J. Bourne Crowell.
 S. P. Howard.
 J. Frank Cole.
 Levi L. Blake.
 S. H. Thompson.
 J. E. Carr.
 L. P. Churchill.
 C. Boyden.
 E. Thompson.
 T. B. Farnham.
 E. F. Packard.
 Thomas Doyle.
 R. F. Johnson.
 A. R. Coleman.
 B. F. Wheeler.
 Francis French.
 Asa Taber.
 Horace Wilbar.
 W. H. Sylvester.
 Josiah B. Howland.
 Wilson Morse.
 Bernard Reilly.
 Rufus S. Noyes.
 Edward C. Packard.
 H. Cushman.
 George Churchill.
 Thomas Connelly.
 Michael McSherry.
 E. T. Weeks.
 C. P. Keith.
 Rufus P. Keith.
 John M. Wentworth.
 John H. Cole.
 L. D. Stinchfield.
 C. W. Lowe.
 Fred Hartwell.

- G. A. Haven.
 George Stevens.
 Jonas R. Chadwick.
 Lewis W. Peterson.
 Stephen Davis.
 N. Hodge.
 Ira A. Leach.
 R. M. Fullerton.
 C. Whiting.
 Albert Barrows.
 D. N. Keith.
 Daniel E. Millett.
 George E. Curtis.
 Andrew B. Holmes.
 Albion K. Noyes.
 C. W. Hayden.
 David Brayton.
 Henry Thompson.
 George E. Freeman.
 L. C. Stetson.
 J. B. Chipman.
 E. G. Ayer.
 C. E. Stone.
 H. L. Packard.
 W. O. Staples.
 Albert A. Packard.
 H. H. Mitchell.
 J. L. Freeman.
 William W. Wade.
 Chas. A. P. Mason.
 William W. Stoddard.
 William H. Gage.
 J. M. Campbell.
 A. C. Gibbs.
 C. D. Packard.
 P. S. Dunbar.
 H. M. Smith.
 George E. Adams.
 George T. Randall.
 W. J. Martland.
 E. J. Stevens.
 S. L. French.
 John F. Porter.
 George L. Robinson.
 Eleazer Cole.
 J. W. Crocker.
 Martin Lyon.
 G. F. Holbrook.
 E. F. Reynolds.
 L. E. Packard.
 H. P. Lewis.
 R. A. Foster.
 J. Perkins Packard.
 J. A. Belcher.
 Edwin Sawtell.
 James Corcoran.
 H. L. Tisdale.
 Veranes Filoon.
 A. C. Jenney.
 R. C. Freeman.
 E. P. Howland.
 Roland Harris.
 Walter E. Keith.
 Ansel A. Delano.
 Horatio G. Pratt.
 Walter F. Mitchell.
 M. A. Tyler.
 Daniel Roberts.
 R. W. Mowry.
 Josiah Edson.
 Henry Smith.
 J. J. Lamkin.
 Frank W. Holmes.
 D. R. E. Caigge.
 T. Sampson.
 Marcus M. Harris.
 C. F. Sturtevant.
 G. A. Raymond.
 James McVee.
 Samuel A. Page.
 W. H. Ellis.
 Ferdinand Smith.
 C. H. Kent.
 James Flood.
 L. F. Holmes.
 George C. Pratt.
 J. H. Ryder.
 Augustus Jones.
 Samuel Brill.
 Elijah Bates.
 Herbert E. Snow.
 E. H. Kilburn.
 Lyman Shaw.
 Henry S. French.
 Harrison Morse.
 F. H. Calkins.
 F. H. Shiverick.
 D. B. Reynolds.
 R. L. Williams.
 C. H. Keith.
 R. V. Baxendale.
 James V. O'Connor.
 Dudley Wade.
 Samuel Herrod.
 C. L. Reynolds.
 Adoniram Faunce.
 W. H. Littlefield.
 A. F. Packard.
 Oliver D. Appleton.
 W. S. Tew.
 F. A. Chase.
 G. M. Washburn.
 Charles A. Dunbar.
 Simeon Packard.
 R. S. Ripner.
 George A. Jenks.
 John Kendall.
 Marcus M. Davis.
 Elijah D. Hall.
 David Snow.
 Charles Hudson.
 O. O. Patten.
 Levi Leach.
 G. H. Leavitt.
 E. A. Trask.
 D. L. Lombard.
 George Gurney.
 John Lunnigan.
 M. Holly.
 Tim Monnihan.
 W. S. Hall.
 Charles W. Wilber.
 John A. Hall.
 John C. Chase.
 Matthew Murphy.
 Geo. W. Shaw.
 Wm. D. Buckley.
 W. S. Hodges.
 H. G. Allen.
 L. Snell.
 Charles F. Cole.
 Warren A. Woodward.
 Edward C. Jacobs.
 Sewell F. P. Stevens.
 C. W. Dexter.
 W. H. Flagg.
 Melville Orr.
 Alex. O. Pierce.
 M. Tobey.
 L. F. Chamberlain.
 A. S. Porter.
 B. D. Wood.
 A. C. Athearn.
 W. S. Baker.
 Daniel Connelly.
 Edgar E. Small.
 Ira F. Haynes.
 Orinton Bosworth.
 Lucius Leach.
 Charles Fairbanks.
 I. P. W. Shaw.
 John D. Thayer.
 James Corcoran.
 Henry P. Allen.
 Wm. H. Perkins.
 Geo. H. Davenport.
 H. G. Phillips.
 B. L. Dean.
 G. H. Bagnell.
 I. C. Meade.
 M. Fitzgerald.
 A. Reed.
 C. W. George.
 I. H. Davey.

- George Snell.
 A. W. Hayden.
 N. G. Sawyer.
 L. L. Spooner.
 Bradford Packard.
 H. A. Marchant.
 J. E. Carr.
 Samuel McLauchlin.
 Charles Eaton.
 Irving Howard.
 E. J. Dunbar.
 William Emerson.
 L. B. Andrews.
 C. S. Parsons.
 F. B. Porter.
 J. C. Taber.
 G. W. Rowe.
 R. L. Wilbur.
 A. C. Thompson.
 Thomas M. Orr.
 A. H. Fuller.
 H. L. Thompson.
 N. A. Battles.
 J. A. Jackson.
 Sidney Howard.
 Wm. A. Sweetzer.
 Fred Southworth.
 James P. Beal.
 George I. Sylvester.
 H. Herbert Howard.
 George W. Dane.
 Amasa S. Glover.
 Thomas Leonard.
 C. T. Field.
 Nelson Cushman.
 W. H. Jacobs.
 Ephraim Bailey.
 Ambrose Lockwood.
 James Pointz.
 George M. Locke.
 James C. Wood.
 Philip Reynolds.
 John Valler.
 Simeon Valler.
 H. W. Noyes.
 Elmer P. Joslyn.
 B. C. R. Knicker.
 G. A. Parry.
 H. N. P. Hubbard.
 J. T. Packard.
 George H. Jameson.
 W. A. Sanford.
 B. Ellis Eaton.
 W. S. Gurney.
 H. A. Ford.
 H. Wade.
 William O. Drake.
 Jerome Thomas.
 Elbridge W. Morse.
 George H. Beard.
 F. O. Howard.
 A. W. Kingman.
 Webster Howard.
 J. K. Vincent.
 John Alden.
 J. W. Freeman.
 I. S. Sherman.
 L. D. Bates.
 W. B. Tribou.
 Charles H. Dalton.
 C. H. Smith.
 H. R. Haven.
 Edwin L. Snew.
 William E. Davis.
 D. H. Vincent.
 Lyman Carlson.
 Charles Peterson.
 Frank E. Snow.
 John Kelley.
 B. Field.
 Ira Copeland.
 G. P. Packard.
 H. A. Bargess.
 V. A. Bird.
 S. Winter.
 George A. Grant.
 C. H. Smith.
 D. B. Pierce.
 George Eaton.
 Henry Burrill.
 Samuel Galecia.
 Edwin Davis.
 John Perry.
 Wm. P. Lee.
 A. D. Fullerton.
 H. S. Payne.
 Andrew Jackson.
 J. H. Sanborn.
 Daniel D. Sanford.
 Ezra Holmes.
 Laban Jackson.
 C. H. Jennings.
 J. D. Mitchell.
 G. W. Spiller.
 John W. Denning.
 P. S. Harden.
 C. M. Rogers.
 L. E. Tribou.
 G. H. Farrar.
 L. Shurtleff.
 R. S. Rogers.
 F. E. Allen.
 R. Vaughn.
 John Packard.
 Charles Hartwell, jr.
 R. E. Packard.
 Thomas Lynch.
 Jeremiah Lynch, jr.
 B. T. Brown.
 T. H. Snow.
 Geo. H. Kingman.
 Addison Shaw.
 J. W. Curtis.
 G. F. Swain.
 John Gilmore.
 William Kerrigan.
 Patrick Kerrigan.
 John Owens.
 Robert Owens.
 John Donahue.
 W. J. Hayward.
 Samuel D. Maxwell.
 Isaac Packard.
 W. H. Savage.
 A. N. Fletcher.
 Horace Baker.
 Harrison Rogers.
 Horace B. Rogers.
 N. J. Stone.
 L. W. Keith.
 Wm. H. Pease.
 W. H. Horton.
 Fred Bagnall.
 E. C. Athearn.
 W. L. Osborn.
 H. T. Runney.
 L. Robinson.
 P. McDonald.
 Pat McCullough.
 Ruel Dunbar.
 Joseph R. Reach.
 Thomas J. Gurney.
 Daniel F. Worth.
 Frederick C. Coffin.
 Warren A. Holmes.
 Daniel Williams.
 Fred Farnum.
 William E. Douglas.
 George W. Smith.
 E. H. Joslyn.
 George M. Copeland.
 William H. Tobey.
 F. B. Washburn.
 Elmer W. Holmes.
 W. W. Cross.
 Fred Packard.
 G. B. Raymond.
 S. Easton, jr.
 Earle Bennett.
 Charles W. Howland.
 C. E. Ripley.
 B. Snow.
 George Coughlin.
 N. S. Holmes.

- John P. Kingsley.
 C. F. Sylvester.
 D. B. Eames.
 E. H. Reynolds.
 A. O. Hall.
 J. W. Ripley.
 George W. Fish.
 A. G. Finkham.
 G. B. Howard.
 S. H. Sanford.
 Aug. B. Loring.
 Lewis A. Johnson.
 E. Goldthwait.
 D. C. Bird.
 I. W. Packard.
 F. Irving Snow.
 C. F. Dawes.
 T. H. Morse.
 Alex. Thresher.
 Albert Blanchard.
 E. C. Hall.
 S. C. Packard.
 Charles H. Davis.
 E. Austin Packard.
 Henry Heveland.
 W. S. Morey.
 Oscar Pehrsson.
 Alex. C. Dow.
 R. B. Packard.
 Marcus Holmes.
 George B. Blake.
 David Gurney.
 Osman Leach.
 R. C. Keen.
 D. F. Fullerton.
 Warren W. Rogers.
 A. S. Harlow.
 Albert Hartwell.
 Benjamin A. Packard.
 A. B. Grover.
 Henry H. Talbot.
 J. P. Parish.
 E. M. Presbo.
 Reuben Healy.
 William Conley.
 Charles Churchill.
 L. E. Scott.
 C. T. Peckham.
 John E. Hunt.
 Albert Whiting.
 Charles Howard.
 C. L. Hamilton.
 William H. Vose.
 C. A. Churchill.
 H. T. Barstow.
 J. O. A. Bryant.
 E. F. Farnsworth.
 H. H. Ford.
- A. H. Dailey.
 S. Thompson.
 J. E. Sears.
 William H. Austin.
 Walter E. Keith.
 E. N. Oliver.
 A. H. Howe.
 H. Frank Martis.
 W. H. Willis.
 W. C. Shaw.
 W. F. Gurney.
 J. Leroy.
 F. P. Pratt.
 John E. Caldwell.
 Isaac Ludden.
 G. H. Hunt.
 B. Ford.
 J. Whalen.
 Patrick Diamond.
 D. Miles.
 Owen McDonald.
 W. B. Ryder.
 C. J. Lakin.
 J. B. Allen.
 James Woodward.
 F. A. Dunham.
 J. A. Dunham.
 Nathan W. Pitts.
 O. E. Dunham.
 C. H. Stimpson.
 E. Packard.
 G. E. Minzy.
 John N. Reed.
 A. D. Tyler.
 George N. Holmes.
 Jabez Taber.
 Albert A. Packard.
 James A. Ide.
 Henry P. Holmes.
 Henry F. Porcheron.
 D. H. Lynch.
 O. F. Brackley.
 A. D. Hall.
 George H. Strong.
 P. Farrell.
 F. Holmes.
 Arthur Diamond.
 William M. Weber.
 Zoel Thibadeau.
 Edward Sheehy.
 Timothy Murphy.
 J. H. Lewis.
 M. O. Neil.
 Joseph Vincent.
 F. F. Rogers.
 Nelson A. Nickerson.
 Bradford E. Boyden.
 Olof Johanson.
- John Clark.
 F. G. Jones.
 Aug. Canney.
 Arthur P. Hazard.
 Albert Faunce.
 Leander Pratt.
 Robert J. Walker.
 T. Albert Taber.
 W. T. Savery.
 Ephraim Jackson.
 W. T. Knowles.
 John Henderson.
 Richard Knowles.
 George E. Keith.
 A. Leach.
 W. D. Pierce.
 C. A. Edgecomb.
 U. Atwood.
 I. Sheets.
 Fred Wilder.
 Sylvanus Keith.
 Charles A. Dunbar.
 John Montgomery.
 George W. Packard.
 R. W. Dunbar.
 George V. Scott.
 William Stevens.
 John N. Crossley.
 George A. Wild.
 Daniel Dunbar.
 Charles W. Allen.
 Albert B. Drinkwater.
 E. Alden Cushing.
 F. W. Park.
 B. B. Curtis.
 George F. Hayward.
 A. W. Gibbs.
 P. P. Keith.
 T. Lilley.
 B. H. Gray.
 H. M. Crossley.
 L. W. Alden.
 S. H. Packard.
 F. F. Reynolds.
 A. B. Marston.
 I. C. Coombs.
 C. H. Packard.
 Z. L. Marstou.
 R. H. Chamberlain.
 P. Donahue.
 David Kane.
 Allen Leach.
 Frank P. Johnson.
 Frank P. Browne.
 A. J. Coots.
 Joseph G. Thayer.
 F. H. Littlefield.
 C. L. Jordan.

- C. T. Mansfield.
 S. C. Clark.
 William H. Hall.
 L. B. Snow.
 A. H. Frame.
 Isaac N. Reynolds.
 A. W. Packard.
 I. L. Emerson.
 Charles S. Hall.
 C. A. Hayward.
 S. D. Proctor.
 E. W. Southworth.
 C. B. Hunt.
 W. McCarthy.
 W. R. Coots.
 Geo. B. Smith.
 Peter Davis.
 M. A. Linfield.
 Walter M. Holmes.
 E. L. Towle.
 Silas G. Baker.
 Geo. E. Bickford.
 L. F. Severance.
 J. S. Fuller.
 Geo. A. Warren.
 E. R. Wade.
 Geo. A. Perkins.
 George Farnham.
 H. A. Wallis.
 C. H. Phillips.
 John F. Beal.
 H. A. Stevens.
 Edward Williams.
 Edward Parker, Jr.
 D. W. C. Packard.
 H. T. Bullard.
 C. P. Sears.
 C. H. Webb.
 E. Birney.
 Joseph Mathison.
 Lewis Packard.
 George B. Howard.
 Augustus Reed.
 W. H. Piper.
 E. L. Thayer.
 Edmund Packard.
 James A. Hammond.
 R. K. Gammons.
 Samuel Atherton.
 John Filoon.
 A. M. Packard.
 Everett E. Reynolds.
 Lyssander Carr.
 Harvey C. Mitchell.
 Charles W. Packard.
 David J. Hennessey.
 Francis Rease.
 Charles E. Roberts.
- Job N. Sherman.
 G. W. Simmons.
 I. H. Phinney.
 David Eldred.
 N. B. Sherman.
 J. A. Cobb.
 Stillman Billings.
 Joel T. Packard.
 Gould E. Parker.
 Bradford Morse.
 John D. White.
 George A. Rogers.
 W. H. Mackey.
 George E. Sturtevant.
 George E. Russell.
 Charles S. Sproul.
 Thomas Eschembaty.
 S. C. Bolles.
 H. H. Billings.
 Everett Clark.
 F. W. Packard.
 George F. Battles.
 Benjamin F. Battles.
 L. F. Tiley.
 Eli Bunker.
 F. Goodman.
 Warren Kelley.
 John Jones.
 Henry E. Powell.
 Bradford Wilds.
 Michael Callahan.
 John W. Byron.
 Patrick Crimmins.
 John Baxendale.
 William R. Bunker.
 Henry M. West.
 H. Clay Packard.
 John V. Carter.
 Samuel J. Wade.
 Charles S. Jones.
 M. L. McCann.
 I. Augustus Lincoln.
 Martin Reel.
 C. Savage.
 George Bird.
 John W. Crosby.
 C. E. Lambert.
 I. S. McCrillis.
 John Conant.
 C. B. Rounds.
 Henry C. Packard.
 Rufus T. Ellis.
 Charles S. Pierce.
 Michael Lynch.
 Jason L. Harvey.
 Aug. Davenport.
 F. W. Hathaway.
 David Grinnell.
- Henry W. Horton.
 Solomon Woodward.
 James Kenyon.
 N. Smithick.
 Geo. W. Easton.
 Josiah R. Gurney.
 B. B. Hayward.
 Michael Riordon.
 S. G. Jones.
 A. W. Jones.
 B. A. Reynolds.
 B. H. Paine.
 N. Huckins.
 C. Wadsworth.
 G. C. Jones.
 Geo. D. A. Johnson.
 George Allendorff.
 F. H. Washburn.
 Daniel G. Hill.
 Geo. H. Lingham.
 David F. Tribou.
 M. A. Packard.
 Henry Gardner.
 Patrick Moran.
 Geo. F. Snow.
 Wm. W. Norris.
 Ebenezer Fuller.
 D. W. Edson.
 Isaac P. Osborn.
 Geo. W. Watson.
 John Parris.
 H. A. Sherman.
 C. F. Sherman.
 A. B. Smith.
 S. A. Mitchell.
 Truman B. Braley.
 Walter Chamberlain.
 Frank S. Pratt.
 E. E. Joyce.
 T. P. Reynolds.
 W. B. Blanchard.
 Alex. F. Burdon.
 Daniel H. Leach.
 Linus H. Shaw.
 G. H. Gould.
 S. A. Gradeau.
 W. E. Keith.
 O. L. Paul.
 H. W. Leach.
 T. C. Prescott.
 F. C. Foss.
 Willie M. Holmes.
 John Simmons.
 Daniel Hayward.
 Henry W. Hayward.
 Alanson Estes.
 W. H. Barden.
 Wm. E. C. Thomas.

L. T. Bird.	L. D. Burrell.	I. W. Blanchard.
J. S. Paine.	George Osborne.	S. F. Dinmock.
C. Hall, jr.	William Richards.	C. A. Southworth.
G. R. Pierce.	James Farrell.	Lewis Porter.
E. E. Thompson.	Aberdeen Keith.	E. B. Rich.
Geo. H. Faunce.	William M. Thompson.	J. H. Nye.
N. H. Fuller.	Charles T. Perkins.	J. H. Sloan.
Jonathan Shaw.	R. G. S. McNeille.	Charles F. Sylvester.
J. W. Cobb.	Wendall Leach.	William Faunce.
S. S. Seward.	W. H. Wales.	F. F. Gilgan.
W. T. Selby.	A. A. Spaulding.	H. Strain.
D. W. Niles.	M. A. Sullivan.	A. F. Crosby.
W. F. Holmes.	H. W. Gammons.	S. G. Waterman.
A. D. Tyler, jr.	W. S. Edson.	I. W. Packard.
Ferdinand Whipple.	E. H. Dickinson.	Liberty Packard.
John L. Packard.	Edward Nightingale.	Fred Simonds.
J. O. Allen.	H. F. Borden.	George W. Holbrook.
J. F. Burgess.	T. M. House.	W. H. Dean.
Solo Leighton.	Zana Hayward.	S. C. Stetson.
William Faxon.	O. F. Terrill.	K. W. Shaw.
Charles Stone.	H. D. Snow.	Benjamin R. Grew.
Frank P. Holmes.	F. A. Fowle.	H. F. Whitmarsh.
A. C. Monroe.	Bradford Snell.	Stephen W. King.
H. H. Filoon.	Benjamin L. McLaughlin.	John T. Smith.
Uriah Macoy.	Charles N. Buck.	Edgar S. Willis.
Wm. C. Hart.	J. E. Farrar.	D. Sullivan.
O. A. B. Tracy.	Williard Howard.	L. C. Keith.
Freeman Holmes.	W. F. Willis.	W. S. Green.
H. M. Bartlett.	Charles A. Crocker.	C. N. Keith.
W. B. Carr.	Charles T. Fuller.	C. W. Wood.
D. T. Burrell.	S. P. Clark.	Charles R. Shaw.
Lee L. Farnham.	Francis H. Nash.	J. E. Merchant.
H. C. Studley.	Fred L. Trow.	G. W. Cole.
Rufus E. Brett.	Alson G. Ashley.	C. H. Lord.
E. N. Atkins.	John Welch.	G. A. Clarke.
Wm. R. Bowen.	A. I. Randall.	Damon Kingman.
S. N. Cortholl.	G. H. Moore.	G. M. Skinner.
G. W. Packard.	E. F. Studley.	L. A. Main.
A. J. Warren.	J. H. Stillman.	Noah Thomas.
P. F. Hollywood.	Martin Wentworth.	William H. Thomas.
Lucius Richmond.	Fred Southworth.	George E. Hayward.
S. A. Whitten.	J. W. Hawes.	O. A. Rolins.
Thomas Martin.	D. P. Kenney.	William W. Shaw.
James E. Sherman.	D. B. Lovell.	Hiram B. Thayer.
R. S. Maguire.	J. P. Scudder.	George A. Bird.
A. B. Billings.	W. S. Glover.	Elias N. Osborne.
William Gordon.	George Southworth.	John Maguire.
A. L. Harris.	W. H. Hancock.	John Chesman.
J. C. Jenkins.	Charles T. Packard.	John W. Foye.
Martin Thayer.	E. Ellis Packard.	George W. Randall.
Albert S. Sweet.	A. H. Peterson.	
S. F. Barden.		

Mr. Noyes, of North Bridgewater, presents the petition of C. C. Bixby and 1021 others, legal voters of North Bridgewater, in aid of the petition of the selectmen of said town for a change of the corporate name of the town, and moves its reference to the Committee on Towns.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 9, 1874.

Referred to the Committee on Towns.

Sent up for concurrence.

GEO. A. MARDEN, *Clerk*.

SENATE, Feb. 10, 1874.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk*.*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :*

The undersigned legal voters of the Town of North Bridgewater, endorse the action of the town at a legal meeting held on the 6th of February, instant, in voting to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town :

Isaac Kingman.	Nathan Keith.	D. Bullock.
Henry S. Porter.	Warren A. Howard.	Walter Chamberlain.
William C. Russell.	Henry Robinson.	F. B. Keith.
Albert B. Holmes.	N. R. Packard.	Edwin Keith.
Melvin Washburn.	Joshua Warren.	Daniel Ford.
S. W. Holbrook.	William Jones.	Thomas Flaherty.
W. F. Bullock.	Shepard Whitten.	Charles L. McCann.
Willie H. Thayer.	Samuel Waterman.	C. F. Durant.
James Harris.	John Griffin.	D. H. Packard.
A. L. Arnold.	J. C. Lewis.	Edward Jaquith.
Eliel N. Osborne.	John Anderson.	Alva Noyes.
M. L. Danforth.		

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives :

The undersigned legal voters in the town of North Bridgewater, endorse the action of the town at a legal meeting held on the sixth day of February, instant, in voting to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town :

Geo. H. Gurney.	H. S. Smith.	C. W. Blanchard.
Geo. J. Johnson.	Montgomery Hill.	E. P. Howard.
N. J. Spinney.	M. Packard.	J. E. Packard.
B. G. Allen.	James Foley.	Geo. E. Woodbury.
Wm. T. Crocker.	James M. Smith.	E. F. Dennett.
S. I. B. Phinney.	F. A. Fowle.	S. P. Raymond.
L. M. Vose.	C. F. Reynolds.	H. C. Pinney.
G. W. Bryant.	Geo. E. Leach.	L. P. Howard.
Jason Packard.	D. E. Bottomore.	D. Thompson.
W. L. Hudson.	E. B. Cross.	P. Tackney.
John Hamilton.	Silas S. Woodward.	R. J. Walker.
Otis E. Dunbar.	E. W. James.	F. F. Murphy.
Geo. H. Mackey.	E. J. Morse.	G. A. Stevens.
E. A. Webb.	P. H. Byrne.	Sanford Alden.
Royal Snell.	John Handren.	Edward Graves.
Minot Faunce.	Martin Hamilton.	Isaac Niles.
Edgar B. Fuller.	S. Sylvester Churchill.	Robert Chapman.
G. A. Anderson.	G. C. Bumpas.	G. W. Keith.
H. N. Turner.	Felix Kaiser.	A. H. Read.
H. Bates.	J. N. Staples.	E. M. Clifford.
C. Creeden.	L. E. Dunbar.	H. Sampson.
E. L. Howard.	G. F. Roberts.	E. G. French.
Geo. W. Reed.	Barnard McCarty.	W. E. Howard.
W. Howard.	Benj. F. Chapman.	O. A. Campbell.

Pat Burke.
S. Grant.
John Bailey.
Minott Thayer.
C. Howard, jr.
E. F. Whiteomb.
William Cassie.
P. Brady.
Aloys Miller.
Perkins Packard.
Virgil S. Lovejoy.

Thomas Grady.
Abner J. Clark.
Dennis Buckley.
Albert Coots.
A. C. Severance.
H. A. Abbott.
T. Keating.
A. H. Vose.
George Reed.
Henry R. Coots.

Warren J. Greeley.
Homer Washburn.
W. C. Holbrook.
M. Clune.
George G. Smith.
James Wood.
James Lynch.
H. W. Packard.
Henry L. Bryant.
Baalis Sanford, jr.

To the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Respectfully petition the undersigned, legal voters of the town of North Bridgewater, in said Commonwealth, that the name of said town may be changed to Allerton.

Feb. 21, 1874.

F. A. Thayer.
W. S. Morey.
Z. H. Neal.
Isaac C. Snell.
Sylvester W. Russell.
Harrison Fuller.
William Fitz.
S. C. Packard.
Marshall Fuller.
Alex C. Dow.
John McCarthy.
Daniel Hayward.
E. E. Dickerman.
L. F. Pero.
E. T. Smith.
W. W. Rogers.
H. B. Colwell.
C. H. Lothrop.
G. E. Baxter.
G. W. Lowe.
A. M. Niles.
John Nelson.
Otto Holmberg.
O. M. Whitten.
C. P. Johnson.
Charles Gould.
Lewis Porter.
Joseph N. Chase.
Thomas Crooker.
Fred C. Coffin.
Daniel F. Worth.
O. O. Patten.
W. L. Douglas.
L. B. Snow.
W. E. Hill.
James A. Burke.
F. F. Gilgan.
Lewis P. Tracy.
Warren A. Holmes.
Daniel Williams.

William Faunce.
S. F. Tower.
J. O. A. Bryant.
Wilson Orr.
G. A. Lincoln.
James N. Chamberlain.
George F. Howard.
Johnny H. Dunbar.
Nathan Howard.
Edward N. Oliver.
H. H. Tisdale.
F. I. Snow.
Mere Marshall.
B. Packard.
Anthony Phillips.
C. C. Lewis.
Cephas Soule.
O. S. Soule.
J. R. Gorham.
Newland Snell.
James Porter.
Gardner Wilbar.
James Foley.
E. D. Packard.
Samuel Tribou.
W. Blackman.
D. O. Wade.
Ezra Holmes.
Daniel Sanford.
J. H. Sanford.
C. H. Jenkins.
N. D. Tribou.
W. Cook.
Wm. B. Mann.
S. S. Churchill.
G. A. Merchant.
V. R. Lougee.
William Commons.
Benjamin Packard 2d.

Charles M. Folger.
Jesse Billings.
Daniel Kelly.
M. Fitz.
M. H. Reynolds.
D. K. Reynolds.
Tyler Cobb.
William Commons.
George P. Cobb.
George A. Merchant.
Nathaniel Merchant.
Daniel D. Tilden.
E. Bradford Tilden.
John E. Pike.
John Tilden.
William E. Tilden.
Michael F. Feeley.
Daniel B. Littlefield.
Francis Perry.
C. G. Manley.
M. Manley.
George B. Howard.
John W. Hayward.
Edward R. Brackett.
A. H. Nason.
D. B. Pierce.
A. Turner.
T. B. McNulty.
Peter Fitzsimmons.
James McSherry.
Timothy Sullivan.
John Farrale.
Morrill Keating.
John Farrale, jr.
Edward Keating.
Daniel Vesader.
Michael Mulready.
James E. Donnelly.
Thomas Mooney.

James Welsh.	P. Kelley.	D. Kane.
John McNerny.	G. W. Watson.	S. Davis.
John Gegan.	William A. Samson.	H. Bryant.
William Farrell.	George H. Davenport.	L. W. Peterson.
Dennis Morey.	Zenas Packard.	A. W. Thayer.
J. W. Crooks.	A. M. Boyden.	C. A. Rollins.
Thomas Gegan.	William E. C. Thomas.	Michael Reardon.
George Donoho.	Charles E. Martin.	E. B. Fanning.
Reback Connerly.	Thomas O'Brien.	Asa Tribou.
H. W. Reynolds.	R. N. W. Smith.	David L. Cowell.
G. W. Reynolds.	A. B. Smith.	Nathan S. Cary.
L. E. Alden.	E. Jaquith.	Barzillai Cary.
H. A. Soule.	George W. McLauthlin.	Alex Forbes.
R. G. Joyce.	G. W. Minzey.	L. B. White.
F. E. White.	E. S. Hamilton.	W. H. Willis.
B. H. Eaton.	C. H. Packard.	George W. McLauthlin.
O. F. Curtis.	Thomas Howard.	J. N. Smith.
G. W. Spiller.	Hugh Gardener.	E. T. Stoddard.
John W. Denning.	George W. Bailey.	Welcome A. Howard.
D. Wilder.	Charles Smith.	Thomas E. Waterman.
Charles B. Crocker.	Frank Witherell.	Dexter N. Keith.
Francis L. Moroni.	Charles E. Johnson.	Martin M. Keith.
Thaddeus Gifford.	Ezekiel Packard.	Herman Hewett.
Thaddeus E. Gifford.	Edward F. Easton.	John F. Smith.
William H. Hall.	Albert G. Coots.	Patrick Goodwin.
C. A. Gifford.	George G. Smith.	M. V. Reynolds.
John Trop.	Samuel T. Brett.	Josiah O. Battles.
H. Keith.	John Ridell.	J. Edward Eaton.
M. Fitzgerald.	A. Burges.	J. F. Cooper.
Everett N. Willis.	Harrison Rogers.	I. K. Snell.
Edward S. Rays.	C. A. Haldin.	Patrick Mahoney.
Andrew Tinkham.	Wm. C. Russell.	John Maguire.
Thomas A. Morse.	Wm. H. Horton.	Edward Geary.
Alexander Wintore.	Wm. H. Pease.	James McCre.
E. M. Willis.	Charles Cole.	John Owens.
William Norris.	A. N. Peckham.	Michael Roan.
Walter Crocker.	Albert Barrows.	Albert Mowry.
R. Ripner.	C. Riley.	N. C. Howard.
Terence Fitzpatrick.	Allen Leach.	W. K. Stoddard.
S. B. Wilbar.	A. S. Macey.	F. C. Blanchard.

PETITION, HOUSE.

Mr. Howard, of West Bridgewater, presents the petition of F. A. Thayer and 314 others, for change of the name of North Bridgewater to Allerton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 28, 1874.

Referred to the Committee on Towns.

Sent up for concurrence.

GEO. A. MARDEN, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE, March 3, 1874.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk*.

To the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled :

The undersigned citizens and legal voters in the town of North Bridgewater, while willing or desirous to change the corporate name of the town, respectfully beg leave to protest against adopting the name of Brockton, and ask to be heard by themselves or counsel thereon.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Alpheus Gurney.	Thomas Drayton.	Albert Mowry.
Samuel S. Brett.	Ephraim Brett.	B. P. Lucas.
J. R. Perkins.	Ellis Brett.	Jarvis White.
J. Lowell French.	D. F. Worth.	Francis Cooper.
Warren Goddard.	Cephas Soule.	Benj. P. Davis.
Frederick Howard.	John Simons.	Willard Packard.
G. B. Dunbar.	T. M. Wheeler.	Washburn Packard.
D. F. Tolman.	O. B. Reynolds.	Nathan Reynolds.
George K. Borden.	Heman Dunbar.	F. A. Thayer.
H. A. Brett.	David Brett.	F. B. Gardner.
Charles D. Brigham.	Charles W. Tilton.	A. E. Gurney.
Edgar E. Dean.	Patrick Harregan.	H. A. Willis.
Charles Tolman.	Oscar Calkins.	A. A. Battles.
Ruel Richmond.	Herbert Shaw.	S. C. Packard.
Lucius Gurney.	Oliver Reynolds.	L. H. Neal.
Lewis Fellows.	George Packard.	Harrison Fuller.
J. B. Mann.	Edwin Packard.	Alex. C. Dow.
Otis Cobb.	Stillman Dunbar.	G. W. Minzy.
B. R. Clapp.	George Goodrich.	Jonathan White.
Benjamin F. Baker.	Lewis B. Wade.	Leonard W. Hill.
Bradford Wade.	A. R. Wade.	Lawrence Copeland.
Apollas Eaton.	Simeon Carr.	Chas. B. Crocker.
John L. Hollis.	Ephraim Copeland.	S. M. Lauthlin.
Sidney L. Washburn.	Marcus M. Harris.	S. T. Churchill.
David Harvey.	Elisha Reynolds.	Thos. C. Perkins.
David Wilder.	Michael Roan.	Eliphalet Kingman.
David Gurney.	A. W. Packard.	John Battles.
John McCarthy.	Hiram D. Kenrick.	E. D. Battles.
Timothy Kelleher.	Robert D. Poyntz.	Thaddeus E. Gifford.
William Fitz.	C. H. Dunham, jr.	A. Alden Dunbar.
M. F. James.	C. H. Dunham.	Freeman Baxter.
Isaac E. Snell.	Isaac Packard.	Roland Harris.
E. E. Dickerman.	Anson Battles.	Stafford Drake.
D. P. Kenney.	T. A. Baxendale.	F. C. Blanchard.
John Tolman.	Francis Brett.	Otis Hayward.
Robert Smith.	Timothy Kelleher.	William Perry.
Cyrus P. Copeland.	Edward Southworth.	N. C. Howard.
Caleb Copeland.	L. D. Hervey.	Reuben Drake.
E. G. Ames.	P. F. Holywood.	Jonathan W. Drake.
John Wilde.	C. R. Ford.	G. H. Howard.
James H. Ripner.	N. Chesman.	Reuben Drake, jr.
E. H. Kingman.	Lyman Clark.	Justin Hewett.
L. M. Reynolds.	P. S. Leach.	Joseph Hewett.
Z. Chesman.	Geo. R. Thompson.	J. C. H. Eaton.
B. Packard.	E. H. Joslyn.	Albion H. Holbrook.
L. Keith.	Benjamin Clark.	Hiram Battles.
L. F. Norris.	Samuel Hinckley.	John Filoon.
W. L. Hathaway.	W. B. Stetson.	Davis S. Packard.
R. C. Kimball.	T. J. Howard.	Henry B. Packard.

John J. Lamkin.
Henry Smith.
Everett E. Reynolds.
George E. Gifford.
Daniel Keough.
I. L. Spooner.

Luke Reynolds.
C. L. Sargent.
C. F. Drake.
Stillman Billings.
Isaac Merritt.
Roland Harris.

James Poyntz.
Edward A. Shaw.
I. W. Shaw.
W. P. Burdon.
E. D. Reynolds.

REMONSTRANCE, HOUSE.

Mr. Howard, of West Bridgewater, presents the remonstrance of Alpheus Gurney and 165 others against the change of the name of North Bridgewater to Brockton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 26, 1874.

Referred to Committee on Towns.

Sent up for concurrence.

GEO. A. MARDEN, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE, Feb. 27, 1874.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk*.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

Respectfully petition the undersigned legal voters of the Town of North Bridgewater, in said Commonwealth, that the name of said town be changed to Allerton. Feb. 2, 1874.

Lyman Clark.
Edward Southworth.
Rufus C. Kimball.
William M. Shedd.
Tyler Cobb.
Otis Hayward.
H. A. Brett.
E. B. Reardon.
J. R. Perkins.
L. Fellows.
Joseph Hewitt.
S. A. Hayward.
Warren Goddard.
Peter F. Hollywood.
Robert Smith.
Edwin H. Blake.
T. O'Neil.
W. W. Averill.
M. L. McCann.
C. L. Sargent.
Z. Chesman.
Jarvis White.
Washburn Packard.
James Poyntz.
Isaac Packard.
Dennis Sweeney.
A. Reynolds.
C. Reynolds.
E. D. Battles.

F. Brett.
H. G. Keith.
D. Herbert Cobb.
C. H. Dunham, jr.
Aug Canney.
Jona White.
David Brett.
Anson Battles.
William Perry.
Edgar E. Dean.
Abraham Wilbour.
M. F. James.
A. A. Battles.
Samuel McLauthlin.
Levi Leach.
I. H. Leavitt.
Mat Hannan.
Horatio Snow.
James Mahon.
E. B. Leach.
James H. Ramsdell.
H. A. King.
Rufus T. Ellis.
Edward M. Cole.
Charles S. Pierce.
J. C. H. Eaton.
D. W. Jacobs.
Henry B. Packard.
John Filoon.

Roland Harris.
Everett E. Reynolds.
George W. Severance.
Luke Reynolds.
Ephraim Copeland.
O. B. Reynolds.
T. A. Baxendale.
Oscar Calkins.
B. L. Clark.
Ephraim Brett.
E. D. Reynolds.
William Whiting.
H. L. Willis.
Tyler Andrews.
J. K. Paul.
J. Draper.
C. B. Kingman.
E. L. Howard.
Samuel Herrod.
L. D. Hervey.
A. P. Hazard.
Ellis Brett.
James H. Ripner.
Willard Packard.
Benj. P. Lucas.
Ira Merritt.
Wm. A. Sweetzer.
Phillip W. Cornwell.
Edward E. Bennett.

John W. Hayward.
 John L. Hollis.
 Benjamin P. Davis.
 E. H. Joslyn.
 James C. Snow.
 Joseph S. Smith.
 B. E. Jones.
 L. C. Hall.
 Isaac P. Osborne.
 N. Chesman.
 R. H. Williams.
 Seth M. Hall.
 Nahum Reynolds.
 E. P. Richmond.
 Austin F. Gurney.
 Samuel Atherton.
 Henry French.
 J. Lowell French.
 N. W. Bradford.
 Reuel Richmond.
 Michael Casey.
 William Vericker.
 Oscar Dardanelle.

John Wilde.
 Daniel H. Donnelly.
 John Sullivan.
 Thomas C. Perkins.
 Patrick Fitzgerald.
 William T. Robinson.
 William Verry.
 Asa W. Tinkham.
 J. H. Newell.
 F. A. Sargent.
 George Gurney.
 Michael Lynch.
 C. A. Hayward.
 John Battles.
 Sidney Perkins.
 J. C. Snell.
 John Sexten.
 F. W. Pope.
 Joseph Reynolds.
 William Mulready.
 F. E. French.
 H. C. Annis.

E. A. Trask.
 C. H. Phillips.
 Alpheus Holmes.
 Bernard Saxton.
 C. W. Phillips.
 Otis C. Redding.
 E. Ellis Packard.
 William L. Hodges.
 C. A. Littlefield.
 C. B. Rounds.
 J. L. Spooner.
 Daniel Keough.
 C. F. Drake.
 A. H. Holbrook.
 H. Shaw.
 F. B. Keith.
 Stillman Billings.
 George W. Simmons.
 G. C. Reynolds.
 Oliver Reynolds.
 Cornelius Creedan.
 George K. Borden.

After a hearing in the matter, during which the above petitions were presented, and after much controversy, the result was as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 13, 1874.

The Committee on Towns, to whom was committed the petition of the selectmen of North Bridgewater that the corporate name of said town may be changed from North Bridgewater to Brockton; and the petition of C. C. Bixby and 1,021 others, of Isaac Kingman and 33 others, and of George H. Gurney and 102 others, in aid of said petition of the selectmen; and also the petition of F. A. Thayer and 314 others, for a change of the name of North Bridgewater to Allerton; together with the remonstrance of Alpheus Gurney, and 165 others, of Lyman Clark and 162 others, against the change of the name of North Bridgewater to Brockton, have duly considered the same and report the accompanying Bill.

Per order,

S. S. GINNODO.

CHAPTER cxiii. of the Acts of 1874.

AN ACT to authorize the Town of North Bridgewater to change its Name.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The town of North Bridgewater may take the name of Brockton, Allerton, or Avon.

SECT. 2. A special meeting of the legal voters of said town shall be held on the first Tuesday of May of the current year, for the purpose of determining which of said three names shall be the name of said town. The voting shall be by ballot, and each voter may vote for one of said names only, and any ballot having thereon any other name or

more than one of said names shall not be counted. The polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall be closed at seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town to certify and return, as soon as may be, the number of ballots in favor of each of said three names to the secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall immediately issue and publish his certificate, declaring the name which shall be found to have the most ballots in its favor to have been adopted by said town, and the same shall thereupon become and be the name of said town.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 27, 1874.

Passed to be enacted.

JOHN E. SANFORD, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, March 28, 1874.

Passed to be enacted.

GEORGE B. LORING, *President*.

Approved.

WM. B. Washburn.

March 28, 1874.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, May 5, 1874.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

The undersigned Selectmen of North Bridgewater hereby certify that in accordance with a recent Act of the Legislature a town meeting was held on this fifth day of May, 1874, for the purpose of choosing either "Brockton," "Allerton," or "Avon" as the future name of the town, their choice being by ballot. And we further certify that the whole number of ballots thrown at said meeting for that purpose was 1491. Of this number, ten hundred and eighty (1080) were for "Brockton," and four hundred and eleven (411) were for "Avon."

HENRY A. FORD,

ISAAC KINGMAN,

WELCOME H. WALES,

Selectmen of North Bridgewater.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Feb. 6, 1874.

In accordance with the act above mentioned, on the 6th day of May, 1874, the secretary issued his proclamation declaring "Brockton" to have been chosen by the town, as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, May 6, 1874.

To Whom it May Concern :

Whereas, by an Act of our Legislature, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Town of North Bridgewater to change its name," approved by the Governor, March 28, 1874, it is enacted in the first section, that the "Town of North Bridgewater may take the

name of Brockton, Allerton, or Avon," the name to be determined at a special meeting of the legal voters of said town, to be held on the first Tuesday of May of the current year, for the purpose of determining which of said three names shall be the name of said town." The selectmen of said town to certify and return, as soon as may be, the number of ballots in favor of each of said three names to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall immediately issue and publish his certificate, declaring the name which shall be found to have the most ballots in its favor to have been adopted by the said town, the same thereupon to become and be the name of said town.

Now, therefore, having received from the Selectmen of North Bridgewater, a return, properly attested, of the doings of the inhabitants at a meeting of said town, called for the purpose before stated, on the fifth day of May, 1874, setting forth that the whole number of ballots thrown at said meeting for that purpose was fourteen hundred and ninety-one (1491). Of this number, ten hundred and eighty (1080) were for Brockton, and four hundred and eleven (411) were for Avon.

I do therefore hereby certify that the name of Brockton has been adopted by said town.

OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

The following shows the feeling of the citizens, of the people of the new town, upon the adoption of the name of Brockton :

BROCKTON, May 6, 1874.

The object which has been the occasion of so much labor and effort for years is at last accomplished, and to-day for the first time in our history we become distinct in name as well as in our municipal relations from all other towns in the Commonwealth. Aside from the practical benefits which must surely result to us in our postal, express, telegraph, railroad, and other public service, there is a feeling of satisfaction that any just and honorable distinction we may be able to win as a town is not to be given to others, however close may be the ties which bind us to them as sister and more than sister towns. Earning our prosperity by hard knocks, achieving whatever position we have attained to as a town less by any streak of good luck than by legitimate industry and liberal enterprise, it is not strange that our people are sensitive respecting their just claims for recognition, and have viewed with more or less dissatisfaction the tendency of the world at large to distribute our honors among others. In this connection we would reiterate the sentiment of a most friendly and fraternal feeling for the old Bridgewater family. Although bearing a new name, we desire in heart and in all the old town associations to be reckoned one of their number still. They will always be to us different from the other towns of the Commonwealth. The

name is one we shall ever delight to honor, and the joint heritage of the past, the history and associations of the old town, we shall cherish as among our most sacred possessions. Like a newly wedded wife, we shall still claim a right to the old homestead and a place in the affections of those whose name and honorable renown we have shared so long.

As for ourselves, while rejoicing in the prospect of a relief from much that has proved a source of inconvenience and of public annoyance, we cannot repress a feeling of regret in parting with the old name. Under it the town has existed for more than half a century, and to a large proportion of its native born citizens it is the only town name they have ever known as their own. Around it cluster only pleasant memories, and were it possible to retain it, and at the same time find exemption from the evils which seem inseparably attached to it when borne by three other towns, no consideration would have induced us to relinquish it for another. As it is, tender sentiment and practical necessity have met in conflict, and the latter has won.

The activity and earnestness displayed during the past fortnight preliminary to the final vote which settled the town name, has been hardly less marked and fervid than that attending some of our most warmly contested political campaigns. Frequent meetings were held by the supporters of Brockton and Avon (Allerton having for some singular cause dropped entirely out of sight), and the details of action carefully planned. The first open movement came from the Avonians, who on Thursday morning issued a circular setting forth the advantages of their favorite name and commending it to the "candid consideration" of the voters of the town. The circular was signed by about a hundred names, a goodly portion of them representing some of our most highly respected citizens. As a counter-irritant the Brockton men, at precisely twelve o'clock the same day, made a very pretty and effective demonstration by hanging out a large number of flags in front of their places of business, bearing the name of their choice. The extent of this display gave to the street a decidedly holiday look, and was especially significant as showing the degree of unanimity on the part of our business men in their desire for the name "Brockton." The next morning four or five large campaign flags took their old places across the streets, but

instead of the old legends "Grant & Wilson," "Greeley & Brown," were displayed the names "Brockton" and "Avon" in conspicuous letters. On Friday the Brocktonians came out with a circular, which is generally conceded to have been the heaviest gun in the campaign, containing as it did a statement over the signatures of a large number of prominent postmasters in New England showing the mischievous effects in the postal service arising from the reduplication of town names in the country, and expressing the earnest hope that so important a town as ours would not take so common a name as Avon. The circular bore the names of fully four-fifths of our business men, and was endorsed by over two hundred other citizens, for whose signatures there was no room on the paper.

Everything remained quiet over Sunday, but on Monday evening there was a "gathering of the clans," and with music, torches, banners and transparencies one of the finest parades, considering its impromptu character, was given ever witnessed in our streets. B. O. Caldwell acted as chief marshal, and in the line were between four and five hundred torches, followed by a cavalcade of nearly a hundred horsemen, together with one or two large wagons and many other carriages stretching far to the rear. The services of both bands were brought into requisition, and thousands came out to witness the display. The procession formed on East Elm street, and after taking a tour as far north as Elliot moved through Main street to Campello, many buildings on the route being brilliantly illuminated. Of the private displays we cannot speak in detail. Almost every building through the business section of the street, together with a large number of residences, manifested the general enthusiasm. The exceptionally fine display, although of "Avon" tendencies made by C. L. Hawthaway on Montello street is worthy of especial mention. The shoe factory of Howard M. Reynolds, at Campello, made the best show on the route, every window in its four stories being brilliantly lighted with candles, rendering it a conspicuous object in the darkness from every quarter. A number of residences in this section of the town were very prettily illuminated, and attracted much attention. Of the mottoes and transparencies shown in the procession and along the route we have not space to particularize; it is sufficient to say that each had their point and all were heartily appreciated. It was midnight

before the street became quiet, and some later than that before the lights were all out.

On Tuesday morning at half-past eight the scene of action was transferred to Music Hall, where the final decision was to be rendered through the ballot box. The warrant was read by the clerk, and a ballot for moderator showed eighty-two votes for A. T. Jones, and none in opposition. In response to a call from the meeting the special act of the Legislature, giving authority to the town to change its name, was read by the clerk, and at precisely nine o'clock the polls were opened. Dr. Abel Washburn Kingman led off for Brockton by depositing the first ballot. Everybody seemed in the best of humor, all save a few *very* enthusiastic Avonians, appearing to regard it as a foregone conclusion that Brockton was the coming name, as, indeed, the preponderance of the colored ballot seemed from the outset to indicate. Outside the hall it looked like a gala-day. Most of the shops and factories were closed to give the workmen opportunity to vote, and with the throngs upon the sidewalks and the gay colors which predominated on every hand, one would have thought that a full blossomed Fourth of July had suddenly dropped into the spring calendar. About the middle of the forenoon quite a sensation was created by the appearance upon the street of a procession of workmen from the establishments of Snell & Atherton, Warren A. Howard, Charles Howard & Co., J. W. Packard, Orr & Sears, D. S. Howard & Co., and Porter & Packard, escorted by two bands made up from their own numbers, with Capt. F. P. Holmes as drum major, who to the number of 256 marched into the hall amid many demonstrations, giving a nearly solid vote for Brockton. Campello sent up strong representations at various times through the day, the larger part being of kindred faith, while from the outer sections of the town goodly numbers appeared, attesting the general interest of all classes in the question at issue. Notwithstanding the evident tendency of the public tide, the friends of Avon stuck bravely to their ticket, and when about three o'clock in the afternoon the "Avon Reserve," in the person of H. A. Brett, formed in front of Packard's block, and to the music of fife and drum, aided by Martland's skillful efforts on a tin trumpet, proceeded in a body to the polls, it was found that all the humor of the campaign had not been lost on the part of all the Avon

men, even in the prospect of a coming defeat. As the hour approached for the closing of the polls, the public interest became more intense, and large numbers gathered to hear the result. The general prediction had fixed it at "two to one" in favor of Brockton, and when it was announced that the whole vote lacked but nine of a round 1,500, and that of these Brockton had received 1080, and Avon 411, there was an outburst of cheers and huzzahs which it would be difficult to describe. The general feeling of satisfaction that the object for which there had been so long an effort—the rechristening of the town with a new and distinct name—was at last accomplished, excited congratulations on every hand, the church bells and the "old anvil" giving utterance to the general joy, which, as the darkness came, found still further expression in music, fireworks and illuminations. The old name, honored and beloved by all, yet having accomplished its mission, had gone into history, and the new name with a rich and auspicious heritage had been crowned as its glad successor.

The pleasantest, and in many respects the crowning feature of the campaign, was a complimentary supper given on Tuesday evening in honor of the rechristening of Washburn's hotel as the "Brockton House," at which about one hundred of the business men and other citizens of the town, embracing those who had borne a prominent part both as Brocktonians or Avonians, were invited. The company assembled at nine o'clock, and after a brief opportunity for expressing the congratulations of the hour, sat down to the well-laden tables. C. C. Bixby acted as master of ceremonies, and after tendering the cordial welcome of the host, and expressing in a humorous yet felicitous manner the hope that there would be a general burying of the hatchet under the heaps of the good things provided, called upon Rev. T. M. House to invoke the Divine blessing. The next half hour was spent in a most agreeable discussion of the subject immediately in hand, all arriving in due time to the unanimous conclusion that mine host Washburn holds no second place in his ability to provide for the *full* satisfaction of his guests. At the close of the repast Martland's Brockton Band regaled the company with a choice selection of music, and then Mr. Bixby, after remarking that the affair was altogether impromptu, and that nothing elaborate was expected in what was yet to come, in a variety of toasts called up

Mr. H. A. Ford to respond in behalf of the fathers of the town of Brockton, Rev. Messrs. McNeille, Eastwood and House, and C. W. Sumner, esq., to respond for the clerical and legal professions, B. R. Clapp to express the sentiment of an Avonian, Edward Parker, jr., to speak for education, A. P. Hazard to tell a story, A. T. Jones to speak for the press, C. Dyer, jr., of Boston, to respond for "Simon Pure," H. W. Robinson for the mercantile interests of the town, C. F. Porter for its manufacturing interests, and Alfred Laws for the assurance of its future growth and prosperity. W. R. Bowen responded to sentiment in the following humorous poem, which was heartily appreciated by the company.

I thought it would be just my luck here to- night,	Make the battle just fought a thing of the past,
To have some one give me a terrible fright	The name we have won twice as big as the last.
By trotting me out to fill out a gap	
While the rest of you settled yourselves for a nap;	No one should object to a fight that is fair,
So, lest I should flatten all out at this time,	To a punch in the ribs, if its done on the square,
I've writ a few words in the form of a rhyme.	And if one has got a weak spot on his frame,
	Be sure his opponent will find out the same,
We've had a good, square, stand up fight to-day;	His foibles, his weaknesses, temper and like,
Each man had his choice to vote either way;	And the more one gets mad, the harder they strike.—
"Avon" has shouted, and "Brockton" re- plied,	The man who keeps cool, and swallows the joke,
To carry their point have each their best tried;	Though it goes down so hard as almost to choke;
Have shot at each other their best shafts of wit,	Who takes a home thrust with the same honest grace
And now and then made a tremendous good hit,—	That he pokes the same joke in his next neighbor's face;
It's all over now, and somebody's won;	Who when a sharp hit should chance to draw blood,
So, since all the fighting is over and done,	Pulls his cloak round the wound, but never throws mud;
Let's shake hands all round, as friends good and true,	Who swallows defeat as he swallows his dinner,
Disappointment's sour cud in silence to chew,	
Perambulate on in the same beaten path,	
Not letting the sun go down on our wrath;	

Owens up he is licked, and shakes hands
with the winner;
He's the wise politician, honest and true,
One we all love to meet, as we do each of
you.

Now the battle is over, the best we can do
Is to each do his best to put the town
through

In numbers and business, until we have
grown

To be a big city, one everywhere known
The synonym of all that is noble and
grand,
The pluckiest city there is in the land;
Whose sons and whose daughters wher-
ever they roam,
Shall point to with pride as their birth-
place or home.

I give as a toast—"The city to be;
May her glory extend from sea to sea."

Hon. H. H. Packard was also called up. After singing Auld Lang Syne, led by the band, the company separated with cheers for the host, and in response to the sentiment offered by R. H. Kimball—"North Bridgewater, our dear and honored mother. May she rest in peace!" As an occasion for coming together of citizens in forgetfulness of the momentary heats and acerbities which may have been awakened in the recent campaign, for recalling the fact that our interests in the welfare of the town are identical, for pledging the mutual assistance of each in the efforts of all to build up and strengthen the prosperity of the place, and to give to whatever name it shall bear a worthy character and an honorable reputation, it proved a complete and gratifying success. To Mr. Washburn is due the happy conception of the idea and the ready co-operation of all who aided in carrying it into effect fully evinced the general desire to clasp hands and to start forward again in unity and in peace.—*Gazette*.

The following lines published during the exciting times, while a new name for the old town was sought, are inserted as appropriate to that day.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

My dear old home farewell!—farewell!
I've loved thy name,—shall love it still;
None other can such mem'ries tell,
Or with such pleasing raptures thrill,
As thee, my natal North Bridgewater.

Their mem'ry, and thy name I'll keep
As sacred as the truth of God,
My dear and honored North Bridge-
water

My fathers and my grandsires sleep
Beneath thy consecrated sod;

Though distant far from thee I dwell,
How sweetly sounds thy sacred name;
I always love thy fame to tell,

And when I'm asked from whence I came
I'm proud to say, from North Bridge-
water.

No more that loved and ancient name,
Sweet mem'ries of the past shall wake;

Though still the place may be the same,
The cherished name we must forsake,
So fare thee well, dear North Bridge-
water.

MRS. L. P. GURNEY.

E. Corinth, Me., May 12, 1874.

FAREWELL TO NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

And must the dear name perish from the
earth;

That name, with all the tuneful past
allied?

Ah, quickly turns the heart from sound of
mirth,

And mourns in secret, as though one had
died!

Yes! changed to others, but unchanged to
me;

Thy children love that honored name
too well,

Baptized with it in tears, in cloud and sea,
What sacred recollections with it dwell!

The years are sweeping on—the end will
come—

My days are clouded with autumnal
skies,

Yet deep within the heart, my childhood's
home,

Transfigured in its summer beauty lies;

And pray I that it thus may ever be,

Though like the past, the future may be
wrung

With silent sorrow,—thou wilt keep for me,

Thy lilies ever fair—thy roses ever
young.

And thou, oh Brockton, wilt thou faith-
ful be,

To these, thy new espousals? Hold in
solemn trust

All that the sorrows of humanity

Have left so sacred? Keep the pilgrim
pride

Honest and pure; nor ever turn aside

From friendship with high truth? so
shall thou be,

Ever, Old Plymouth's best and fairest
child,

And all who honor her, shall honor
thee!

So all is well. Commerce must have her
dues,

And all their tribute pay, to wealth and
power;

And I must not too selfishly refuse

My humble greeting in thy triumph
hour.

All joy go with thee,—take the friendly
hand,

With silent blessings, more than words
can tell,

With all the calmness at my poor com-
mand;

Sweet mother of my youth,—farewell!
—farewell!

SUSAN WHITMAN COE.

Oakfield, N. Y., June 10, 1874.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

BY GEORGE H. FULLERTON, ESQ.

Ne'er sounded sweeter name than thine,
One more beloved to our ears,
Richly resounding till entwine

The memories of many years.
Hallowed by thee, O sacred name!

Bright visions of the ages past
 Reflected from thine ancient fame,
 In colors beautiful, are cast,
 Delighting all who love thy name.
 Glad homage to that English town
 Each lover of our town so fair

Will freely give, for her renown
 And prestige great were ours to share.
 The time has come to say "Farewell"—
 Each heart will oft thy beauty tell,
 Regarding thee fore'er the same.

CHAPTER XXVII.

STATISTICAL.

Number of Votes Polled for Governor--Dates of the Annual Election--List of Governors of the Commonwealth, and their Terms of Office from 1816 to 1894--Industrial Statistics--First Colonial Census in 1764--Population of Brockton as a Town and a City, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875--Occupations of the People in 1875--Population in 1880--Classification--1885--Population from 1764 to 1894--Dwelling Houses--Families--People over 80 Years of Age--Trades and Professions in 1855--Assessed Polls, from 1882 to 1894--Valuation of Brockton, 1881 to 1894--Increase of Valuation--Taxation from 1881 to 1893--Rate of Taxation, 1881 to 1894--State Tax--County Tax--Number of Dwelling Houses in Brockton, 1881 to 1894--Number Erected each Year--Comparative Schedules of Shipments of Boots and Shoes, 1878 and 1877, 1882 and 1880, 1882 and 1881, 1893 and 1892--Campello Shipments--Montello Shipments--Prices in Old Times.

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED FOR GOVERNOR.—Votes for governor since the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in June, 1821 to 1882.

1822. William Eustis.	165	1827. William C. Jarvis.....	3
John Brooks.....	38	1828. Levi Lincoln.....	140
1823. William Eustis.....	211	Marcus Morton.....	3
Harrison G. Otis.. ..	28	1829. Levi Lincoln.....	190
1824. William Eustis.....	220	Marcus Morton.....	4
Samuel Lothrop.	34	1830. Levi Morton.....	169
1825. Levi Lincoln.....	184	Marcus Morton.....	6
Marcus Morton.....	3	1831. Levi Lincoln.....	245
1826. Levi Lincoln.. ..	213	Marcus Morton.....	7
Samuel Hubbard.....	2	1831. ¹ Levi Lincoln.....	125
1827. Levi Lincoln.	124	Samuel Lothrop.....	66

¹ Owing to an amendment in the Constitution there were two elections in 1831, which required the governor to be chosen in November instead of April, and to take his seat on the first Wednesday of January instead of the last of May. The reader will therefore understand that, from 1832 those who were elected in November are chosen for the following year.

1831.	Marcus Morton.....	6	1848.	Caleb Cushing.....	67
1832.	Levi Lincoln.....	121	1849.	George N. Briggs.....	328
	Samuel Lothrop.....	100		Stephen C. Phillips.....	226
	Marcus Morton.....	15		George S. Boutwell.....	98
1833.	John Q. Adams.....	209	1850.	George N. Briggs.....	324
	John Davis.....	61		Stephen C. Phillips.....	309
	Marcus Morton.....	29		George S. Boutwell.....	84
1834.	John Bailey.....	128	1851.	Robert C. Winthrop.....	381
	John Davis.....	108		John G. Palfrey.....	315
	Marcus Morton.....	29		George S. Boutwell.....	123
1835.	Edward Everett.....	214	1852.	Horace Mann.....	374
	Marcus Morton.....	77		John H. Clifford.....	355
1836.	Marcus Morton.....	157		Henry W. Bishop.....	98
	Edward Everett.....	144	1853.	Emery Washburn.....	347
1837.	Edward Everett.....	280		Henry Wilson.....	305
	Marcus Morton.....	151		Henry W. Bishop.....	90
1838.	Edward Everett.....	228		Bradford L. Wales.....	50
	Marcus Morton.....	149	1854.	Henry J. Gardner.....	537
1839.	Edward Everett.....	293		Emery Washburn.....	97
	Marcus Morton.....	179		Henry Wilson.....	52
1840.	John Davis.....	400		Henry W. Bishop.....	51
	Marcus Morton.....	180	1855.	Julius Rockwell.....	270
1841.	John Davis.....	383		Henry J. Gardner.....	265
	Marcus Morton.....	178		Erastus D. Beach.....	207
1842.	John Davis.....	358	1856.	Henry J. Gardner.....	668
	Marcus Morton.....	184		George W. Gordon.....	36
	Samuel E. Sewall.....	31		Erastus D. Beach.....	217
1843.	George N. Briggs.....	323		Luther V. Bell.....	43
	Marcus Morton.....	187	1857.	N. P. Banks.....	368
	Samuel E. Sewall.....	37		Henry J. Gardner.....	197
1844.	George N. Briggs.....	385		Erastus D. Beach.....	182
	George Bancroft.....	140	1858.	N. P. Banks.....	434
	Samuel E. Sewall.....	80		E. D. Beach.....	184
1845.	George N. Briggs.....	325		Amos A. Lawrence.....	27
	Isaac Davis.....	138	1859.	N. P. Banks.....	325
	Samuel E. Sewall.....	68		B. F. Butler.....	156
1846.	George N. Briggs.....	293		George N. Briggs.....	40
	Isaac Davis.....	121	1860.	John A. Andrew.....	677
	Samuel E. Sewall.....	66		Erastus D. Beach.....	193
1847.	George N. Briggs.....	290		Amos A. Lawrence.....	103
	Caleb Cushing.....	136	1861.	John A. Andrew.....	358
	John M. Brewster.....	64		Isaac Davis.....	162
1848.	George N. Briggs.....	315	1862.	John A. Andrew.....	596
	Stephen C. Phillips.....	298		Charles Devens, jr.....	230

1863. John A. Andrew.....	579	1874. William Gaston.....	463
Henry W. Paine.....	56	Israel W. Andrews.....	6
1864. John A. Andrew.....	733	1875. Alexander H. Rice.....	561
Henry W. Paine.....	193	William Gaston.....	493
1865. Alex. H. Bullock....	608	John I. Baker ...	129
Darius N. Couch.....	94	Charles F. Adams.....	8
Benjamin F. Butler.....	1	Wendell Phillips.....	8
George N. Briggs.....	1	1876. Alexander H. Rice.....	1117
1866. Alex. H. Bullock.....	811	Charles F. Adams....	606
Theodore H. Sweetzer.....	146	John I. Baker.....	249
1867. Alex. H. Bullock.....	782	1877. Alexander H. Rice.....	663
John Q. Adams.....	398	William Gaston.....	363
1868. William Claflin.....	869	Robert C. Pitman.....	162
John Q. Adams.....	259	Wendell Phillips.....	1
1869. William Claflin.....	519	1878. Thomas Talbot.....	1167
E. M. Chamberlain.....	284	Benjamin F. Butler..	888
John Q. Adams.....	139	John G. Abott.....	24
1870. William Claflin.....	607	Alonzo A. Miner.....	24
Wendell Phillips.....	245	1879. John D. Long.....	1094
John Q. Adams.....	162	Benjamin F. Butler.....	944
1871. William B. Washburn.....	576	John Q. Adams.....	68
John Q. Adams.....	226	Daniel C. Eddy.....	45
Robert C. Pitman....	95	1880. John D. Long.....	1589
E. M. Chamberlain.....	21	Charles P. Thompson.....	946
1872. William B. Washburn.....	1067	Charles Almy.....	18
Francis W. Bird.....	276	Horace B. Sargent.....	28
William Jones.....	13	1881. John D. Long.....	618
1873. William B. Washburn.....	778	Charles P. Thompson.....	268
William Gaston....	184	Charles Almy.....	69
Benjamin F. Butler.....	4	Israel W. Andrews.....	148
1874. Thomas Talbot.....	663		

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR IN THE CITY OF BROCKTON, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR ELECTION.

Election November 17, 1882.

Benj. F. Butler.....1,468 Robert R. Bishop....1,263 Charles Almy 38

Election November 6, 1883.

George D. Robinson..1,870 Benj. F. Butler1,797 Charles Almy 47

Election November 4, 1884.

George D. Robinson1,789 Mathew J. McCafferty 633
 William C. Endicott 716 Julius H. Seelye 123

Election November 3, 1885.

George D. Robinson	1,525	Thomas J. Lothrop	76
Frederick O. Prince	1,054	James Sumner	22

Election November 2, 1886.

Oliver Ames	1,570	John F. Andrews	1,333	Thomas J. Lothrop	127
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Election November 6, 1887.

Oliver Ames	1,374	Henry B. Lovering	1,112	W. H. Earle	159
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Election November 6, 1888.

Oliver Ames	2,386	William E. Russell	1,604	W. H. Earle	123
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Election November 5, 1889.

J. Q. A. Brackett	1,725	William E. Russell	1,330	John Blackmer	210
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Election November 4, 1890.

J. Q. A. Brackett	1,634	William E. Russell	1,455	John Blackmer	152
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Election November 3, 1891.

Charles S. Allen	2,372	Charles E. Kimball	76
William E. Russell	2,010	Harry W. Robinson	14

Election November 8, 1892.

Henry Winn	11	Wolcott Hamlin	54
William H. Haile	2,718	Henry Winn	21
William E. Russell	2,447	Squire E. Putney	3

Election November 7, 1893.

Louis Albert Banks	74	Patrick F. O'Neil	16
George H. Cary	69	John E. Russell	1,985
Frederick T. Greenhalge	3,030		

The following list of governors of the State will show when North Bridgewater, now Brockton, voted, with a majority of the people of the Commonwealth :

John Brooks, 1816-23.
 William Eustis, 1823-25.
 Levi Lincoln, 1825-33.
 John Davis, 1834-35.
 Edward Everett, 1836-40.
 Marcus Morton, 1840-41.
 John Davis, 1841-43.
 Marcus Morton, 1843-44.

George N. Briggs, 1844-51.
 George S. Boutwell, 1851-53.
 John H. Clifford, 1853-54.
 Emery Washburn, 1854-55.
 Henry J. Gardner, 1855-58.
 Nathaniel P. Banks, 1858-61.
 John A. Andrews, 1861-6.
 Alexander H. Bullock, 1866-69.

William Claflin, 1869-72.
 William B. Washburn, 1872-74.
 William Gaston, 1875-76.
 Alexander H. Rice, 1876-79.
 Thomas Talbot, 1879-80.
 John D. Long, 1880-83.

Benjamin F. Butler, 1883-84.
 George D. Robinson, 1884-87.
 Oliver Ames, 1887-90.
 John Q. A. Brackett, 1890-91.
 William E. Russell, 1891-93.
 Frederick T. Greenhalge, 1894.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, by an act passed April 19, 1837, required the assessors of the several towns in Massachusetts to return to the secretary of the Commonwealth an accurate account of the various branches of industry. The following is the product of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) for 1837:

Cotton mill, 1; number of spindles, 350; cotton consumed, 16,000 pounds; number of yards of cotton cloth manufactured, 60,000; value of the same, \$4,800; males employed, 3; females, 12; capital invested, \$8,666. Common sheep, 60; common wool produced, 210 pounds; average weight of fleece, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; value of same, \$84; capital invested, \$120. Boots manufactured, 79,000 pairs; shoes manufactured, 22,300 pairs; value of boots and shoes, \$184,200; males employed, 750; females, 375. Hat manufactories, 1; hats manufactured, 2,000; value of same, \$6,000; males employed, 3; females, 3. Manufactories of forks and hoes, 1; value of same, \$1,000; hands employed, 2; capital invested, \$400. Manufactories of chairs and cabinet works, 3; value of the same, \$38,500; hands employed, 39. Value of wooden ware manufactured, \$300; hands employed, 1. Shoe tool manufactories, 2; value of the same, \$1,900; hands employed, 32; capital invested, \$5,000.

COLONIAL CENSUS.

An order was passed by the Assembly, February 2, 1764, directing the selectmen of each town and district to "take an exact account of the number of dwelling-houses, families, and people in their respective towns and districts, including Indians civilized, negroes and mulattoes, as well as white people, and females and males.

At this period there were one hundred and twenty houses in the North Parish,—one hundred and thirty-one families, with a population of eight hundred and thirty-three.

The above was the first attempt to take census in Massachusetts.

In 1790 the first United States census was taken, since which time there has been a statement of the population every ten years, each one varying from the other in the system of classification.

In the years 1790 and 1800 the account is not separately given in a manner to show what the population of the North Parish was.

The population of the parish in 1810 was 1,354.

The early inhabitants of this town were farmers or agriculturists, and the soil not being adapted for extensive tillage, many parts of the town being stony and rough, it was not as inviting as many other places for that purpose. Hence, in early times, emigration to other parts of the country was great; a great number removed to Plainfield, Cummington, Pelham, and other towns in the westerly portion of the State, and many to Winthrop, Turner, and Minot in the State of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. This will in a great measure account for the slow peopling of the town in early days.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE CENSUS OF THE NORTH PARISH IN 1820:

Free white males under 10.....	190
“ “ “ of 10 and under 16.....	107
“ “ “ of 16 and under 26.....	153
“ “ “ of 26 and under 45.....	145
“ “ “ of 45 and upwards.....	123
Colored persons.....	23
Free white females under 10.....	181
“ “ “ of 10 and under 16.....	113
“ “ “ of 16 and under 26.....	151
“ “ “ of 26 and under 45.....	156
“ “ “ of 45 and upwards.....	134
Foreigners not naturalized.....	4
Number of dwelling-houses.....	220
Total number of inhabitants.....	1,480

POPULATION IN 1830, 1,953, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

MALES. Under 5, 129; 5 to 10, 112; 10 to 15, 129; 15 to 20, 122; 20 to 30, 177; 30 to 40, 105; 40 to 50, 73; 50 to 60, 36; 60 to 70, 41; 70 to 80, 19; 80 to 90, 9; 90 to 100, 1.

FEMALES. Under 5, 122; 5 to 10, 110; 10 to 15, 102; 15 to 20, 92; 20 to 30, 211; 30 to 40, 106; 40 to 50, 85; 50 to 60, 58; 60 to 70, 42; 70 to 80, 24; 80 to 90, 9; 90 to 100, 0.

COLORED PERSONS.

MALES. Under 10, 6; 10 to 24, 9; 24 to 36, 3; 36 to 55, 3; 55 to 100, 2.

FEMALES. Under 10, 3; 10 to 24, 5; 24 to 36, 1; 36 to 55, 4; 55 to 100, 4.

POPULATION IN 1840, 2,094, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

MALES. Under 5, 0; 5 to 10, 170; 10 to 15, 147; 15 to 20, 156; 20 to 30, 167; 30 to 40, 187; 40 to 50, 93; 50 to 60, 72; 60 to 70, 30; 70 to 80, 23; 80 to 90, 11; 90 to 100, 2. Total 1,058.

FEMALES. Under 5, 0; 5 to 10, 170; 10 to 15, 135; 15 to 20, 114; 20 to 30, 132; 30 to 40, 202; 40 to 50, 100; 50 to 60, 72; 60 to 70, 48; 70 to 80, 26; 80 to 90, 15; 90 to 100, 0. Total 1,014. Colored, 22.

POPULATION IN 1850, 3,939, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS.

Under 1, 101; 1 to 5, 379; 5 to 10, 418; 10 to 15, 364; 15 to 20, 452; 20 to 25, 449; 25 to 30, 402; 30 to 35, 320; 35 to 40, 248; 40 to 45, 198; 45 to 50, 156; 50 to 55, 115; 55 to 60, 91; 60 to 65, 79; 65 to 70, 56; 70 to 75, 35; 75 to 80, 21; 80 to 85, 13; 85 to 90, 5; 90 to 95, 4; 95 to 100, 3. Colored, 30. Total 3,939.

POPULATION IN 1855, 5,205, BY THE STATE CENSUS, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

Under 5, 707; 5 to 10, 533; 10 to 15, 523; 15 to 20, 507; 20 to 30, 1,125; 30 to 40, 790; 40 to 50, 451; 50 to 60, 298; 60 to 70, 170; 70 to 80, 71; 80 to 90, 15; 90 to 100, 2.

POPULATION IN 1860, 6,384, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

MALES. Under 1, 92; 1 to 5, 397; 5 to 10, 361; 10 to 15, 298; 15 to 20, 360; 20 to 30, 705; 30 to 40, 490; 40 to 50, 338; 50 to 60, 171; 60 to 70, 99; 70 to 80, 47; 80 to 90, 8; 90 to 100, 1. Total 3,367.

FEMALES. Under 1, 118; 1 to 5, 347; 5 to 10, 343; 10 to 15, 248; 15 to 20, 292; 20 to 30, 694; 30 to 40, 462; 40 to 50, 288; 50 to 60, 200; 60 to 70, 115; 70 to 80, 61; 80 to 90, 12; 90 to 100, 0. Total 3,185.

COLORED PEOPLE.

MALES. Under 1, 0; 1 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1. Total 18.

FEMALES. Under 1, 0; 1 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 0; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 0; 60 to 70, 1. Total 14. Number of dwelling-houses, 1,023; number of families, 1,377.

Population in 1865, 6,335. Number of dwellings, 1,249. Number of families, 1,391. Number of churches, 8. Number of school-houses, 15. Number of ratable polls, 1,708. Number of legal voters, 1,362. Number of naturalized voters, 141.

Increase of population from 1870 to 1880 was 5,601. In 1870 it was 8,007; in 1880 it was 13,608.

POPULATION IN 1875, 10,578, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS.

MALES, 5,242. FEMALES, 5, 336.

Age,	Male.	Female.	Age,	Male.	Female.	Age,	Male.	Female.
1 mo.	18	10	25 "	111	90	59 "	15	26
2 mos.	14	7	26 "	103	115	60 "	34	28
3 "	8	11	27 "	111	96	61 "	22	13
4 "	13	11	28 "	96	99	62 "	17	14
5 "	7	9	29 "	90	72	63 "	27	32
6 "	11	8	30 "	122	122	64 "	21	18
7 "	12	6	31 "	70	71	65 "	27	22
8 "	9	11	32 "	90	81	66 "	13	15
9 "	10	11	33 "	81	84	67 "	14	18
10 "	3	13	34 "	66	80	68 "	15	18
11 "	5	6	35 "	79	84	69 "	10	10
1 yr.	75	74	36 "	56	69	70 "	22	28
2 yrs.	151	125	37 "	64	63	71 "	8	9
3 "	108	106	38 "	79	76	72 "	13	7
4 "	111	108	39 "	47	67	73 "	10	11
5 "	120	95	40 "	112	101	74 "	11	14
6 "	103	116	41 "	50	52	75 "	7	11
7 "	124	106	42 "	60	64	76 "	10	6
8 "	110	115	43 "	55	48	77 "	5	10
9 "	110	108	44 "	45	54	78 "	7	5
10 "	94	90	45 "	72	85	79 "	4	4
11 "	66	93	46 "	45	41	80 "	5	3
12 "	90	92	47 "	42	41	81 "	2	4
13 "	80	109	48 "	58	40	82 "	1	2
14 "	92	100	49 "	42	36	83 "	2	4
15 "	105	120	50 "	61	70	84 "	—	3
16 "	84	104	51 "	31	30	85 "	—	2
17 "	101	98	52 "	37	32	86 "	1	—
18 "	101	130	53 "	35	39	87 "	—	3
19 "	132	114	54 "	35	32	88 "	—	1
20 "	117	138	55 "	55	40	89 "	1	2
21 "	94	118	56 "	26	37	90 "	1	3
22 "	109	147	57 "	38	30	91 "	1	—
23 "	111	114	58 "	31	24	Unknown,	99	68
24 "	116	132						

In 1875, at Brockton, there were 3,063 ratable polls, 2,166 native voters, 268 naturalized voters, having a total of 2,434 voters.

OCCUPATIONS OF BROCKTON PEOPLE IN 1875.

MALES.

Clergymen.....	10	Stable-keepers	8	Salesman	66
Lawyers	4	Butchers	13	Teamsters	17
Physicians	8	Clerks	65	Farmers	163
Teachers	12	Expressmen	14	Farm laborers.....	58
Barbers	11	Master mariners.....	3	Gardeners	8
Saloon-keepers.....	7	Mariners	11	Hostlers	10
Servants	9	Merchants and trades.	45	Bakers	18

Blacksmiths	27	Marble workers.....	10	Shoe tools makers ..	29
Boot and shoe makers, 1651		Masons	43	Stationary engineers	26
Building movers.....	9	Nail and tack makers,	16	Stone workers.....	10
Cabinet makers	27	Painters.....	48	Tailors	27
Carpenters.....	112	Printers.....	18	Tinsmiths	16
Last makers.....	17	Sewing-machine nee-		Wheelrights	
Machinists.....	27	dle makers.....	53	Laborers	

FEMALES.

Teachers	49	Nurses.....		Milliners	20
Housewives.....	2202	Clerks		Seamstresses.....	11
Housekeepers	28	Saleswomen	10	Sewing-machine nee-	
Housework	101	Boot and shoe makers	285	dle makers.....	12
Domestic servants... 210		Dressmakers	42	Tailoresses	27

POPULATION IN 1880, 13,608, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

MALES, 6,823. FEMALES, 6,785.

Under 1, 261; 1, 246; 2, 289; 3, 266; 4, 285; 5, 266; 6, 253; 7, 247; 8, 229; 9, 227; 10, 218; 11, 232; 12, 253; 13, 223; 14, 211; 15, 193; 16, 223; 17, 209; 18, 283; 19, 302; 20, 323; 21, 302; 22, 364; 23, 348; 24, 317; 25, 364; 26, 308; 27, 291; 28, 336; 29, 237; 30, 352; 31, 238; 32, 246; 33, 207; 34, 205; 35, 286; 36, 207; 37, 162; 38, 186; 39, 136; 40, 236; 41, 126; 42, 146; 43, 131; 44, 119; 45, 203; 46, 138; 47, 115; 48, 135; 49, 106; 50, 185; 51, 86; 52, 90; 53, 111; 54, 80; 55, 119; 56, 101; 57, 57; 58, 63; 59, 67; 60, 113; 61 to 65, 291; 66 to 70, 205; 71 to 75, 126; 74 to 80, 88; 81 to 85, 29; 86 to 90, 9; 91 to 95, 2; 96 to 100, —; 100 and over, — Total 13,608.

Of the above, 10,272 were natives of Massachusetts; 654, natives of Maine; 247 of New Hampshire; 82 of Vermont; 88 of Rhode Island; 34 Connecticut; 98 of New York; 15 of New Jersey; 19 of Pennsylvania; 3 of Maryland; 3 of Virginia; 15 of Ohio; 9 of Illinois; 46 of United States; 56 of Canada; 63 of New Brunswick; 112 of Nova Scotia; 10 of Prince Edward's Island; 122 of England; 1235 of Ireland; 26 of Scotland; 3 of Wales; 1 of Austria; 2 of Cuba; 2 of Denmark; 12 of France; 16 of Germany; 4 of Italy; 2 of Norway; 10 of the Pacific Islands; 11 of Poland; 2 of Portugal; 2 of Spain; 316 of Sweden.

CLASSIFICATION.

The population of 1880, for Brockton, may be classified as follows: In the government and professional offices, are 158: males 101; females 57; domestic and personal office, 478: males 93; females 385; trade and transportation, 642: male 609; female 33; agricultural, 200 in all; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 3,904: males 3,214; females 690; apprentices, laborers, and indefinite, 433: males 431; females 2. All classes of occupations, 5,815; males 4,648; females 1,167.

There were 2,999 families in Brockton in 1880, and 2,662 dwelling houses.

Number of persons engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing: males 2,362; females 504; total, 2,866.

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

POPULATION IN 1885, 20,783, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS.

MALES, 10,398. FEMALES, 10,385.

Under 1, 383; 1, 300; 2, 476; 3, 455; 4, 397; 5, 374; 6, 342; 7, 383; 8, 379; 9, 369; 10, 370; 11, 323; 12, 346; 13, 289; 14, 331; 15, 308; 16, 319; 17, 386; 18, 411; 19, 425; 20, 421; 21, 415; 22, 496; 23, 564; 24, 572; 25, 566; 26, 479; 27, 485; 28, 574; 29, 387; 30, 515; 31, 367; 32, 415; 33, 409; 34, 372; 35, 429; 36, 305; 37, 291; 38, 325; 39, 226; 40, 352; 41, 191; 42, 262; 43, 225; 44, 168; 45, 263; 46, 174; 47, 175; 48, 178; 49, 164; 50, 237; 51, 163; 52, 136; 53, 157; 54, 150; 55, 162; 56, 116; 57, 122; 58, 112; 59, 87; 60, 132; 61, 82; 62, 64; 63, 98; 64, 61; 65, 109; 66, 63; 67, 67; 68, 53; 69, 48; 70, 52; 71, 44; 72, 19; 73, 48; 74, 32; 75, 38; 76, 26; 77, 24; 78, 26; 79, 24; 80, 100.

POPULATION IN 1885, 20,783, WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS.

BY PERIODS OF YEARS.

Under 1, 383; 1 to 4, 1,628; 5 to 9, 1,847; 10 to 13, 1,328; 14 to 19, 2,180; 20 to 29, 4,959; 30 to 39, 3,654; 40 to 49, 2,152; 50 to 59, 1,442; 60 to 69, 777; 70 to 79, 333.

Legal voters in Brockton in 1885, 5,390.

The population of Brockton at various periods is inserted, that the growth of the same may be fully understood,

In 1764 the census showed the population to be :

In 1810. Population was 1,354, an increase of 521.
 In 1820. Population was 1,480, an increase of 126.
 In 1830. Population was 1,953, an increase of 473.
 In 1840. Population was 2,094, an increase of 141.
 In 1850. Population was 3,939, an increase of 1,845.
 In 1860. Population was 6,384, an increase of 2,445.
 In 1870. Population was 8,007, an increase of 1,623.
 In 1875. Population was 10,578, an increase of 2,571.
 In 1880. Population was 13,608, an increase of 1,601.
 In 1885. Population was 20,783, an increase of 7,715.
 In 1890. Population was 27,294, an increase of 6,511.

It will be noticed that during the decade 1875 to 1885, there was a larger percentage of increase in the population of Brockton, than in any previous ten years of time. During that period it had an increase of 96.47 per cent., or much larger than any of the twenty-three cities in the Commonwealth, Holyoke being the second, having 75.56 per cent., Malden number three, having 51.31 per cent., Waltham 46.57, Lynn

40.70, and Worcester only 38.67, with all the advantages of variety in her manufacturing industries.

By the United States census of 1890, the population of Brockton was 27,294; males, 13,689; females, 13,605; white, 27,208; colored, 72; Chinese, 14.

Population in the several wards of the city is as follows:

Males in Ward One.....	1,414	Females in Ward One.....	1,337
Males in Ward Two	1,851	Females in Ward Two.....	1,945
Males in Ward Three	2,493	Females in Ward Three.....	2,429
Males in Ward Four.....	2,108	Females in Ward Four.....	2,047
Males in Ward Five	2,073	Females in Ward Five	2,025
Males in Ward Six	1,860	Females in Ward Six	1,814
Males in Ward Seven.....	1,590	Females in Ward Seven.....	2,008
Total	13,689	Total	13,605

Number of dwelling houses in Ward One, 445.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Two, 566.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Three, 799.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Four, 607.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Five, 611.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Six, 574.

Number of dwelling houses in Ward Seven, 626.

Total number of dwelling houses in city of Brockton in 1890, 4,208.

Number of families in the city of Brockton in 1890, 6,210, as follows:

Ward One.....	600	Ward Five	890
Ward Two.....	894	Ward Six	834
Ward Three	1,171	Ward Seven.....	912
Ward Four.....	909		

Percentage of persons to a dwelling in the city is 6.49, with the following detail:

Ward One.....	6.18	Ward Five	6.71
Ward Two	6.71	Ward Six	6.40
Ward Three	6.32	Ward Seven.....	6.23
Ward Four.....	6.85		

Number of people who have lived to be eighty years of age and over in Brockton, in 1885:

80 years, 11 males, 17 females, total..	28	86 years, 3 males, 3 females, total..	6
81 " 6 " 4 " "	10	87 " 3 " 5 " "	8
82 " 5 " 7 " "	12	88 " 1 " 0 " "	1
83 " 2 " 4 " "	6	89 " 0 " 2 " "	2
84 " 3 " 10 " "	13	91 " 1 " 0 " "	1
85 " 5 " 7 " "	12	96 " 1 " 0 " "	1

The following list gives the number of persons employed in the various trades and professions in 1855 :

Shoemakers	420	Teamsters	5	Ass't Lighthouse keeper	1
Farmers	153	Shoe toolmakers	9	Harnessmakers	3
Bootmakers	134	Shoe tool manufacturers	2	Railroad engineers	2
Laborers	139	Students	7	Box manufacturer	1
Carpenters	72	Soapmaker	1	Watchmakers	5
Shoecutters	37	Printers	6	Cabinet manufacturers	2
Cabinetmakers	31	Last manufacturer	1	Horse trader	1
Clerks	28	Newspaper	1	Railroad men	3
Merchants	19	Editor	1	Jeweler	1
Shoe manufacturers	21	Musician	1	Awl manufacturers	3
Painters	14	Lumber dealer	1	Expresses	2
Boot manufacturers	10	Physicians	6	Brush manufacturer	1
Masons	13	Cigar manufacturers	2	Brushmakers	6
Awlmakers	13	Cigarmakers	8	Patent leather makers	3
Blacksmiths	18	Tailors	10	Postmaster	1
Machinists	7	Pumpmaker	1	Singing school teacher	1
Carriagemakers	7	Pump peddler	1	Musical instrument mfrs	2
Lastmakers	7	Hotel	1	Musical " makers	9
Bakers	5	Barber	1	Clergymen	8
Stone masons	3	Academy	1	Warden almhouse	1
Boot formers	6	Refreshment rooms	3	Peddlers	7
Butchers	6	Marble worker	1	Boot treer	6
Provision dealers	2	Lawyer	1	Livery stables	2
Stage drivers	2	Rolling machine mfr	1	Currier	1
Boot-treemakers	2	Moulder	1	Trimmer	5
Hatters	2	Hames manufacturer	1	Sailor	1
Writing master	1	Lighthouse keeper	1	Hat manufacturer	1

ASSESSED POLLS.

Number of Polls Assessed.		Number of Polls Assessed.	
1882.....	Males 4,809	1889.....	Males 7,365
1883.....	Males 5,559	1890.....	Males 8,078
1884.....	Males 5,820	1891.....	Males 8,759
1885.....	Males 5,965	1892.....	Males 9,875
1886.....	Males 6,617	1893.....	Males 9,466
1887.....	Males 6,710	1894.....	Males 9,435
1888.....	Males 7,153		
	Females 36		Females 52
	Females 25		Females 42
	Females 28		Females 13
	Females 21		Females 19
	Females 13		
	Females 16		
	Females 26		

VALUATION OF BROCKTON.

Valuation of the Town.		Valuation of the City.	
1881.....	\$6,876,427	1888.....	\$15,117,528
Valuation of the City.		1889.....	15,762,788
1882.....	\$ 9,150,702	1890.....	17,477,847
1883.....	10,467,959	1891.....	18,472,692
1884.....	11,673,476	1892.....	19,172,307
1885.....	12,889,214	1893.....	20,931,236
1886.....	14,051,591	1894.....	
1887.....	14,721,079		

INCREASED VALUATION OF BROCKTON.

1882 from 1881.....	\$2,274,275	1888 from 1887.....	\$ 632,911
1883 from 1882.....	1,317,257	1889 from 1888.....	622,613
1884 from 1883.....	1,205,517	1890 from 1889....	1,784,900
1885 from 1884.....	1,215,737	1891 from 1890.....	969,388
1886 from 1885.....	1,162,378	1892 from 1891.....	599,089
1887 from 1886.....	500,283	1893 from 1892.....	1,783,588

TAXATION OF BROCKTON.

Amount raised by taxation in 1881.....	\$146,118.46
Amount raised by taxation in 1882.....	161,951.52
Increase over the year 1881.....	15,833.06
Amount raised by taxation in 1883.....	185,154.48
Increase over the year 1882.....	23,202.96
Amount raised by taxation in 1884.....	210,103.09
Increase over the year 1883.....	24,948.61
Amount raised by taxation in 1885.....	189,813.89
Decrease over the year 1884.....	20,290.20
Amount raised by taxation in 1886.....	238,065.93
Increase over the year 1885.....	48,252.04
Amount raised by taxation in 1887.....	255,958.81
Decrease over the year 1886.....	17,892.88
Amount raised by taxation in 1888.....	255,768.10
Decrease over the year 1887.....	190.71
Amount raised by taxation in 1889.....	265,662.98
Increase over the year 1888.....	10,894.88
Amount raised by taxation in 1890.....	287,118.38
Increase over the year 1889.....	21,455.40
Amount raised by taxation in 1891.....	348,093.32
Increase over the year 1890.....	60,974.94
Amount raised by taxation in 1892.....	382,374.21
Increase over the year 1891.....	37,289.75

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

Amount raised by taxation in 1893.....	435,793.21
Increase over the year 1892.....	53,419.00
Amount raised by taxation in 1894.....	442,000
Increase over the year 1893.....	7,000

RATE OF TAXATION PER THOUSAND IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

1882, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$; 1883, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$; 1884, 17; 1885, 13.80; 1886, 16; 1887, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$; 1888, 15.90
 1889, 15.70; 1890, 15.20; 1891, 17.50; 1892, 18.80; 1893, 19.70; 1894, —.

Number of registered voters in Brockton in 1893, 6,493.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES OF BROCKTON.

	State Tax.		County Tax.
1882.....	\$ 6,260.00	1882.....	\$ 6,196.66
1883.....	7,800.00	1883.....	8,372.09
1884.....	10,400.00	1884.....	8,372.09
1885.....	7,800.00	1885.....	9,674.42
1886.....	10,590.00	1886.....	13,025.82
1887.....	15,885.00	1887.....	14,210.00
1888.....	15,885.00	1888.....	14,210.00
1889.....	14,860.00	1889.....	15,394.16
1890.....	13,002.50	1890.....	15,394.16
1891.....	11,145.00	1891.....	15,394.16
1892.....	14,157.50	1892.....	23,655.13
1893.....	20,225.00	1893.....	25,046.43

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES IN BROCKTON.

1881.....	2,245	1888.....	3,599
1882.....	2,447	1889.....	3,790
1883.....	2,581	1890.....	4,055
1884.....	2,791	1891.....	4,361
1885.....	3,129	1892.....	4,593 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886.....	3,235	1893.....	4,810 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887.....	3,400	1894.....	—

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES ERECTED IN BROCKTON SINCE IT BECAME A CITY.

1882.....	232	1889.....	191
1883.....	134	1890.....	265
1884.....	210	1891.....	306
1885.....	338	1892.....	232
1886.....	106	1893.....	217
1887.....	165	1894.....	—
1888.....	199		

The following lists are published to show the rapid increase in the amount of boots and shoes manufactured in Brockton at different periods.

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE.

		1878.	1877.
January	3	1531	1408
	10	1779	1938
	17	3027	3297
	24	2940	3378
	31	4125—13,402	3823—13,844
February	7	3730	4774
	11	4159	4449
	21	4462	4816
	28	4710—17,061	5216—19,255
March	7	4354	5024
	14	4063	5383
	21	4018	5347
	28	4353—16,788	4997—20,751
April	4	4249	5251
	11	4203	4610
	18	4109	3914
	25	4129—16,690	4081—17,856
May	2	3896	3322
	9	3698	3793
	16	3243	3150
	23	3026	2922
	30	2573—16,436	2780—15,967
June	6	2171	2125
	13	2147	2267
	20	1867	2124
	27	1647—7,832	1709—8,225
July	4	1802	1502
	11	1186	1103
	18	1533	1866
	23	2173—6,694	2249—6,720
August	1	2600	3418
	8	3047	2926
	15	3342	3107
	22	3716	3542
	29	3840—16,545	3141—15,134
September	5	3965	3569
	12	3886	3703
	19	4126	3178
	26	3727—15,704	3290—13,740
October	3	3830	3536
	10	2149	1976
	17	3714	2963
	24	3362	2810
	31	2881—15,936	2049—13,334
November	7	2318	2000
	14	1943	1279
	21	1650	1105
	28	1524—7,435	1060—5,444

December 5.. .. .	808	810
12.. .. .	920	881
19.. .. .	974	1252
26.. .. .	1285— 3,987	1080— 4,026
Totals.. .. .	154,510	154,296

Number of cases shipped in 1876, 142,010.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS OF CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES FROM

	Brockton.		Campello.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
January 7....	3181	4843	1174	1521
14....	4433	4487	1672	1201
21....	4676	5291	1500	1546
28....	4959—17,249	4124—18,745	1525—5,871	1280—5,548
February 4....	5676	3702	2045	1376
11....	5743	3905	1777	1323
18....	5572	5049	1815	1334
25....	6168—23,159	5528—18,184	1806—7,443	1494—5,577
March 4....	5968	5991	1905	1613
11....	6243	5927	1945	1686
18....	6316	6011	1991	1681
25....	6648—25,175	5460—23,389	2121—7,962	1534—6,514
April 1....	6521	3807	2117	1501
8....	4544	4320	1405	1260
15....	4899	5075	1602	1622
22....	5573	4849	1764	1566
29....	5315—25,852	4935—22,686	1196—8,084	1422—7,371
May 6....	4984	4723	1848	1809
13....	4926	4100	1880	1365
20....	4764	3716	1814	1349
27....	4379—19,053	3585—16,124	1714—7,256	2318—6,841
June 3....	2635	2871	912	932
10....	3421	2980	1213	835
17....	3070	3172	1080	1427
24....	2527—11,653	2360—11,383	1075—4,280	756—3,950
July 1....	2991	2253	1008	496
8....	1890	1352	606	388
15....	2483	2200	755	550
22....	3476	2757	1136	833
29....	4058—14,898	3690—12,252	1284—4,789	1048—3,315
August 5....	4378	3847	1642	1216
12....	5075	4473	1440	1298
19....	4780	4565	1881	1315
26....	4985—19,218	4465—17,350	1825—6,788	1411—5,240
September 2....	5246	4990	1752	1440
9....	4833	4502	1815	1488
16....	5253	2561	1848	1225
23....	4622	4547	1777	1395
30....	4154—24,108	3014—19,614	1504—8,796	1505—7,053

October 7....	4549	3746	1130	1107
14....	3026	3604	966	1106
21....	3803	2456	1432	1278
28....	3594--15,172	1851--11,657	1394--4,522	1324--4,815
Novem'r 4....	3190	2605	1206	985
11....	3190	2531	1206	917
18....	2922	2531	879	917
25....	2240--11,542	2 67-- 9,734	762--4,053	856--3,675
Decem'r 2....	1925	1650	623	644
9....	2040	1089	873	706
16....	1611	2433	810	733
23....	3060	1526	1211	820
30....	3021--11,657	1674-- 8,372	786--4,303	676--3,579
Totals....	218,726	189,490	74,147	63,478
Total shipments for 1879, 181,372; for 1878, 154,510; for 1877, 154,296; for 1876, 142,010.				

	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	Brockton.		Campello.	
January 6....	4440	3181	1267	1174
13....	4455	4433	1751	1672
20....	4982	4676	2109	1500
27....	5791--19,968	4959--17,249	1490-- 7,617	1525--5,871
Februa'y 3....	5596	5676	2197	2345
10....	5916	5743	2085	1777
17....	6378	5572	2118	1815
24....	6599--26,589	6168--23,159	2454-- 8,851	1806--7,443
March 3....	6570	5968	2761	1905
10....	6806	6243	2056	1945
17....	7091	6316	2401	1991
24....	7328	6648	2344	2121
31....	7162--34,957	6521--25,175	2431--11,993	2117--7,962
April 7....	6188	4544	1938	1405
14....	6977	4899	1946	1602
21....	6948	5573	2032	1764
28....	6317--26,430	5315--25,852	1920-- 7,806	1196--8,084
May 5....	6335	4984	1392	1848
12....	6093	4926	1851	1880
19....	6419	4764	1701	1814
26....	5391--18,238	4379--19,053	1714-- 6,558	1714--7,256
June 2....	5176	2635	1726	912
9....	4960	3421	1725	1213
16....	4810	3070	1744	1080
23....	4192	2527--11,653	1281	1075--4,280
30....	3218--22,356	2991	950-- 7,426	1008
July 7....	3201	1890	909	666
14....	2316	2483	918	755
21....	3283	3476	1622	1136
28....	4106--12,906	4058--14,898	1733-- 5,182	1281--4,789
August 4....	5071	4378	1929	1642
11....	4653	5075	1711	1440
18....	5140	4780	1921	1881
25....	5940--20,704	4985--19,218	2199-- 7,760	7825--6,788

Septem'r 1....	6264	5216	2462	1752
8....	6412	4833	2579	1815
15....	5993	5253	2122	1848
22....	5968	4622	2072	1777
29....	5642--29,779	4154- 24,198	1880--11,115	1504 -8,796
October 6....	5316	4549	1738	1130
13....	5140	3026	1713	966
20....	4999	3803	1776	1432
27....	4981--20,436	3591--15,172	1660-- 6,887	1394--4,522
Novem'r 3....	4061	3190	1350	1206
10....	3704	3190	1028	1206
17....	3467	2922	1272	879
24....	2306--14,538	2240--11,542	1587-- 5,237	762--4,053
Decem'r 1....	2915	1925	971	623
8....	2417	2040	918	873
15....	3256	1611	1373	810
22....	3864	3060	1496	1211
29....	3704--16,156	3021--11,657	1177-- 5 935	786--4,303
Totals....	261,657	218,726	92,367	74,147

The total shipments for 1880 were 189,490; in 1879, 281,372; 1878, 154,510; 1877, 154,205; 1876, 142,010.

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

		—Brockton.—	
January	6.....	1893.	1892.
	13.....	9827	8604
	20.....	7864	7736
	27.....	8127	8192
February	3.....	8865--34,683	8320--36,852
	10.....	8664	10,317
	17.....	7712	8202
	24.....	9679	9093
March	3.....	7984--34,039	9151--36,763
	10.....	9635	8658
	17.....	9372	8131
	24.....	10,559	8293
April	31.....	10,034	3646--34,428
	7.....	10,096--49,696	9275
	14.....	9879	8327
	21.....	11 502	9384
May	28.....	10,014	9142
	5.....	10,958--42,353	9210--45,338
	12.....	10,134	8864
	19.....	9984	8774
June	26.....	9653	8552
	2.....	9900--39,671	8527--34,717
	9.....	7861	7497
	16.....	10,434	7937
	23.....	9911	7125
	30.....	10,092--47,149	7949--30,508
		8851	7681

July	7	6513	1158
	11	5824	5356
	21	6699	8266
	28	7186--26,222	7780--33,241
August	4	7085	7769
	11	7646	8409
	18	7551	9037
	25	6858--29,140	9247--34,462
September	1	7245	9069
	8	7129	7556
	15	7308	8714
	22	8018	8407
October	29	8463--38,163	9295--43,041
	6	5780	8956
	13	6289	7189
	20	8264	8637
November	27	7809--28,142	8362--33,144
	3	7710	8435
	10	6573	8119
	17	6308	8545
December	24	5933--26,524	7648--32,747
	1	6102	6923
	8	5317	8394
	15	5781	8336
	22	4775	6251
	29	4296--26,271	7096--37,000
Totals.....		422,053	428,341

CAMPELLO SHIPMENTS.

January	6	1893.	1892.
	13	3586	4044
	20	3132	3552
	27	2851	3211
February	3	3055--12,624	3014--13,821
	10	2790	3366
	17	2733	3216
	24	3298	3778
March	3	3018--11,839	3703--14,063
	10	3799	4028
	17	3221	2831
	24	3973	3147
April	31	3914--18,676	3900--13,906
	7	3769	3790
	14	3466	3596
	21	4266	3596
May	28	3915	4172
	5	4476--16,123	4037--19,390
	12		3795
	19	3552	3680
	26	3525	3293
		3262	3448
		3043--13,382	3487--13,908

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

June	2	2223	2612
	9	3180	2769
	16	3152	2582
	23	2938	2955—10,948
	30	2673—14,466	3261
July	7	1085	1614
	14	1260	2114
	21	1463	3012
	28	1591— 5,399	2892—12,923
August	4	1782	3224
	11	2123	3244
	18	2170	3200
	25	2159— 8,234	3622—13,290
Septemb'r	1	2282	3634
	8	2141	2973
	15	3043	3571
	22	2711	3384
	29	2774—12,951	3674—17,236
October	6	2682	3284
	13	1860	2475
	20	2901	3417
	27	2730—10,173	3375—12,551
Novemb'r	3	2827	2694
	10	2035	3137
	17	2460	3274
	24	2110— 9,432	2666—11,771
December	1	2127	2066
	8	1424	3086
	15	1968	2826
	22	1214	2209
	29	1046— 7,779	2289—12,476
Totals		141,078	166,293

MONTELLO SHIPMENTS.

		1893.	1892.
January	6	2096	1250
	13	1938	1304
	20	2509	1308
	27	2189— 8,732	1391— 5,253
February	3	2061	1334
	10	1954	1364
	17	1800	1335
	24	1181— 6,996	1233— 5,286
March	3	1583	1088
	10	1751	1349
	17	1576	1237
	24	1509	1094— 4,768
	31	1951— 8,370	1194
April	7	1875	899
	14	1766	1028
	21	1703	1190
	28	1465— 6,809	1321— 5,632

May	5.....	1535	1311	
	12.....	1458	1186	
	19.....	1567	959	
	26.....	1522—	1150—	4,606
June	2.....	1401	1210	
	9.....	2480	1170	
	16.....	2165	1290	
	23.....	1837	1052—	4,722
	30.....	2329—	1430	10,212
July	7.....	668	585	
	14.....	1001	689	
	21.....	1248	1494	
	28.....	1468—	848—	5,046
August	4.....	1409	1263	
	11.....	1553	1510	
	18.....	1509	1341	
	25.....	1470—	1244—	5,358
	Septemb'r 1.....	1593	1328	
September	8.....	1153	1588	
	15.....	1685	1704	
	22.....	1703	1968	
	29.....	1533—	2041—	8,629
	October 6.....	898	1358	
October	13.....	949	1548	
	20.....	1282	1821	
	27.....	1143—	1702—	6,429
	Novemb'r 3.....	1040	2121	
	10.....	1245	708	
November	17.....	615	1726	
	24.....	785—	1662—	7,217
	December 1.....	1177	863	
	8.....	1374	3559	
	15.....	1237	1864	
December	22.....	1428	1844	
	29.....	1500—	1820—	9,950
Totals.....		79,865	72,896	

PRICES IN OLD TIMES.—In the year 1779 (August 9), the town of Bridgewater chose a committee of eighteen to ascertain and form prices for all sorts of produce, trade, labor, etc., within said town.

The following list is the result of the committee's labors :

The Selectmen and committee of the Town of Bridgewater, agreeable to an act of the State of Massachusetts Bay, entitled An Act to prevent monopoly and oppression, do hereby affix the Rates and prices of the following, goods, articles, and necessities of life and labor in the town of Bridgewater, and all persons are hereby notified thereof, and are directed to conform themselves thereto, and not in labor, or any other Article to exceed the prices hereafter affixed, as they would avoid the penalties in said Act, made and provided, "Farming labor in July and August 3 shillings per day. In April, May, and June, Sept. and October, 2s. 6d. per day, and found as usual. Wheat 7s. a Bushel, Rye 5s. Indian Corn 3s. per Bushel, Sheeps wool 2s. per pound. Good fresh

pork 4s. per pound, salt pork in proportion, Beef grass fed, and well fattened, with the Hide and Tallow, 3d. per pound, Beef of inferior quality in equal proportion. Hides 3d. per pound, Raw calf skins 6d. per pound. Salt made in this Country 12s. Imported Salt 10s. with ye allowance of transportation, West India Rum 7s. per Gallon, 2s. per Quart, and smaller quantities in proportion, as usual, Best Muscovado Sugar 62s. 3d. by the Cwt. and 8½ d. by the single pound, Molasses 4s. 3d. per gallon, good new milk cheese, 6s. per pound, Butter 10s. per pound, Beans six shillings per Bushel, Flax well cieansed 1s. per pound, Potatoes 1s. in ye fall, 1s. 6d. in ye Spring, yarn stockings, good and well made, 5s. a pr. Mens Shoes of good neats leather 7s. 6d. and other Qualities and sizes in equal proportion, Cotton wool 3s. 9d. per lb, good oats 2s. per Bushel, Coffee 1s. 6d. per lb, Tallow Fryed and good 7½ d. per lb. Rough Tallow 5d. per lb. Tow cloth, yard wide and good 2s. 3d. yd. and other tow cloth in proportion, according to its width, and goodness, and coarse linen after the same rate, oak wood 8s. per cord at the place where it is delivered, Tanned Hides, 1s. 3d. pound, other leather in proportion, cotton and linen good and well made at 3s. 6d. a yard, other widths and qualities of cotton in equal proportion. Meat, Mutton, lamb, and veal at 3s. a pound. Horse keeping one night or 24 hours by hay 1s. 6d. English Hay of ye best sort 3s. other hay in proportion, the present Season, Oxen's labor for one yolk of oxen one day, ye same as farming labor, excepting July and August, then not to exceed 2s. 6d. Horse labor to cart or plough, 1s. 6d. per day, Horse Hier 2s. per mile, a single man without a load, Iron refuse Iron 50s. a cut, Bloomery Iron, 30s. per cut, Scythes 9s. single, and by the Dozen as usual while *steal remains* 4s. per pound, and Rise or Fall, as Steal rises and falls, allowing 1s. 2d. per lb. to each Scythe, Axes 9s. single, with the same allowance, as Scythe, Horse Shoeing, Stealed Corkt, Tow and heel 7s. and in the same proportion for plain shoeing, according to former custom and usage, Milk in ye summer season from May the first six months 1½ d. a quart 2d. a Quartt the other six months. Hats, good well made felt Hats 6s. each, Best Beaver Hats, 42s. Beaver Rit Hats in ye same proportion, Ceader pails, well made 1s. 6d. largest size wash tubs well made 5s. 8d. and Ceader work in like proportion, striped Flannel well made, 3s. 6d. per yard and other woolen cloath in same proportion. Plough Share and Coulter, well stealed and completed 1s. per pound and other Iron work in proportion, according to former usage and custom. Hoes, Broad Hoes 4s. Tobacco, 6s. per lb. Iron hollow ware 18s. cwt. for common Tunnage ware, and other ware in proportion. Ceader Rails the best 12 feet 20s. per hundred, and other lengths and qualities in proportion, *Foot wheels* 14s. each, Greate wheels in proportion. Oak Charcoal 15s. single load or 80 Bushels, and other *Cole* in proportion, Ceader Shingles, full 18 inches Long will lay four inches and a half 20s. per Thousand, other lengths and qualities in proportion, Laths in proportion to shingles, Oak Boards and Slat work good and Merchantable, 42s. a Thousand, other pine Boards in proportion to the quality. Good hunting Saddles, 50s., common Snaffle Bit Bridles 6s. Cyder good and drawn of ye lees, 12s. per barrel exclusive of the barrel. Honey 10s. per pound. Beesewax 1s. 6d. lb. Ox Cart wheels 30s. per pr. flax seed on Hand, clean and good for sowing only 4s. per Bushel, Boarding a common farmer 6s. per week, other boarding in proportion, pasturing a cow six months or through ye Summer at 1s. per week, pasturing other creatures in usual proportion, Oak Bark, 15s. a

cord delivered at ye Tanners works, other bark in proportion, Making mens shoes at home 2s. 8d. and other shoes in usual proportion, making mens shoes abroad 2s. and other *Shoes* in proportion. House Joiners and Carpenters 3s. 9d. per day, seven months from the first day of April, and 3s. per day ye other five months, Shop Joiners to conform themselves in their work to the prices of labor, herein set down, to House Joiners, and Carpenters, Bricklayers and Masons 4s. per day, womans labor in general to rise in proportion with mens labor, according to former usages and customs, Board Nails, while nail Rods are sold at 6s. per *Cut* 10s. Nails at 19s. a thousand reckoning six score to the hundred, and by the hundred at the same rate, and to fall in the price, as rods shall fall in the same proportion, Turkeys, Dunghill Fowl, and Ducks, 5d. per pound, Geese at 4s. per lb. Ox Shoeing, Shoeing one Yoak of Oxen all round well corked, 12s. and plain shoeing in proportion. *Mens Taylors* by the day 2s. when they go out to work, Barley and Malt, at 3s. 8d. per Bushel, Flax seed, Hogsheads 4s. when they are made.

A True Extract from the minutes,

DAVID KINGMAN, Clerk.

Entered on Record by me,

NATHANIEL BRETT, Town Clerk.

1779—The town chose a committee of twenty-seven to see the penalty for violation of the law of prices, of this number Nathaniel Reynolds, esq., Col. Simeon Cary, Capt. Thomas Thompson, David Howard, 3d, John Bicknell and William Shaw were from the North Parish.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LIST OF FIRES FROM 1800 TO 1894.

1800. Dwelling-house of Issachar Snell destroyed by fire.

1816. Dwelling-house of Arza Keith partially burned; caused while making varnish in one of the rooms. Mr. Keith was injured by inhaling smoke, from the effects of which he never recovered.

1818. Barn belonging to Charles Keith in Campello destroyed by fire.

1819. Barn belonging to Oliver Leach struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

1836, March 6. Dwelling-house, formerly belonging to Rev. Daniel Huntington, and occupied by Dr. A. K. Borden and George H. Brown, on North Main street, destroyed by fire.

1845, July 4. The dwelling house of Sanford Alden in the northeast section of the town. Took fire from a fire cracker.

1846. Cabinet-shop belonging to Howard & Clark destroyed by fire.

1847, January 30. Dwelling-house belonging to Freeman Dexter destroyed by fire at half-past five o'clock A. M. (a very cold morning).

1847, March 11. Shoe manufactory of William French partially destroyed by fire about five o'clock A. M.

1847, March 19. Store owned by George Clark destroyed by fire at eleven o'clock P. M. Also a dwelling-house belonging to Micah Packard nearly consumed at the same time.

1847, September 26. Dwelling-house belonging to Nathan Hayward slightly damaged by fire at four o'clock A. M.

1848, March 1. Edward E. Bennett's dwelling-house slightly damaged.

1848, March 23. House of Edward J. Snow slightly damaged.

1848, March 30. Woods near Benjamin Eaton's burned.

1848, May 1. Woods near Thomas Wales burned.

1849, July 28. A carpenter shop owned by Charles S. Johnson about three o'clock P. M. ; his dwelling adjoining narrowly escaped destruction.

1850, February 6. Ruel Richmond's wheelwright shop consumed by fire at three o'clock A. M. Weather severe cold ; engines could not work well ; thermometer six degrees below zero.

1850, April 2. Barn belonging to Silas Packard burned at three o'clock A. M.

1850, April 15. Building owned by Salmon & Galen Manley, at eleven o'clock P. M., was totally destroyed.

1850, August 6. David Ford's barn struck by lightning and destroyed about three o'clock P. M.

1850, October 11. Lucius Keith's periodical depot damaged by fire.

1850, October 11. Tailor shop owned by W. F. Brett nearly destroyed about four o'clock A. M. Also a building occupied by W. E. Skinner.

1851, June 29. Store of Messrs. Brett & Kingman in Kingman block, badly damaged by fire about three o'clock A. M.

1852, April 9. Barn on the John Tilden farm consumed about eight o'clock A. M.

1852, May 30. Pine Grove, a short distance south of the Centre Village, was burned. Buildings were saved with difficulty.

1852, May 30. Baptist Chapel damaged by fire at half-past eight o'clock P. M. Loss about \$1,000.

1853, March 30. Dwelling-house near "Keith's Mill" partly burned; formerly occupied by Zenas Packard, the "honest miller."

1853, March 31. The last and best manufactory owned by Chandler Sprague, esq., and formerly known as the "Old Cotton Factory," was totally destroyed by fire at half-past three o'clock A. M. Loss, \$4,000.

1853, May 23. Stable belonging to Nathaniel Snow, in the Pine Grove, was destroyed about four o'clock A. M.

1853 May 23. The steam-mill connected with the furniture manufacturing establishment of Josiah W. Kingman at Campello, took fire about a quarter to one o'clock P. M., communicating with the lumberyard and buildings around, destroying the dwelling-house of Mr. Kingman, stable, warehouse, and finishing shop, three workshops belonging to the same, also the dwelling-house owned and occupied by Anson Morse, dwelling of David Allen, meeting-house, and fire engine-house belonging to Enterprise Engine Company No. 2. Many other buildings took fire from these, but by the prompt and energetic working of seven different engines were saved from the devouring element. The loss by this fire was estimated at about \$50,000, with a very small insurance, a severe loss to the village, besides throwing a large number of workmen out of employment.

1853, May 24. Barn belonging to Turner Torrey, in the west part of the town, was burned in the evening.

1853, June 9. Barn belonging to John Thompson, on Summer street, together with fifteen tons of hay. Loss \$1,000.

1853, September 29. The building owned by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, and occupied by C. C. Bixby, F. & H. Baylies, and S. W. S. Howard, partially burned.

1854, May 22. House owned and occupied by Jarvis W. Reynolds, on Main street, Campello, slightly burned.

1856, January 4. The dwelling-house of Dwight E. Hale was partially burned.

1856, January 22. A dwelling house on Grove street, owned by Timothy Cronan and occupied by Edward Barry, destroyed by fire.

1856, September 8. The building known as the Unitarian Church, owned by Major Nathan Hayward, totally destroyed about one o'clock P. M.

1856, September 9. Barn and shop of Daniel McIntee, with two horses, were destroyed.

1856, October 5. The grocery store near the depot in the village, occupied by William H. Pierce, partly destroyed between two and three o'clock A. M.

1856, December 22. Ara Snow's house slightly burned.

1857, January 8. Dwelling-house owned by C. J. F. Packard partially burned. Loss \$300.

1857, November 26. Shoe manufactory of Martin L. Keith & Co. at Campello, slightly damaged by fire. Damage \$100.

1857, December 17. A small building owned by the heirs of Major Nathan Hayward, situated in the Tilden District. Loss was small.

1857, December 21. Railroad depot took fire from the telegraph. Damage was slight.

1857, December 30. The saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Welcome Howard, on Belmont street, nearly consumed.

1859, January 22. House on Ashland street belonging to the heirs of Major Nathan Hayward. Damage \$200.

1859, September 2. The musical instrument manufactory owned by Caleb H. Packard at Campello, occupied by A. B. Marston, destroyed.

1859, September 8. Dwelling-house and stable of Marcus Packard, on Mount Ashland, about eleven o'clock A. M. Loss \$9,000. Also, a lot of wood near by, caused by sparks from the same.

1859, December 12. House owned by Henry Baylies. Loss \$800.

1860, January 11. Varnish factory near Ephraim Brett's house. Loss \$500.

1860, January 25. Barn belonging to John Reardon at one o'clock P. M.

1860, April 2. An old building on Pond street. Loss \$100.

1860, April 8. An old building on the corner of Centre street. Loss was small.

1860, October 19. Barn belonging to William F. Brett, containing thirty-two tons of hay and one cow, destroyed at twelve o'clock at night. Loss \$700.

1860, October 27. House belonging to Orren Bartlett partially burned. Loss \$500.

1860, November 7. Hall belonging to Baker & Kingman, on Green street, near where the recent fire took place destroying the "Old Brown Church," destroyed at half-past eleven o'clock P. M. Loss \$9,000. Insured for \$6,000.

1860, November 8. Steam-mill of Howard & Clark slightly damaged by fire.

1860, November 29. Small dwelling-house owned by Benjamin Kingman, near "Keith's Mill," destroyed by fire.

1860, December 30. Tailor shop occupied by Daniel Logue, and owned by Tyler Cobb, partially destroyed by fire.

1861, March 2. Barn belonging to Galen Packard, together with one horse and three cows, destroyed by fire about five o'clock A. M. Loss \$600. No insurance.

1861, March 11. Shop occupied by Alexander Chaplin slightly damaged.

1861, May 8. Store belonging to Colonel E. Southworth partially burned. Loss \$300.

1861, June 21. House of John McCullough. Loss \$300.

1861, July 6. House belonging to Franklin Keith partially destroyed. Loss \$600.

1861, November 29. House belonging to Moses W. Hancock slightly damaged by fire.

1862, January 2. Store belonging to Daniel Hayward partially burned. Loss \$450.

1862, February 1. Store belonging to Charles Curtis partially destroyed.

1862, May 14. Barn, shop, and wood-house, together with three cows and a calf, belonging to Galen Warren, destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000.

1862, June 14. Barn, three cows, and two tons of hay belonging to Edward E. Bennett destroyed.

1862, June 16. House of Sylvester Cotter partially destroyed. Loss \$500.

1862, August 17. House belonging to Clark Paul. Loss \$200.

1863, September 30. Barn and shop of William Gegin destroyed. Loss \$700.

1863, November 26. (Thanksgiving morning). House and barn belonging to the heirs of Jesse Perkins, together with two cows. Loss \$1,500.

1863, December 4. House of Davis S. Packard slightly damaged by fire.

1864, July 8. Barn belonging to Henry Edson destroyed.

1864, July 31. Barn belonging to Alvin P. Kingman destroyed at eight o'clock A. M.

1864, August 11. Barn belonging to Deacon John W. Hunt destroyed at half-past eight o'clock P. M. Loss \$200.

1864, August 14. Barn belonging to Marcus Holmes destroyed at half-past eight o'clock P. M. Loss \$500.

1864, August 16. House belonging to Hugh Burke destroyed at eleven o'clock P. M. Loss \$600.

1864, September 3. Lot of wood owned by Rufus S. Noyes. Loss \$200.

1864, September 15. House in the northeast part of the town destroyed by fire. Also a barn.

1864, October 10. House owned by Salmon and Galen Manley, on Cottage street, destroyed by fire. Loss \$400.

1864, November 6. House owned by William Perry partially burned. Loss \$200.

1864, December 1. Carload of straw took fire at the railroad station and burned. Also freighthouse partially burned.

1865, March 21. Shoe manufactory owned by George Stevens at Campello partially burned at three o'clock A. M.

1865, April 3. House on Pleasant street slightly damaged.

1865, April 18. Shoe manufactory belonging to Peleg S. Leach, on Pine street, entirely consumed by fire at eleven o'clock.

1865, June 6. House and barn belonging to Joseph Brady on Ash street, near Charles B. Crocker's, at 11.30 o'clock P. M. No insurance.

1865, August 5. Barn belonging to Reuben Drake struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, with from five to six tons of hay.

1865, August 24. Barn and slaughter house, on Pearl street, belonging to Mr. Sanford Winter destroyed by fire.

1865, October 28. The shoe manufactory belonging to Messrs. A. and A. B. Keith had a slight fire from spontaneous combustion in the engine room.

1866, April 19. The forge of Ephraim Howard, on Pleasant street, took fire from a spark. Loss, small.

1866, July 9. A dwelling house, known as the "Temple," owned by Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., corner of Main and South streets, Campello, damaged by fire on Monday night about eight o'clock.

1866, July 18. Dwelling house of Asa Tribou at Campello struck by lightning. Slightly damaged.

1866, September 27. The house of Rinaldo Bancroft in Pleasantville was destroyed by fire.

1866, October 8. The barn owned by Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., on Belmont street, destroyed by fire.

1866, October 10. The shoe tool manufactory belonging to Wilbur Webster at Salisbury Heights destroyed by fire.

1866, October 13. Fire on Grove street. Loss, small.

1866, October 27. Two school houses, the Centre and North Centre, set on fire and damaged considerably.

1866, October 29. F. B. Washburn's bakery, slightly damaged by fire on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

1867, August 27. An energetic attempt was made to destroy the stable of A. S. Porter, and but for the efforts of Mr. Porter in quenching the flame, there would have been a serious disaster to the town.

1868, November 17. The dwelling and homestead of Capt. John W. Kingman on Belmont street narrowly escaped destruction by an incendiary fire.

1869, December 22. The blacksmith shop occupied by Tyler. Loss small.

1870, March 2. Fire in O. O. Patten's blacking factory on Pond street. Loss, small.

1870, March 3. Fire in Tribou's carriage manufactory. Loss, small.

1871, March 14. The barn of Philander Holmes was on fire to-day, but was extinguished with little damage. Incendiary.

1872, Sunday, April 21. Fire in woods north and west of Downingville. Fifty to sixty acres of land burned, belonging to Hon. Henry W. Robinson, Peleg S. Leach and Sidney Perkins.

1872, May 10. A dwelling house belonging to Mrs. Pike entirely consumed, together with one hundred and fifty acres of land burned over, near "Walnut Bottom." The land belonged to Captain Worth, Enos H. Reynolds, Curtis Haven, Zibeon Brett and others.

1872, September 4. Fire in Allen Crocker's carriage manufactory on High street, a very narrow escape from a conflagration.

1873, January 2. Fire in the shoe manufactory of F. A. Thayer & Co. on Centre near Montello street.

1873, January 13. Fire in the house of John Russell on Quincy street. Loss, small.

1873, April 23. Fire at the tack factory of William B. Cross, esq., on Pleasant street. Loss, small.

1873, May 28. Fire destroyed the stable of Levi Leach on West Elm street.

1875. A barn on the Daniel Cary farm, "Cary Hill," belonging to Avery Noyes, together with a cow and two tons of hay. Loss \$300. Cause, smoking by a tramp.

1875, October 26. Dwelling on Battles street, owned by B. F. Battles and occupied by Widow Phillips, entirely destroyed.

1875, December 12. A small barn owned by Patrick Sullivan, near the Methodist Church on Pearl street, destroyed. Loss \$400.

1876, January 13. An old house on Oak street, owned by Mrs. Joseph H. Reynolds and near to the Deacon J. Beal farm. Incendiary.

1876, March 7. Barn owned by Isaac Merritt, on the Capt. Luke Packard farm. Loss small.

1876, Sunday morning. House and shed on the Isaac Eames homestead, owned and occupied by Edward Keough. Loss \$1,100.

1876, April 20. A slight fire in the Box Toe Factory on "Prospect Hill," caused by the upsetting of a dish of parffine.

1876, April 27. Fire in woods west of Campello, near to the dwelling of Harrison Bryant.

1876, August 21. Barn belonging to Mathew Murphy, north of Court street. Loss \$200.

1877, April 10. The dwelling house of Thomas Donahue on Centre street partially destroyed by fire.

1877, April 29. The dwelling house for a long time the residence of Freeman Holmes on South street, near Ridge Hill, destroyed by fire.

1877, May 15. A lively fire was that in the woods at Brockton Heights.

1877, December 6. Fire at the Central House. Loss about \$2,000.

1877, December 17. Fire in Music Hall, Main street. Loss \$10,000.

1877, December 20. The shoe manufactory belonging to P. and N. Copeland, in that portion of West Bridgewater now included in Brockton, destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

1877, December 23. Fire in the dwelling house of Henry Talbot. Damage \$300.

1878, February 20. Slight fire in Porter & Southworth's factory, occupied by Packard & Field. Cause, explosion of gas.

1878, February 23. An attempt to burn the Perkin's block on Main street.

1878, March 6. The large shoe manufactory of Peleg S. Leach on Belmont street totally destroyed by fire, throwing 300 workmen out of employment and destroying stock to the amount of \$70,000. Fully insured. Machinery \$30,000. Building \$25,000.

1878, March 10. An attempt made to fire the exhibition hall in the fair grounds, Belmont street.

1878, March 12. Attempts made to fire the house of I. A. Lincoln and the mill of J. A. Young.

1878, March 22. Another effort to burn the house of I. A. Lincoln.

1878, April 15. The barn of Marcus Southworth on South street, Campello, totally destroyed by fire.

1878, June 2. Blacksmith and wheelwright shop on Montello street, belonging to Albert Keith, destroyed.

1879, January 17. Fire in the *Gazette* building. Loss small. Caught in the cigar store of T. J. Smith.

1879, January 20. Some one attempted to burn the dwelling house of Augustus Lincoln. Papers were found saturated with kerosene and ready for use.

1879. Accidental fires were discovered in the manufactory of J. S. Allen and in the Holbrook House about this time.

1880, October 5. Fire in Keith's shoe factory on Pleasant street.

1880, December 8. Slight fire in the factory owned by Otis F. Curtis, Factory village.

1880, December 18. Another fire on the same premises.

1881, June 25. The building formerly known as Kingman's Tavern and Bennett's Hotel, Satucket House, Cobb's Hotel, Washburn's Hotel, and Brockton House was riddled by fire.

1882, January 1. Fire at dwelling house owned by Addison Shaw.

1882, January 4. Fire at the corner of Main and Crescent streets, known as Bryant's marble works building, the property of Henry L. Bryant. Loss about \$15,000.

1882, March 3. Another fire at the above named place. Loss about \$6,000.

1882, March 10. Fire at Nathan Pinkham's stable, Campello.

1882, March 18. Fire at Horace G. Keith's shoe factory, Spring street.

1882, March 22. Fire at the dwelling house of William H. Tobey.

1882, April 15. Fire at dwelling house of James Hammond, Brockton Heights.

1882, May 12. Fire at Howard T. Marshall's shoe factory, Franklin street.

1882, June 17. Fire at David Snow's stable, Brockton Heights.

1882, July 18. Slight fire at the shoe factory of Preston B. Keith, Campello.

1882, August 17. Fire at corner of Main and Centre streets, owned and occupied by George E. Bryant, clothing merchant, D. F. Burrill, photographer, and Mrs. F. A. Tripp, milliner; erected in 1851. Loss \$15,000.

1883, January 13. Fire in Joslyn's express office.

1883, February 8. The post-office block at the corner of Main and Centre street, owned by George E. Bryant.

1883, February 10. The dwelling-house of Levi Leach, corner of Elm and Brett street, was burned.

1883, February 16. Fire at factory of William Field on North Main street.

- 1883, April 4. Barn of the late Zenas Brett on North Main street.
- 1883, April 11. Another fire at William Field's factory.
- 1883, April 30. Fire in shop owned by William Perry, Centre street.
- 1883, June 8. Fire in fair grounds, Belmont street.
- 1883, July 1. A building owned by P. Donley, Spring street.
- 1883, August 6. A fire at the corner of Main and Crescent streets Buildings owned by Henry L. Bryant. Loss about \$35,000.
- 1883, August 9. Fire in stable of John J. Whipple, Green street.
- 1883, October 3. A fire in Charles Howard engine room, on Montello street.
- 1883, October 14. Fire in store of Tyler Cobb on north corner of Main and High streets. Loss about \$15,000.
- 1883, November 4. Fire in store of D. B. Lovell & Co., in Kingman's brick block, Main street. Damage about \$7,000.
- 1883, November 8. Fire in house owned by John J. Whipple on Mulberry street.
- 1883, November 15. Another fire in store of Tyler Cobb.
- 1883, November 23. Fire in small shop of Charles Howard's needle works.
- 1883, December 14. Fire in George Gurney's factory on Elm street.
- 1883, December 26. Dwelling house of D. C. Bird, corner Elm and Pond streets took fire.
- 1883, December 30. Fire in store owned by M. Dunbar on Main street.
- 1884, January 2. Fire in shoe factory owned by Fred French and and occupied by Joseph Hersey, corner of Centre and Montello streets. Loss small.
- 1884, January 16. The billiard saloon owned and occupied by Tyler Cobb, south corner of Main and High streets. Loss \$1,672.43.
- 1884, January 22. Stable owned and occupied by D. McKay. Loss \$450
- 1884, March 1. Dwelling owned and occupied by Oliver Reynolds. Slightly injured.
- 1884, March 10. Dwelling house owned and occupied by Mrs. Herrick. Damage to the amount of \$450.

1884, March 12. Dwelling house owned and occupied by Mrs. Martin. Loss small.

1884, April 10. An unoccupied building owned by John Kindnegan. Loss \$611.73.

1884, May 23. The Reynolds Plow Company's building off Court, street, near Railroad. Damage \$2,000.

1884, May 26. The shoe factory owned by T. A. Mitchell and occupied by Isaac L. Emerson on Clinton Avenue. Loss on the above including insurance to L. & E. Keith, one of the occupants, \$17,106.

1884, July 26. The iron foundry, known as "Campello Foundry," owned by William S. Green and others on Auburn street. Loss \$5,750.

1884, July 26. Shoe factory owned and occupied by Edwin Keith, Campello. Loss small.

1884, August 17. Building known as "Theatre Building," owned by Ellis Packard, and occupied by McCann Brothers, on East Elm street. Loss \$328.

1884, September 19. Dwelling house owned and occupied by John Beals. Loss small.

1884, October 17. Slight fire in M. Linfield and Co.'s last factory on Perkins near Crescent street.

1884, October 31. Shoe factory owned by Porter Brothers, and occupied by Daniel C. Bird on Pond street. Loss small.

1884, November 5. Drug store, owned by Daniel S. Howard and occupied by M. B. Crowell & Co., "Linden Block," North Main street. Loss \$100.

1884, November 18. Dwelling house occupied by Mr. Burrell and owned by Lyman Clark. Damaged \$742.

1884, December 3. Slight fire in the box factory of Vittum & Bonney on Crescent street. Damage \$250.

1885, January 29. Eldridge & Fullerton's shoe factory, in Campello, partially destroyed.

1885, February 11. The shoe manufactory of Fullerton & Barrows on Montello street, Campello. Damage \$600.

1885, February 12. A tool-house belonging to Charles Manley, near Tilden's Corner, was partially destroyed. Loss \$500. It was a bitter cold morning. Thermometer below zero.

1885, March 25. Meat market belonging to Johh Ashton, on Main street. Loss small.

1885, April 2. Dwelling house of William F. Willis, on Belmont street. Loss \$300.

1885, July 2. Stable belonging to Benjamin F. Wheeler, on Church street.

1885, August 9. Shoe wax factory belonging to Oliver O. Patten, on Highland street. Loss \$1,000.

1885, August 13. Dwelling house of Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, on South Main street. Loss small.

1885, August 15. Blacksmith shop of James O. Macomber, near Pleasant street. Totally destroyed.

1885, August 31. Dwelling house of Thomas Nolan, on Spring street. Loss \$1,000.

1885, October 20. Metropolitan Hotel, occupied by Neal & Dunbar and owned by the Messrs. Curtis. Loss small.

1885, October 22. Stable of Augustus T. Jones on Main street, burned. Loss \$600. At this fire an ox was burned, belonging to the city; one of a pair used on the highways.

1885, December 1. Shoe factory of Messrs. Howard, brothers, on Foster street, destroyed by fire. Damage \$2,000; insured.

1885, December 26. School house on Summer street belonging to the city. Damaged \$550; not insured.

1885, December 28. Barn owned and occupied by John Hartwell on Liberty street, Marshall's Corner.

1886, January 7. Barn on Belmont street owned and occupied by H. W. Willis. Damage \$1,075; insured.

1886, January 13. School house on East Elm street belonging to the city. Damage \$2,500.

1886, January 22. Dwelling house of Maurice Bottomer and occupied by Mrs. O'Connor, on Bay street. Loss \$75.

1886, January 29. Blacksmith shop owned by B. F. Wheeler and occupied by W. E. Bryant. Damage \$300; insured.

1886, February 27. The "Gem" restaurant and dwelling owned by Ryder and Holmes, on Centre street, and occupied by J. S. Hallett. Damage \$3,681; insured.

1886, February 27. S. T. Copps' paint shop on Centre street. Loss \$1,800.

1886, February 27. At same time a building occupied by Gage & Co. as a market and A. M. Bridgman for newspaper publication, and owned by Messrs. Dr. Edgar E. Dean and D. H. Blanchard on Centre street. Loss \$103.

1886, February 28. Metropolitan Hotel building occupied by T. Cushing as a jeweler. Loss \$20.

1886, April 12. Dwelling house of Walter Scott at the corner of Warren avenue and High street. Damage \$1,650; insured.

1886, May 15. Tenement house owned by Augustus T. Jones on Wyman street. Damaged \$1,200; insured.

1886, May 19. Dwelling house of J. E. Donnelly on Ashland street. Loss \$87.

1886, June 18. Dwelling belonging to Reuben Drake and occupied by F. A. Jackimowier, near Pearl street, Brockton Heights. Loss \$1,750.

1886, June 18. The "Old Tavern Building" belonging to the heirs of the late Aaron B. Drake, on Main street, Campello, was burned. Loss \$800.

1886, June 23. Dwelling house and laundry belonging to Ryder Brothers, on "Ryder Court," and occupied by Mrs. Holbrook and F. Stoddard. Loss \$160

1886, July 19. A building belonging to the heirs of the late Aaron B. Drake, on Main street, Campello, and occupied by A. E. Randall and others. Damage \$2,925.

1886, August 11. Frame block of stores, post-office, etc., belonging to Martin L. Keith, corner of Main street and Perkins avenue, Campello, and occupied by Flagg, Macoy, and others. Damage on block \$7,008; on contents \$2,575.

1886, August 3. Metropolitan Hotel corner of Main and High streets, owned by S. B. and G. E. Curtis. Damaged \$700.

1886, August 12. Building known as the "Gazette Building" owned by James Luddy and occupied as a saloon. Loss \$134.

1886, September 12. Shoe manufactory belonging to William S. Green on Montello street, Campello, and occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Green. Damage to building \$4,259; to contents \$3,192.25.

1886, September 16. Dwelling house owned and occupied by Hamilton L. Gibbs on Fuller street. Damaged \$1,791 to building and \$1,850.50 on contents.

1886, October 6. Barn on Ashland street occupied by John Edwards. Total loss \$100.

1886, November 24. The old and well known "Isaac Keith house" formerly situated at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, Campello, and afterward removed to the corner of Myrtle street and Warren avenue, occupied by Ole Ness, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200.

1886, December 2. The "Opera House Block" owned by Henry L. Bryant on Main street, and occupied by Loring & Howard, Edgar & Reynolds, Shaw & Rice, William Jones and others. Damage to building \$50,783; to contents \$104,324.62. It was in this building the new city government was inaugurated in 1882.

1886, December 2. At the same time as the last fire and caused by the same, was the old "Independent No. 5" engine house on East Elm street, owned by Henry L. Bryant and occupied by F. S. Tolman, printer. Loss \$2,350.

1886, December 2. At the same time the old "People's Theatre" on East Elm street, owned by Ellis Packard, was damaged \$100, and a store house for furniture owned by the same party and occupied by McCann Brothers was damaged \$2,800.

1886, December 19. Shoe manufactory belonging to Charles W. Copeland on Main street, Campello, and occupied by Casey Brothers, Ellis F. Copeland, Wilton Copeland, Swanson & Carlson and Frank Keith, shoe manufacturers, and Keith & Trufant machinists, was damaged \$6,323 on building; on contents \$16,837.

1886, December 30. Dwelling house owned by William Oakley on East Elm street. Damage \$325.

1886, December 30. Dwelling house owned by George A. Stevens corner Court and Hunt streets. Loss \$2,900.

1887, January 1. Skirting factory belonging to William F. Field, occupied by Charles Wakeling. Damaged \$3,598.

1887, January 4. Dwelling house of Lucius S. Perkins. Loss \$609.

1887, January 11. Shoe factory of Isaiah A. Beals, near the bridge on South Main street, and other buildings including a stable owned by the Lyman Clark estate. Loss \$20,622.

1887, January 29. Dwelling house belonging to George C. Cary on Ford street. Loss \$125.

1887, February 13. Store on Centre street owned by A. H. Fuller. Loss \$210.

1887, March 3. "Crescent Block" owned by Henry L. Bryant, corner Crescent and Main streets. Loss \$6,675.

1887, March 30. Blacksmith shop of Snell & Atherton. Loss small.

1887, April 14. Stable belonging to George Taber on Huntington street. Loss \$400.

1887, April 23. Barn belonging to John Sweeney on Ashland street. Loss \$600.

1887, May 6. Dwelling house of D. C. Dunbar on North Montello street. Loss \$350.

1887, May 6. Store of J. D. White on Main street. Loss \$325.

1887, May 11. "Post Office Block" owned by George E. Bryant, occupied by H. S. Bagnell and others. Loss \$1,490.

1887, May 17. A three story frame building occupied by T. J. Kinney and others for stores and dwellings, on East Elm street. Loss \$1,600.

1887, July 20. The shoe factory occupied by Marcus H. Reynolds at Campello and owned by the Williard Keith heirs. Loss \$767.

1887, July 21. Residence of James Porter and Mrs. McCool on Alton street. Loss \$375.

1887, August 13. "Post Office Block" corner Main and Centre streets, owned by George E. Bryant. Loss small.

1887, August 24. Shoe tool shop on Perkins street belonging to J. H. Sanford. Loss \$2,100.

1887, August 29. Tenement house owned by Daniel S. Howard on Linden street. Loss \$340.

1887, September 18. Dwelling house owned and occupied by George Coulter on Belmont street. Loss \$300.

1887, November 1. Dwelling house of Harry Willis. Loss \$1,080.

1887, November 8. "Washburn Block" occupied by Dole & Johnson on Main street. Loss \$300.

1887, November 27. Drug store and dwelling house of M. A. Winship on North Main street, and occupied by Linnehan & Co. Loss \$700.

1888, January 22. Methodist church, Campello, had a small fire. Loss \$150.

1888, January 30. Dwelling house of George C. Bumpus at "Bumpus Corner," at the corner of Crescent and Quincy streets. Loss \$875.

1888, March 2. Carpenter shop of N. S. Holmes owned by A. C. Thompson. Loss \$225.

1888, March 5. Leather bleachery occupied by H. C. Fuller and owned by S. B. Pratt, on Auburn street, Campello. Loss \$2,000.

1888, March 18. Dwelling house owned by Stickney & Osborne. Loss \$850.

1888, March 29. Dwelling house owned by D. H. Blanchard on Montello street. Loss \$300.

1888, April 8. Dwelling house and barn belonging to W. E. Marble on Weston street. Loss \$2,400.

1888, April 23. Shoe manufactory of Frank E. White. Loss \$207.76.

1888, April 28. Brick block at the corner of Main and Church streets owned by the "Home National Bank" and Charles C. Bixby. Loss \$19,250.

1888, May 14. The wax, cement and blacking factory belonging to Oliver O. Patten on Centre street. Loss \$900.

1888, May 27. A store owned by Peter F. Hollywood corner Green and Main streets. Loss \$100.

1888, June 8. A carpenter shop belonging to Simeon Franklin Packard on Montello street, Campello. Loss \$150.

1888, July 3. Dwelling house of Robert Keith. Loss \$850.

1888, July 10. Barn belonging to P. Kerrigan on Grove street in Campello. Loss \$1,400.

1888, July 12. Dwelling house of J. E. Foley on Clinton street. Loss \$235.

1888, July 12. Shoe manufactory owned by Isam Mitchell and occupied by Thomas F. Bowe, on Clinton street. Loss \$1,400.

1888, August 29. Stable belonging to Shaw & Rice on Main street, Campello. Loss \$452.

1888, November 29. Store owned by Jonathan White on Main street, occupied by Peters and others. Loss \$1,490.

1888, December 2. Dining saloon, corner Church street and Railroad avenue, owned by Louis Lattinville, occupied by Eli King.

1888, December 13. Shoe factory owned by Fred Coulter on Grafton street. Loss \$375.

1889, January 14. Shoe manufactory occupied by John S. Fogg & Co., building owned by A. W. Hayden, at 129 North Montello street. Damaged by fire \$1,700; insured. Damage to stock \$5,000; insured.

1889, February 12. Dwelling house of Elmer Keith on Main street, Campello. Damage \$625.

1889, March 6. Fire in Home Bank Building occupied by Agnes Kent. Damage \$436.

1889, March 8. Fire in wood block at 23 East Elm street, owned by Mrs. Abby H. Packard, occupied by M. L. McCann. Damaged \$15,000; insured.

1889, March 10. Grocery store and tenement house occupied by W. H. Alger. Loss \$125.

1889, March 24. Dwelling house belonging to John J. Whipple on Green street and occupied by F. G. Jaeger. Damaged \$741; insured.

1889, May 2. Emerson & Weeks shoe manufactory. Damaged \$737. Insured.

1889, May 13. Business block on Centre street owned by George E. Bryant and occupied by Joslyn's Express. Damaged \$164; insured.

1889, June 28. Dwelling house belonging to Rufus C. Kimball on Lawrence street. Damaged \$900; insured.

1889, July 11. Bakery of Felix Kaiser on Pleasant street. Damage on building and stock \$975.

1889, October 30. Slight fire in shoe factory of Francis E. White on Gurney Court.

1889, November 27. Drug store and dwelling of Linehan & McEtrick. Damage to building and stock \$700.

1890, January 16. The paper box factory owned by Messrs. Gardner Brothers and occupied by J. A. Nelson and others, corner of Mon-

tel'lo and Centre streets. Loss \$15,000. Also at the same time, the factory of Stacy, Adams & Co.; loss \$18,000; and Nathaniel R. Packard; loss \$1,000; and a dwelling house owned by Mrs. Dr. Dean. Loss \$400.

1890, January 21. The dwelling house of Ira R. Hurst, East Ashland street. Loss \$2,400.

1890, January 23. A fire at the mill of Elmer C. Packard on Crescent street. Damaged to the extent of \$800.

1890, February 9. Barn and cattle shed of Wilson Morse near Cary street. Loss \$950.

1890, February 17. Shoe factory of Edwin Keith on Montello street, Campello. Damaged by fire \$8,750.

1890, February 20. Planing mill of O'Neil & Howes on Court street. Damaged \$269.

1890, March 5. Dwelling house of Thomas Gegan at East Side. Damaged \$450.

1890, March 14. Machine shop of B. C. Leonard in the building owned by O. O. Patten on Centre street. Damaged \$155.

1890, April 9. A fire took place in the rooms of F. E. Seed, tailor, corner Main and School streets. Damage \$325.

1890, May 19. A shop owned by the Old Colony Rail Road occupied by E. W. Walker, Brockton Stay Company. \$1,800.

1890, June 15. Shoe manufactory of Hon. James Sidney Allen on Crescent street; totally destroyed. Loss \$21,000. At the same time the stable of Carrie Porter, loss \$450; and also J. M. Jenney, \$1,100.

1890, July 24. Stable belonging to W. H. Pease on Foundry street. Loss \$3,700.

1890, July 27. Shoe factory belonging to Isaiah A. Beals on Main street. Loss \$1,030.

1890, July 31. Wax factory of Oliver O. Patten on Centre street. Loss \$587.

1890, August 13. Cigar store belonging to E. N. Thayer & Co. at the corner of Main and Bartlett streets. Loss \$500.

1890, August 16. Dwelling house of William H. Tobey on High street occupied by Alton W. Snell and Mason Simmons. Loss \$425.

1890, August 24. Dwelling occupied by Frank Alexander on Florence street. Loss \$175.

1890, September 24. The "Standard Rubber Manufacturing Co.," on Summer street. Damage \$569.

1890, September 25. Dwelling house owned by Catherine Moore and occupied by Charles F. Averell. Loss \$500.

1890, November 23. "Satucket block" owned by Embert Howard and Bradford E. Jones, on the corner of Main and West Elm street. Loss \$850.

1890, December 1. Dwelling house of Sherman Allen on Montello street. Damage \$450.

1890, December 2. Edward Malley, dwelling house on La Foye street. Damage \$800.

1890, December 2. Averell & Thayer's shoe dressing factory on Crescent street. Damaged \$3,000; insured for \$1,000.

1890, December 3. Marble works of Fred Hanson on Railroad Avenue. Damage \$707.

1890, December 18. Church belonging to the Unity Society on Warren Avenue valued at \$13,000. Damaged by fire \$1,100 insured for \$8,000.

1891, January 5. Dwelling and store of Charles V. Lendh on Main street, Campello. Loss \$575.

1891, January 23. The "Home Bank" building corner Main and Church street, occupied by Jameson and others. Damage \$8,400.

1891, February 2. Stable of George G. Snow on Holbrook Avenue. Damage \$687. Insured \$750.

1891, February 12. Dwelling of H. H. Chamberlain on North Montello street. Slightly damaged. \$125.

1891, February 19. Business block corner of Crescent and Main streets owned by Henry L. Bryant, and occupied as an Armory, Court House, etc. Damage \$1,550. Insured \$35,000.

1891, February 24. Dwelling of Michael O'Reilly on Grove Avenue, Campello.

1891, March 2. Market building owned by Charles Saunders, occupied by Frank Berkley. Loss \$175.

1891, March 21. Dwelling owned by Edwin B. Rich and occupied by Edward P. Perkins. Loss \$137.

1891, April 2. Stable belonging to Ellery C. Wright, Campello. Damage \$475.

1891, April 2. Dwelling of Henry A. Soule, Campello. Loss \$270

1891, April 2. Dwelling of George Churchill, Campello. Loss \$187.

1891, April 2. Shoe manufactory of Whitman & Keith on Clifton Avenue, Campello. Damage by fire to the extent of \$9,000 on building and \$80,000 personal. Insured for \$90,000.

1891, April 2. Shoe manufactory of Preston B. Keith on Clifton Avenue, Campello, unoccupied. Damage \$5,000. No insurance.

1891, April 2. Shoe manufactory of Mitchell & Millett on Clifton Avenue, Campello. Damaged by fire \$11,500. Insured.

1891, April 2. Stable belonging to Daniel N. Keith on Clifton Avenue, Campello. Damage \$300.

1891, April 15. Business block belonging to Daniel S. Howard on Main street and occupied by Miss Tripp. Damage about \$500.

1891, April 26. Ice house belonging to W. C. Flagg. Slightly damaged.

1891, May 6. Building occupied by the Dow Manufacturing Co., and owned by Domenio Hall on Huntington street. Damage \$4,700.

1891, May 7. Barber shop occupied by C. L. Barbera in the old "Gazette building," owned by James Luddy. Loss \$185.

1891, May 23. Dwelling house of D. Morey and occupied by C. Clark. Damage \$655.

1891, June 5. Business block owned by Mrs. Abby H. Packard on East Elm street. Damage \$6,500. Contents \$4,600. It was occupied by McCann Brothers for storage of furniture, and used as a Lodge Room for the Ancient Order of Hibernians

1891, June 5. Business block belonging to Francis E. White and occupied by Miss L. W. McKay, and the Enterprise Publishing Company, etc., on Main street. Damage \$675.

1891, June 22. Dwelling of Thomas Doonan and belonging to F. B. Washburn Company, on School street. Damage about \$300. Insured.

1891, July 3. Last manufactory owned by the Brockton Last Co., on Perkins street. Damaged by fire \$240. Insured.

1891, July 3. A dwelling house belonging to Nathan Keith on Jackson street, Campello. Damage \$75. Insured.

1891, July 3. Dwelling house of Susan Brady on Eliot street. Damage \$190. Insured.

1891, July 4. Business brick block owned by Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., and occupied by Howard & Caldwell clothing dealers. Slightly damaged by a fire cracker on the awning.

1891, July 6. Dwelling house belonging to the Tolman Estate on Pleasant street. Damage \$1,500.

1891, July 14. Dwelling of John Murphy, owned by W. F. Field on Montello street. Damaged by fire \$525.

1891, July 16. Brick school house on Union street, Centreville. Damage \$812.

1891, August 11. Dwelling house of Thomas Burns, owned by De Witt Clinton Packard, Esq., on Centre street. Damage \$358.

1891, August 14. Dry house of O'Neil & Howes on Court street, owned by Eben G. Rhodes. Damage \$450. Insured.

1891, August 21. Dwelling house owned by J. R. Perkins, Esq., and occupied by James Reed. Loss \$475.

1891, August 31. Stable belonging to Timothy Leary. Loss \$85.

1891, December 1. Dwelling house of Edward Hayes. Loss \$125.

1891, December 5. Dwelling of Joseph Szymkiewiez, near Pearl street. Loss \$3,000.

1891, December 6. Barn belonging to George A. Packard, corner Pearl and Pleasant streets. Loss \$600.

1891, December 6. At the same time a store and dwelling-house. Loss \$2,000.

1891, December 21. Dwelling of Lon Weston. Loss \$1,852.

1891, December 25. Brick block occupied by Hiram Wade and others. Loss \$510.

1892, January 12. Steel shank, and leather case factory, owned by A. W. Hayden, occupied by N. C. Umberg and the Royal Case Company. Loss \$75.

1892, January 30. Boys' club room, owned by John Donahue, Centreville. Loss small.

1892, February 18. Business block, owned by Home Bank, corner of Church and Main street, occupied by M. A. Hatch. Loss \$100.

1892, February 27. Wood dwelling owned by Mrs. S. W. Sturtevant, and occupied by C. R. Skillings. Loss \$437.

1892, March 2. Shoe manufactory owned by Albert Barrows, Campello and occupied by him. Loss on building \$9,000, on stock \$59,493.

1892, March 2. Scandia Shoe Company. Loss \$10,600.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by Daniel Lynah and occupied by E. Leonard and J. Wade. Loss \$1,396.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by J. Colby and occupied by him. Loss \$175.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by C. C. Peterson, formerly Wm. Snell, and occupied by Stetson & Richardson. Loss \$2,500.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by L. W. Allen and occupied by him. Loss \$150.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by Mrs. Horace M Bryant. Loss \$142.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by Matilda Bryant and occupied by E. A. Morse. Loss \$206.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by G. N. Greeley and occupied by E. Leonard. Loss \$1,500.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by C. M. Kingman, occupied by J. F. Dean. Loss \$1,500.

1892, March 2. Dwelling owned by Gardner J. Kingman. Loss small.

1892, March 6. Building owned by George A. Ord, occupied by owner and P. Barrett, Columbia street. Loss \$1,255.

1892, April 6. Building owned by William Faunce Everett, occupied by owner. Loss slight.

1892, April 9. Building owned by Oscar A. Campbell, and occupied by W. Porter and D. Baxter.

1892, April 9. Building owned by Albert Keith for hotel and stores, and occupied by Mrs. George H. Taylor, as Hotel Tremont, 1082 Montello street and 36 Perkins Avenue. Loss \$328.

1892, April 21. Building owned and occupied by Manuel DeNeves, Tremont street. Loss small.

1892, April 25. Building owned and occupied by David Moran. Loss \$347.

1892, May 15. Dwelling owned by Misses A. W. and E. Astile and occupied by Paul G. Habig, near Cary street. Loss \$1,500.

1892, May 29. Business block owned by Josiah E. Packard and occupied by Theodore S. Bailey, clothing store, 160 Main street.

1892, April 24. Building owned by A. W. Hayden, Main street, and occupied by N. C. Ruberg and the Royal Case Co. Loss \$6,699.

1892, June 8. Stable owned by A. E. Woodward, and occupied by A. F. Poole. Loss \$195.

1892, June 15. Dwelling owned by Bradford E. Jones and occupied by W. F. Chadwick. Rossiter street.

1892, June 19. Building owned and occupied by A. Cranston Thompson. Lost \$185. Mill on Railroad Avenue.

1892, June 20. Business block owned by Sylvanus B. Curtis, on Main street, occupied by Augustus C. Chandler. Loss small.

1892, July 18. Dwelling owned by Thomas A. Baxendale, occupied by W. H. Carll, and Charles H. Shannon, on Pleasant, corner of Glenwood streets. Loss \$2,513.

1892, July 22. Dwelling owned and occupied by Mrs. Thomas Brennan. Loss \$275.

1892, July 26. Dwelling of Thomas P. Stiff, Chester Avenue. Loss \$175.

1892, July 31. Building owned and occupied by Bennie C. Leonard, near Marshall's corner. House and barn. Loss \$4,200.

1892, August 5. Dwelling-house of E. D. Bachelder. Loss small.

1892, August 22. Barber shop owned by Ira R. Hurst and occupied by C. F. Allen. Loss small.

1892, August 24. Brick dry house, owned by the E. G. Rhodes estate, and occupied by O'Neil and Howes. Loss \$100.

1892, September 14. Building owned by Louis Lattinville, and occupied by Henry P. McWilliams. Loss \$135.

1892, September 23. Building owned by Horace Richmond and occupied by William A. Snow. Loss small.

1892 September 23. Hotel and store owned by Louis Lattinville, and occupied by Eli King. Railroad Avenue. Loss small.

1892, September 30. Bakery and dwelling owned by Mrs. Dennis Harding, and occupied by Michael D. Murphy as a bakery, 586 Main street. Loss small.

1892, October 6. Clothing store, building owned by the Henry French estate and occupied by J. F. Sullivan on Main street. Loss small.

1892, October 27. Last manufactory building owned by Elmer C. Packard on Crescent street and occupied by the Brockton Last Company. Loss on building \$3,305, loss on stock \$6,700. Total \$10,000.

1892, October 27. Shoe manufactory belonging to Edward Sheehy, on Crescent street. Loss \$1,000.

1892, November 24. Dwelling-house of Orrin S. Reynolds on Pleasant street. Loss \$2,000.

1892, November 26. Dwelling and store 755 Main street owned by William Field, and occupied by Frank H. Young. Loss \$150.

1892, November 29. Dwelling owned and occupied by Charles Howard, Church street. Loss small.

1892, December 16. Fire at 36 Green street, frame dwelling occupied by A. M. Bridgman, John Barbour and Harry L. Marston. Loss small.

1893, January 3. Fire in frame building corner of Main and Chestnut streets owned by Gardner J. Kingman, and occupied by J. Newman and others. Loss small.

1893, January 4. Fire in frame building on Crescent street owned by C. S. Pierce and occupied by E. L. Bonney as a box shop. Damage \$1,320.

1893, January 6. Fire on Pine Avenue, building owned by C. Thornell, and occupied by J. Briggs. Loss \$25.

1893, January 11. Fire in frame building off Auburn street, Campello, owned and occupied by J. Edward Eaton. Damage \$673.

1893, January 16. Fire in frame building, corner Warren Avenue and Spring street, owned by Mrs. Anna Littleton, and occupied by Joe Wing and a club room. Damage \$515.

1893, February 6. Slight fire in A. M. Herrod's factory on Main street.

1893, February 12. Fire in brick block owned by Daniel S. Howard, on Main street, occupied by P. S. Dolan and others. Loss \$675.

1893, February 27. Fire on Montello street, Campello, building owned by A. B. Marston, occupied by A. B. Hastings as a bakery, and J. C. Coombs screen maker. Loss \$20.

1893, March 8. Fire in the shoe factory of Enos H. Reymolds, on North Main street. Loss \$13,000.

1893, March 14. Fire on Warren Avenue, building owned by Mrs. L. T. Bird, and occupied by E. Kendrick. Loss small.

1893, March 15. Fire in block corner of Main and Centre streets, owned by George E. Bryant, and occupied by the United States post-office, stores, etc. Loss \$2,400.

1893, March 17. Dwelling-house owned and occupied by Patrick Feeney, on Skinner street. Loss \$851.

1893, April 7. The brick block belonging to the F. B. Washburn company, at the corner of Main and School streets, and occupied by Gurney Brothers, Tolman Brothers and others. Loss \$11,955. The Commercial Club and the Howard Club occupied rooms in this building as well as the Southern Massachusetts Telephone company.

1893, April 11. Fire 34 Galen street, building owned by C. C. MacCorry, and occupied by J. W. Alger and C. W. Rines. Loss \$3,150.

1893, April 12. Fire in house owned and occupied by Alvin Hawes, on Pleasant street. Loss \$119.

1893, April 16. Fire in dwelling on Main street, owned by I. Mitchell occupied by J. Robertson and Mr. McFaun. Loss \$450.

1893, April 16. Fire in frame dwelling house on East Ashland street, owned and occupied by S. F. Allen. Loss \$450.

1893, April 18. House occupied by E. J. Fleming, on Cedar street, owned by Michael Dineen. Loss small.

1893, April 26. Dwelling-house on Court street, owned by R. Taber and C. Torrey and occupied by E. Guertin and W. Coy. Loss \$55.

1893, April 26. Blacksmith shop on Torrey street owned by Frank Bedraski and occupied by him. The fire extended to his dwelling-house. Loss \$2,163, paid.

1893, May 13. Fire in dwelling house of Lester Keith on Perkins avenue and occupied by H. Shepard and Mrs. Dewhurst. Loss small.

1893, May 30. Fire at the corner of Hunt and Sylvester streets owned by J. Hunt and occupied by F. Kamiski. Loss paid \$1,078.

1893, June 2. Fire in frame factory owned by Marcus Leach and occupied by Charles A. Eaton and others. Loss \$43.85.

1893, June 11. Fire in two-story frame dwelling house on River street owned by Dennis Sullivan and occupied by D. Reardon and P. O'Brien. Loss \$550.

1893, June 12. Fire in two-story frame building on West Elm street owned by A. P. Poole and occupied by Oscar Lowney and A. P. Poole. Loss \$1,653.

1893, June 30. Fire in "Kingman Block" corner of Main and Market streets, Campello, owned by Preston B. Keith, Esq., and occupied by F. L. Braconier and others.

1893, July 6. Fire in three-story frame building corner of Spring and Walnut streets, owned by David Donnelly and occupied by J. J. McCay and others. Loss \$25,741.

1893, July 6. Fire in building owned by E. W. Holmes and occupied by himself and others on Centre street. Loss \$90.

1893, July 15. Slight fire in dwelling of John Burke. Loss small.

1893, July 16. Fire in barn owned by Rose Martin on Torrey street. Loss \$350.

1893, July 17. Fire in the tack factory owned and occupied by William W. Cross off Pleasant street. Loss \$16,767.76.

1893, July 18. Fire at 51 Albion street owned and occupied by L. J. Goodridge. Loss \$30.

1893, July 18. Fire in stable on Winter street owned by G. H. Ackerman. Cause, lightning. Loss \$350.

1893, July 21. Fire in Woodward & Wright's last factory on Perkins avenue. Loss about \$50.

1893, July 28. Fire in frame dwelling house No. 11 Huntington street, owned and occupied by Albert Decoster. Loss \$550.

1893, August 2. Fire in frame building on North Mulberry street owned by George Farwell and occupied by D. Desmond. Loss \$686.

1893, August 9. Fire in stable 29 Thacher street owned by Fred F. Rogers. A valuable horse was burned, also. Loss \$300.

1893, August 15. Slight fire in the tenant house owned by N. Hayward and occupied by Edward Norris. Damage small.

1893, August 23. Fire in frame factory owned by Frank E. White on North Main street, and occupied by Smith & Wade. Loss small.

1893, September 8. Slight fire in dwelling owned and occupied by P. J. Corbett at 102 Florence street.

1893, September 17. Fire in stable on Pearl street owned by Fred Packard. Loss \$1,870.

1893, September 26. Slight fire in dwelling house owned by D. W. Field, and occupied by T. Crovo and T. Hildred.

1893, September 26. Fire in an unoccupied frame building owned by David Remillard on Perkins avenue. Loss \$225.

1893, October 7. Slight fire in a dwelling owned and occupied by H. Sampson on Laureston street. Loss \$32.

1893, October 13. Fire in dwelling on Williams street owned by N. Cary and occupied by Mrs. Young and others. Loss \$55.

1893, October 16. Fire in a two-story dwelling on East Main street owned by Mrs. Lattinville and occupied by J. Leplente and B. Vellencour. Loss \$65.

1893, October 19. Fire in a two-story dwelling on Montello street owned by C. Creedon and occupied by John Buckley and others. Loss \$225. Cause, rats and matches.

1893, October 20. Fire in a cottage house on Court street owned by Mrs. Ann Dalton and occupied by her. Damage small.

1893, October 30. Slight fire in a two-story dwelling on Howard Place owned by C. E. Brackett and occupied by him and N. C. White. Damage \$24.

1893, November 13. Fire in frame stable corner of Winter and Dyer streets owned by George P. Albee. Loss \$350.

1893, November 19. Slight fire corner Church street opposite the Brockton Railroad station, owned by Eli King and occupied by him as a boarding house.

1893, November 27. Fire in frame dwelling house on Lawrence street, owned by Rufus C. Kimball and occupied by Michael McCarty. Loss \$675.

1893, December 21. Henry T. Anglim dwelling house and barn corner of Pleasant and Belair streets. Loss \$1,600.

1894, January 24. This day will ever be remembered as one on which the most showy and largest conflagrations that has occurred in this city for a long time. It commenced in what was well known as

the "City Rink," situated on "Robinson's Court." The building was owned by John A. Jackson, a well known builder and (ex-Alderman of Brockton). From the rink the fire spread rapidly to the north across Green street directly toward the First Congregational church, taking in its way a tenement house owned by Hon. John J. Whipple, Mayor of the city, and occupied by Harry L. Marston, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, John Barbour, Dr. Frank L. Weir; a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Daniel Tolman, George Tolman and F. E. Wentworth; a house belonging to Mrs. Caroline Porter. The Congregational Church was soon embraced in the immense conflagration, the flames making rapid progress in the destruction of the old land mark, a fine wooden structure erected in 1852 at a cost of about \$30,000, on the site which has been occupied since the settlement of the old "North Parish" of Bridgewater. This building stood on the same location where three other church edifices have stood since 1738, on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets. At eleven o'clock P. M. the tall and graceful spire fell toward Main street with a crash, and the bell which had so often called the citizens to the services of the sanctuary, and in solemn tones tolled the deaths of many of the towns-people, was soon destroyed, and many is the number who will miss the old clock face on the hill, as it was above the tallest buildings of the city, marking the hours as they passed. The business places of Messrs. A. P. Hazard, G. E. Bickford and a building owned by Fred Richmond on Main street were more or less damaged by fire at this time. A new brick block in process of erection on the east side of Main street was quite severely damaged by heat, breaking the plate glass, etc. The Savings Bank at the corner of Court and Main streets was damaged some, as well as the "Porter" church near by the Bank on the north, which caught from sparks from the other buildings. Fire engines were present from Boston, Taunton, and Fall River, their steamers doing good work. The steam fire engine from Avon did especially good service in protecting the Savings Bank brick block. The total loss at this fire was estimated at \$35,000.

1894, January 29. Shoe factory formerly owned by Jay B. Reynolds, now the property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and occupied by George Knight as a machine shop, and Wendell, Leach & Co. as a shoe factory, and Parker & Silva. Loss on contents \$7,600; on buildings \$2,000.

1894, January 30. Dwelling house on Hervey street, owned by Andrew F. Packard and occupied by the owner and W. P. Williams. Loss \$700.

1894, February 7. Dwelling house on Williams street owned by W. L. Hayden; occupied by D. Mulloy, George Vittum, William McKay. Loss \$50.

1894, February 16. Building on Palmer street owned by J. Willis Marble, occupied by E. Marble, and Charles Cautcher. Dwelling, stable and bottling establishment. Loss \$3,500.

1894, February 18. Dwelling corner of Main and Arch streets owned by Nathan Howard, occupied by A. R. McDonald. Loss \$525.

1894, February 24. Stable on Menlo street owned and occupied by A. T. Benson. Loss \$500.

1894, February 25. Leather bleachery of A. G. Tinkham on Packard street.

1894, March 27. Fire in business block of Mrs. G. A. Goodall, occupied as dwellings and stores by A. A. Barrett, jeweler; Mrs. Goodall; clothing store of J. J. Newman; Irving Tenney as a bicycle store; John Cross, shoemaker; etc. Loss \$2,500.

1894, April 20. House owned by Thomas A. Baxendale, 228 Pleasant street, occupied by Mrs. Edward Southworth, and William Smith. Loss small.

1894, May 5. Fire in the Episcopal chapel. Loss small.

1894, May 8. Stable on Quincy street, owned by James Farrell. Loss about \$700.

1894, May 9. House on North Mulberry street, owned and occupied by Bernard Donohue. Loss \$400.

1894, May 10. House on Boyden street owned by New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., occupied by William J. Powers. Loss \$1,000.

1894, May 11. House on corner of Court and Boyden streets owned by Morris Callahan. Loss small.

1894, June 12. Fire in wooden block corner Main and Hervey streets, owned by W. H. Shaw and W. C. Carey, occupied by E. A. Shaw, grocer; E. A. Dakin, druggist; Mrs. Baxter, restaurant and other families. Loss \$300.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

CASUALTIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.—In or about the year 1725 Henry Kingman came from the West Parish (now West Bridgewater) and settled on the spot where the late Seth Kingman lived and died. He was about twenty-one years of age, and unmarried. Soon after his arrival at his new home, he proceeded to the woods for the purpose of cutting fencing, about ten or eleven o'clock A. M. While in the act of splitting a large oak log, it split prematurely, and the axe entered the calf of his leg, nearly severing it, only a small portion of flesh remaining on each side to connect the parts; the bone was cut off entirely. It was a bitter cold day, and all he had to bandage with was his small handkerchief, in which was his luncheon. This he used as best he could; tied up the wound, and dragged himself to a small bridge, where he remained till evening, when, by the merest accident, some one heard him cry out for help, and even then passers-by supposed it was only the wild animals in the woods, which in that day were quite common. At last some person found him; a litter was made on which to carry him home; and when he reached his boarding-place a messenger was dispatched four miles or more to West Bridgewater for a physician. A long time must have elapsed before one could reach him, as the snow was deep and very bad traveling. But, strange as it may appear to the reader, the parts grew together, and he afterwards became an efficient officer in the army.

1727, October 29. The shock of a violent earthquake was severely felt throughout New England, which lasted for several days.

1739, February 5. The first meeting of the North Parish was held to-day. Timothy Keith, moderator; Robert Howard, clerk; who continued to hold that office thirty-two years in succession.

1748. Indian corn sold for thirty-two shillings per bushel; rye,

forty-six shillings per bushel ; wheat, three pounds per bushel ; flour, ten pounds per hundred.

1749. This summer the most severe drought ever experienced by the oldest person then living. In the last of May the grass was all burnt by the sun ; the ground looked white ; the earth was dried to a powder at a great depth, and many wells, springs, brooks, and rivers were dried, so that fish lay dead on the bottom. The pastures were so scorched that cattle grew poor. Hay had to be brought from England to supply their wants, which sold for three pounds ten shillings per cwt. Barley and oats were so much injured they scarcely saved enough for seed. Flax was a total failure. Corn rolled and wilted. Herbs of all sorts were destroyed. During all these troubles government ordered a day of fasting and prayer ; and on the 6th of July copious showers of rain fell to refresh them, and things looked brighter ; and what was fortunate for the people, the next winter was very mild. After the plentiful rains a day of public thanksgiving was ordered.

1751, June 17. Severe hail-storm. Hailstones large as English walnuts were in abundance, breaking glass and doing other damage to a large amount.

1755. Summer very hot and dry. Hay scarce and high.

1755, November 18. Shock of an earthquake, shaking down chimneys. In Boston and vicinity buildings were prostrated by the shock.

1762-3. Very cold winter. Snow of great depth.

1762, September 10. Wild pigeons flew in abundance.

1763, June 8. Wild pigeons flew in abundance.

" In the year 1769, when the disputes between England and America had begun, and the importation of foreign goods was stopped, it became customary for people to manufacture their own clothing ; and in many places the young ladies had spinning matches at their ministers for the benefit of their families. On the 15th of August, 1769, at two o'clock P. M., ninety-seven young ladies met at the house of their pastor, the Rev. John Porter, and generously gave his lady, for the use of her family, 3,322 knots of linen, tow, cotton, and woolen yarn, which they had spun for that purpose. At three o'clock something, of American produce only, was set before them for their refreshment, which was more agreeable to them than any foreign dainties, considering the situation

of the country at that time. At four o'clock the ladies walked in procession to the meeting-house, where a discourse was delivered by their pastor from Acts ix. 36: 'This woman was full of good works,' in which piety, industry, frugality, and benevolence were recommended and encouraged. The closing prayer being made, the following lines, composed by their pastor, were sung :

Ye rubies bright, ye orient pearls,
How coveted by men!
And yet the virtuous woman's price
Excels the precious gem.

Foreign productions she rejects,
With nobleness of mind,
For home commodities; to which
She's prudently inclined.

How kind and generous her heart!
How diligent her hand!
How frugal in economy,
To save her sinking land!

She works, she lends, she gives away,
The labors of her hand;
The priest, the poor, the people all,
Do find in her their friend.

She clothes herself and family,
And all the sons of need.
Were all thus virtuous, soon we'd find
Our land from slavery freed.

after which anthems were sung; and, the assembly being dismissed, they retired to their respective homes."

David, son of Rev. John Porter, was riding in a chaise when about ten years of age; the horse took fright, ran, and threw him out, breaking one of his legs, which was soon after amputated. He survived but a short time. Died May, 1767.

1769, October 30. Violent storm, doing great damage.

1771. Very mild winter; not over four inches of snow fell during the season.

1772, March 9, 11, 13, and 20. Very severe snow-storm.

1772, April 3. Snow six to ten feet deep. People were obliged to dig themselves out of their houses. Many sheep and cattle lost.

1778, November 10. Hay sold for six dollars per cwt.

1779, February 16. Hay sold for nine dollars per cwt.

1779, November 12. Hay sold for twenty dollars per cwt.

1780, November 19. Hay sold for thirty-three pounds per cwt.

1780. Winter very severe. Great depth of snow.

1780, May 19. Remarkably dark day. Between twelve and one o'clock people could not work; were obliged to light candles to see to eat dinner; looked very melancholy indeed; but little rain. The evening was very dark.

1781, August 5. Wild pigeons flew very thick.

1782. Very dry season.

1785, April 1. Severe snow-storm. Snow three to five feet deep.

1785, April 15. Very cold. Ground frozen hard. Rivers crossed on the ice, with excellent skating on ponds.

1785, May 20. Severe snow-storm. Snow several inches deep.

1785, November 25. Severe snow-storm. Snow very deep.

1786, May 21. Wind east for eight weeks in succession.

1791, July 18. Rev. John Porter's horse killed by lightning in a severe thunder-storm.

1804, October. Severe gale; large trees blown down and torn up by the roots.

1805, February. Snowed five days in succession. The road between North Bridgewater and Randolph was even with the top of the walls.

1806, June. Total eclipse of the sun.

1806. Winter of 1806-7 very mild; ground not frozen over four inches deep all winter.

1806. Summer of 1806 very cold.

1808. Very heavy frosts in August.

1811, May 5. Severe snow-storm.

1811, July. Great freshet, doing great damage.

1815, September 23. Severe gale, Monday. Some verses published soon after were as follows:

It chanced to be our washing-day;

The clothes were all a-drying;

The stormy winds came through the lines

And set 'em all a-flying.

I saw the shirts and petticoats

Go riding off like witches;

That day I lost—ah, how I wept!—

I lost my Sunday breeches.

The air became filled with limbs, shrubs, old pieces of timber, etc., roofs blown off from buildings, and great damage generally.

1815, September 25. Very powerful wind, unroofing many buildings, and doing considerable damage to other property.

1816. This year was remarkable for its severe cold weather.

1816, February. Azra Keith was severely burned while making varnish in his house, from the effects of which he never recovered.

1817, February 20. Remarkably severe snow-storm.

1818. Great freshet, doing great damage.

1820, December 22. Rev. Daniel Huntington delivered a discourse in the meeting-house of the North Parish, it being the second centennial anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Text, Psalms xlv. 1-3.

1821, July 4. The first town meeting was held in North Bridgewater this day. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington. Over two hundred were present, and the first yearly town officers were chosen. Joseph Sylvester was moderator. Col. Edward Southworth was chosen town clerk.

1821, October 31. Messrs. Daniel Temple, of Reading, Mass., and Isaac Bird were ordained as missionaries to the heathen in the old meeting house. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, preached the sermon; Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington, gave the charge; and Rev. S. Green, the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Temple married Miss Rachel B. Dix, of Boscowen, N. H., and sailed for Malta, January 2, 1822, on the brig *Cypress* from Boston. In 1833 Rev. Isaac Bird sailed for Beyroot as missionary. Mr. Temple has since died, August 9, 1850.

1823, November 13. David Brown, a native of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, delivered an address in the meeting-house of the First Church, after which a collection was taken for supporting schools in his nation.

1835, November 6. Miss Susan Hersey, a young miss of sixteen, who resided in the family of Deacon John Crafts, was drowned in Howard's pond.

1837, July 15. David Lincoln drowned in Sprague's pond.

1845, August 23. Daniel Brett's house struck by lightning, and Mr. Brett instantly killed.

1845, November 22. Joseph Brett killed by an ox.

1844, November 6. Hon. John Quincy Adams delivered a discourse to the citizens of North Bridgewater in the meeting-house of the First Congregational Church.

1847, August 14. Lorenzo D. Hervey had his left arm fractured by coming in contact with another train at South Boston, which was standing on a side track, his arm resting at the time on the side window.

1849, May 21. North Bridgewater Union Cemetery consecrated by Rev. Daniel Huntington, then pastor of the South Congregational church, Campello. An admirable address was delivered on this occasion.

1849, May 22. Ethan and Henry Leach (brothers) were thrown from a chaise while crossing the railroad at the burying-ground crossing at Ashland street, and instantly killed.

1849, March 22. Howard's mill-dam washed away; also railroad bridge near Lewis Keith's mill, damaging so much as to stop the cars.

1851, October 30. Timothy Sullivan was killed by coming in contact with a bridge at the north end of the village, known as "Harlow's Bridge."

1852, May 12. David I. Gray had thumb sawed off in Howard's mill.

1852, May 27. Michael O' Leary drowned.

1852, July 22. "Enterprise" Engine Company, accompanied by the North Bridgewater Brass Band, visited New York.

1852, July 26. Eugene Marshall was a passenger on board the steamer *Atlantic* that sunk on Lake Erie. The steamer came in contact with the *Ogdensburg* near Longport, two o'clock Friday morning. Three hundred lives lost. One hundred and fifty men and women were drowned in the cabin. Mr. Marshall narrowly escaped drowning.

1852, August 15. Salmon Manly died from injuries to his spinal column to-day.

1852, September 18. Galen Edson died from wounds received by a fall that fractured his skull.

1853, November 24. Frederick A. Babcock injured on railroad.

1853, February 5. George Washington, son of Levi French, was badly scalded, injuring him so much that he died the next day (Sunday). Age two years and ten months.

1853, February 26. Edward Elmer, son of Perez Marshall, was drowned while attempting to cross a pond near his father's house. Age six years and five months.

1853, February. Ellridge G. Cobb, and one hundred and seven others, sent a petition to the Legislature opposing the passage of a law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

1853, November 21. A collision took place between two trains of cars on the railroad, one of which was the steamboat train; four persons severely injured. One died soon after.

1853, December 29. Severe snow-storm. The cars on the railroad were stopped, for the first time since the road was opened.

1853. Alonzo S. Drisko, a workman engaged in building the new house of worship for the First Congregational Church, had an arm broken by a board falling from aloft.

1854, March 18. Severe gale. Railroad-crossing sign at Court street blown down. The steeple of the Porter Church was somewhat damaged by the force of wind, which was pretty general throughout this section of country.

1854, June 14. Severe hail-storm about noon. Thermometer stood at ninety in the shade. Hailstones as large as cherries fell in abundance. Zophar Field's house struck. Cow belonging to Chandler Sprague, esq., instantly killed.

1854, June 19. The house of Weston Simmons, known as the "Poor Farm," was struck by lightning, instantly killing Lemuel Reynolds, who had just stepped into the house for protection from the storm.

1854, July 27. The new meeting-house of the First Congregational Church was dedicated to-day.

1854, September 18. Michael Coleman and Michael Keho were run into by a steamboat train that came in contact with chaise.

1855, September 20. To-day was observed as a holiday for the purpose of holding a fair to obtain means for erecting a fence around the new cemetery. A large and brilliant procession, consisting of the various fire engine companies in full uniform drawing their engines, handsomely decorated, preceded by a band of music; also the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, under the command of Captain J. Freeman Ellis, together with a representation of the various trades in large numbers. The procession was formed at one o'clock, when, after marching about the various streets, they proceeded to Yale's mammoth tent, which had been erected for the purpose of serving the dinner, in a lot

owned by Frederick Perkins, and opposite the residence of Franklin Ames, esq. The procession was under the care of Francis M. French, as chief marshal.

1856, January 5. Severe snow-storm. No trains passed for two days. No meeting on the next day (Sabbath). Roads badly blocked.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1856, a Probate Court was established at North Bridgewater, to be held the last Tuesday of July in each year.

1856, June 3. The centennial celebration of the four Bridgewaters was held to-day, and the bells of all the four towns were rung half an hour before sunrise, and cannon fired on Trooper's Hill.

1856, June 4. A meeting was held to show the feeling in regard to the assault on Charles Sumner at Washington, at which resolutions were passed condemning the act in the strongest terms.

1857, January 18. Very severe snow-storm. Trains on the railroad were blocked for several days. The thermometer during the day was sixteen degrees below zero. The sky was obscured by a dense cloud of snow, that extended in every direction. At night the weather moderated; but the wind increased to a gale, piling the snow in huge drifts. The storm in the night was of unexampled severity. The force of the wind caused the spire of the church at Campello, which had been erected but a short time, to break just below the clock, and the bell to break through the roof and lodge in the vestry below. The damage to the house by this fall was about \$3,000.

1857, April 6. Some fiend placed some iron rails upon the railroad track about one mile north of the village, causing the locomotive called the "Pilgrim" to run off the track and injure the train, breaking Alden Reed's jaw-bone, an employee of the road in charge of the train.

1857, May 17. Ice formed one-sixteenth of an inch thick to-day.

1857, May 31. Terrible hailstorm, doing great damage to crops and fruit trees in the town. Hailstones as large as robin's eggs fell to the depth of an inch, continuing about one-half hour.

1858, March 30. Emma Olivia, daughter of F. B. Washburn, was so severely burned while at play that she died in fifteen hours after. Age seven years and eight months.

1858, May 14. Bela Keith, esq., fell and broke his collar-bone while at work repairing a shed belonging to the Satucket House.

1858, May 14. Elisha Hall had his hand badly injured at Howard & Clark's steam-mill.

1858, July 21. Charles W., a son of Rev. J. Cooper, was drowned in Howard's pond.

1858, September 21. Frank Richmond, son of Philo W. Richmond, broke his leg by falling from a ladder while at work painting on the east side of Kingman's brick block.

1859, January 22. John B., son of Charles Wentworth, was drowned. Body found Sunday noon following.

1859, June 3. Gershom I. Sylvester, son of F. M. Sylvester, seven years of age, was run over by cars near Keith's mills, and injured so that he died soon after.

1859, July 30. Mrs. Harriet Everson and Thacher Everson, wife and daughter of Joseph H. Everson, of Hanson, were killed by a locomotive near Keith's mills. George W. Monroe and Miss Sarah F. Stetson were in the covered wagon at the time and severely injured.

1859, August 25. Herbert, son of Albert Keith, choked to death by a piece of apple, which he was eating while running.

1859, September 9. Mr. Henry Volney French, who had just arrived at the depot in the Centre Village, from New York, in the steam-boat train, attempted to jump from the cars while the train was in motion, was thrown upon the track and run over by the train, and lived but two hours after the accident. Mr. French was of the firm of French & Howard, shoe manufacturers. He was a man of excellent habits, smart, active, and very exemplary in all the walks of life. A deep feeling of sadness pervaded the entire community upon learning of the sad affair. His wife and children were absent from home at the time of the accident, in Maine.

1859, November 26. When the four o'clock train was approaching Campello, and near the brick factory, from Boston, a woman named Joanna Barrett, in attempting to cross the track, was struck by the locomotive, and injured so that she died in a few moments.

1860, June 16. Severe hail-storm. Hailstones plenty, as large as bullets, doing much damage to fruit.

1860, July 11. C. Adelbert, son of T. M. Packard, came to his death by falling into a tub set in the ground to catch water.

1860, August 2. A young child of Daniel Hayward, eighteen months old, fell from an attic of a two story house to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, through the carelessness of a domestic ; taken up apparently uninjured.

1861, February 25. Bridget O'Brien was killed by violence.

1861. Mr. G. E. Wilbor and Thaddeus Keith made a bet on the election of Abraham Lincoln, Wilbor betting he would be elected, and Keith that he would not ; the condition was that the one that lost was to walk to Boston. Mr. Keith, having lost the bet, started for Boston March 6, and walked the entire distance to the city in five hours. He was accompanied through the village by fife and drum.

1861, March 24. Severe storm,—snow. Trains delayed twenty-four hours.

1861, April 8. As Mrs. John Ellis and another lady were riding from North Bridgewater Village to Campello they were robbed of their pocket-books. The rogue was caught soon after and punished.

1861, October 3. M. W. Dwight jumped from a car when in motion near Campello station and was killed.

1862, May 26. Michael Larry, a lad of eight years, was drowned in a saw-mill flume at Sprague's factory pond.

1863, June 15. Malcolm Howard died of injuries received by the kick of a horse owned by Dr. Baldwin in the north part of the town.

1863, September 24. William Tolman, son of Elijah Tolman, engineer at Ellis Packard & Co.'s steam-mill, had an arm broken and otherwise severely injured.

1863, October 20. Leroy Hamilton, a driver in the employ of Hancock's express, was struck by a locomotive while crossing the track at Elliot street crossing. The wagon was a complete wreck. Mr. Hamilton escaped with a few bruises only.

1863, November. Nahum Perkins, a man over seventy years of age, shot a goose from a flock that was passing over his home.

1864, February. Moses Packard fell and broke his leg in his barn.

1864, February 12. Michael Murphy and Patrick Early were burned to death in the town lock-up.

1864, February 13. Herbert Eaton broke his collar-bone while at play.

1864, April 29. A child of Cornelius McAuliffe was so badly burned while playing with fire in the Pine grove that she died next day.

1864, July 14. Jennie, daughter of Patrick McCullough, was drowned in a tub of water.

1864, September 26. A boy in the employ of Harrison Rogers was dragged about by a horse till life was extinct, by incautiously fastening the rope-halter around his arms. The horse became unmanageable, so the boy could not release himself.

1864, October 12. Eliza J., wife of James S. Bond, of North Bridgewater, committed suicide by drowning at Mansfield, Mass.

1864. The drought of 1864 has had no parallel for years. For June and July only 2.38 inches of rain fell; May previous only two inches; July 1.32 inches; June 1.06 inches. In 1854, ten years in August previous, there was no rain.

1864, January 3. The body of an unknown man was found on the railroad track, about a half-mile south of Campello depot; supposed to have fallen from the New York train. The body was terrible mangled, so that it could hardly be identified.

1864, October 27. Five cattle were killed by a Fall River train at Howard's crossing in the north part of the town, and others badly injured.

1864. Adeline Harris was appointed teacher by the Freedman's Relief Association, stationed at Newbern, N. C., and sailed from New York December 8.

1865, July 4. Charles Hayward, son of the late B. F. Hayward, was badly burned in the face by powder.

1865, July 4. Daniel Huntington, son of Joseph Vincent, had a thumb blown off by the discharge of a pistol.

1865, August 23. Mrs. Sanford Winter committed suicide. Cause, temporary insanity.

1865. This summer season has been very dry. Wells throughout the State dried up. Fall feed very light, or none at all. Mills stopped running for want of water.

1854. J. O. Patten introduced the first stitching into the town, two Singer stitching machines, and were doing the work for Daniel S. Howard. He sold the business to Oliver O. Patten.

John H. Cole, of Campello, was one of the first and oldest machine operators in Brockton, commencing in 1855, on a Home Cylinder No. 26, for Benjamin F. Hayward, on the lot now occupied by the "Campello House."

1856. Willard Keith and Horace Bryant commenced manufacturing shoes in Campello, being the second firm then engaged in that line. Marcus H. Reynolds was then the only one in that village.

1858, September. Ira Copeland started a grocery store in what was then known as "Spragues," or Factory village.

1860, May. The clothing store of Harmon, Hayward & Co., corner of Main and High streets, was opened.

1860, May. The estate of the late Benjamin G. Stoddard on North Main street was sold in May, 1860, to Edward Southworth, jr., store and land, for \$1,575. House lot in rear of above, sold to Dr. Henry Eddy for \$275.

1860, June. The building erected for the late Francis A. Thayer as a residence was built by Jason Perkins, as master builder, on West Elm street.

1860, July. The old burying ground, nearly opposite Grove street, was placed in good order, fenced and cleared up, and other improvements made.

1860, August. Hunt's Academy held a reunion.

1864, September. Opening of the Brockton High School.

1865, May 30. A son of C. C. Bixby lost a finger; chopped off by a hatchet.

1865, July 14. First annual exhibition of the Brockton High School.

1865, July. The well known Rev. Daniel Huntington estate on North Main street was sold to Domenico Hall.

1865, August. The Old Colony Railroad are about to erect a brick freight house, 600x80 feet, with platform accommodations, 1,200x25 feet.

1865, August. The shoe manufactory of Cyrus B. Kingman sold to Lyman E. Cobb, and removed from Spragueville to Centre street and converted into a grocery store, and afterwards removed to Court street.

1865, August. The dwelling house of the late Abiel Kingman on Summer street, sold to Nathan Holmes.

1865, October. A meeting of the stockholders of the old North Bridgewater Bank was held to see if it was thought best to change into a National Bank. The vote was 184 in favor, and 272 opposed. Frederick Howard advocated a change to the new bank vigorously, but the measure was defeated, and the city was without a bank for several years, previous to the organization of the present Home National Bank.

1865, November 9. The church building, at East Bridgewater, of which Rev Baalis Sanford was for many years pastor, was moved to East Elm street, and converted into a shoe manufactory.

1865, December 4. A little son of John Wild had a hand and foot crushed while playing with the cars near Soule's lumber yard.

1865, December 2. Charles S. Pierce, while in the employ of Messrs. Howard & Clark, lost a finger while using a moulding machine.

1866, March 18. Thomas Ward found dead, Sunday, very near the drift road, now Grove street.

1866, April. Israel Packard house, afterward owned by Benjamin Kingman, on Belmont street, sold to Harrison L. Higgins.

1866, April. The Sidney Packard house on Chestnut street, Campello, sold to Charles H. Cole.

1866, April 2. North Bridgewater Bank votes to wind up the affairs of that institution.

1866, April 24. A man in the employ of Edward E. Bennett, thrown from a horse, and killed.

1866, May. I. M. Foye fell while at work on Nahum Dickerman's house, severely injured in the side and chest, also in the face.

1866, Thursday, May 25. J. Lowell French severely jammed between two cars.

1866. Moses W. Hancock, the veteran expressman between Brockton and Boston, who commenced his business in 1846, celebrated his twentieth anniversary.

1866, June 5. Robert A. Bliss struck by the "Lightning Express" train near the station, and killed, his body was terribly mangled. He resides at Holmes's Hole.

1866, June 8. A corn barn and other outbuildings belonging to Jonathan Keith, on the late Nathaniel Ames's homestead, destroyed by fire.

1866, June. A child of Dennis Sullivan scalded, and died in a few hours.

1866, June 28. Nahum Hayward was found dead in bed at his home. His death was probably caused by heart trouble.

1866, July. Daniel S. Howard changes his hot air engine for a new steam engine.

1866. The Harrison Howard farm sold to Dr. J. D. Baldwin, in the north portion of the town.

1866, July 2. The golden wedding of Capt. and Mrs. John Battles took place to-day.

1866, July 3. Rev. Edward L. Clark dismissed from the First Congregational church.

1866 July 5. While the venerable Micah Faxon was walking in the woods near Snow's brick factory, he was met by a man who asked him for what money he had. Mr. Faxon immediately handed him all he had with him and thereupon the robber left, saying as he departed, to Mr. Faxon, that he had been loafing in that vicinity long enough, and now had better go home.

1866, July 27. Rev. Charles W. Wood and wife, of Campello, were seriously injured by a railroad collision near Fitchburg, Mass.

1866, July 28. Severe tempest and rain, during which several buildings were struck by lightning and much damage done in the flooding of cellars, streets, etc.

1866, October. The well-known Crosby mansion, formerly the parsonage of Rev. John Porter, the first minister in the North Parish, has recently been sold and is being taken down and removed.

1866, October 12. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln celebrated to-day.

1866, September 5. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Vaughan observed to-night.

1866, October 24. An enthusiastic public meeting was held this evening, of persons interested in the construction of a railroad to Stoughton.

1866, October 25. Marcus S. Baker, of Campello, fatally injured while shackling cars at South Braintree.

1867, January. The well known private school known as Mrs. Jones's School, closed after forty-six years of constant and earnest effort of the teacher to educate the young minds. The closing of this department of education will be exceedingly regretted, and many is the one in the old town who recalls their experience at this institution of learning with pleasure and pride.

1867, January 17. Great snow storm, blocking up railroads and highways, and shutting off all communication with other places for several days.

1867, February 9. Heavy freshet, doing a large amount of damage.

1867, March 5. Organization of the Young Men's Christian Association.

1867, April 8. Dedication of the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

1867, April 23. Torch light demonstration in honor of the new street lamps.

1867, August 7. The old "Sprague school house," which was afterward converted into a residence, was struck by lightning in the recent severe tempest.

1867, August 13. Thomas J. Gurney, the well-known teacher of music for many years, was severely kicked by a horse, causing a contusion of the thigh.

1867, August 16. Porter's line of omnibuses (Brockton to Campello), discontinued for want of patronage.

1867, September 6. Death of Bela Keith, esq., formerly of the Board of Selectmen.

1867, September 12. Child of Dennis Leary run over and killed.

1868, September 21. Opening of the public library.

1867, October 12. John McClue killed on railroad.

1867, November 19. Opening of the new Masonic Hall in Kingman's block.

1867, December 17. Death of Rufus L. Thacher, esq., formerly one of the Board of Selectmen.

1868, March. Rufus P. Kingman sold his interest in the clothing business to Messrs. Embert Howard and Benjamin O. Caldwell, who have ever since been successful merchants in that line of goods.

1868. The property of the late William Perry, east of the railroad, was sold at auction by George A. Wheeler, for the executors, Noah Chesman and Ira Copeland. The purchasers were George A. Wheeler, who purchased the foundry building and lot, the other purchasers were Dr. Fearing, S. J. Gruver, W. De Costa, Herbert L. Hayden, J. P. Morse, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lyons, Thomas Gegan, D. H. Blanchard, and the auctioneer. Thus the last land belonging to the Perry estate passed into other hands.

1869, February 25. Edwin Keith, of Campello, was presented with a silver pitcher and salver from his employees, as a token of regard for their employer, well deserved.

1869, May 1. Elmer W. Holmes will have a business interest with A. T. Jones in the Gazette, as publisher and editor on and after this date.

1869, November 1. A little daughter of John Kendall on Pleasant street fell into a pail of hot water, and was so badly scalded that she died shortly after.

1870 October 22. Mrs. Michael O'Neil was found dead in her home, cause heart failure.

1871, February. The Franklin Ames estate, north of the Porter Church, passed into the hands of Charles C. Field.

1871, March. Charles Cole put a line of public carriages on the road between Campello and Brockton, for the benefit of the numerous workmen that pass to and fro daily. He proposes to run six or seven trips a day.

1871, March 6. Frank Packard, a young man in the employ of Howard Clark & Co., had his hand badly lacerated by a circular saw, losing two fingers.

1871, March 6. Standish House at Factory Village, erected by Chandler Sprague, was christened by the adoption of the above name. A sumptuous repast and a dance were among the principal events of the occasion.

1871, April. Ground broken for brick block for Jonas R. Perkins, esq., on the site of the residence of Rev. Paul Couch, corner of Main and Green streets. Also another for a brick block, corner of Main and East Elm street, by Henry L. Bryant.

1871, May. A slate quarry has been discovered in the Snow neighborhood, but how good it may prove to be, remains to be seen.

1871. Rufus C. Kimball purchased in May, 1871, the store formerly occupied by the late Benjamin R. Clapp, near the corner of Main and Centre streets, and known as the hat manufactory of Ellis J. Morton.

1871, June 29. Preparations are being made for a new brick block of buildings on the corner of Main and Centre streets, by Lyman Clark.

1871. The old Keith burying ground, on the east side of Main street in Campello, was deeded to the South Congregational Church, in July, 1871, and has since been given up.

1871, August 3. The new village lots surveyed and named Huntington Heights offered at auction sale to-day.

1871, August. Extensive improvements were made in Centre street, east of the railroad crossing, making it one of the best in the town.

1871, August 3. Reunion of the Hunt Academy was held to-day at the academy at the close of the fifth year, the principal exercises being in Baker & Kingman's Hall. There were present two hundred and fourteen, composed mostly of young ladies. Mr. S. D. Hunt was president of the Association; Heman Packard De Forest, vice-president; John Goddard, secretary; J. P. Apthorp, historian.

1871, September 10. Captain Ezekiel Packard, while at work in the steam mill of Howard Clark & Co., received a severe contusion in the groin, fracturing the hip bone.

1871. Preston B. Keith, Esq, erected a substantial brick block for stores, hall, etc., at the corner of Main and Market streets, Campello, October, 1871. It is three stories in height, and is a valuable acquisition to that portion of the city. It is known as the Kingman Block, in honor of the late Josiah W. Kingman, and was the former location of a furniture warehouse.

1871, October. The name of Clark's Block appears in the new building near Centre street on Main street.

1871, Tuesday October 31. Dr. G. E. Freeman met with a severe accident to-day by being jammed between a hitching post and his

carriage. It was at first feared the injuries might prove fatal, but it proved otherwise and the doctor recovered after a few weeks' confinement to his home.

1871, November. Twenty-five new stores opened in town during the past year and still a demand for more.

1871, November. A. S. Porter made extensive additions to his livery stable, as well as to his stock, making it one of the best and oldest in the State.

1871. Huntington Heights, the high land near to Howard Crossing above Montello railway station, named in 1871 in honor of Rev. Daniel Huntington.

1871. Mercantile building, corner of Main and West Elm streets, erected in 1871. B. E. Jones and Embert Howard, owners.

1871. Charles C. Bixby purchased the old building and land known as the First New Jerusalem church, and later as Hunt's North Bridgewater Academy, near North Main street in November, 1871.

1871. Moses A. Packard erected a building for a store in 1871 in what is known as Centreville, between Campello and the center of the city.

1872, February 10. Hon. Henry H. Packard opened his new dry goods store in Clark's block, on Saturday.

1872, February 11. A young man named Michael Cavanagh lost three fingers in a splitting machine at Warren A. Howard's shoe manufactory.

1872, March. Legislative committee reported leave to withdraw on their petition of Ellis Packard and others for leave to build a railroad from Brockton to Mansfield.

1872, March. A turn table was put in at Campello, the railroad company making that village a terminus for several of their trains.

1872, April 18. Charles Cole gives notice that he will run a public carriage between Campello and Brockton, making eight trips daily. Fare eight cents.

1872, May 28. Merritt French was found dead in his bed Sunday morning. He had been as well as usual up to the time of his retiring to bed.

1872, May. Nahum Packard purchased a lot of land east of the old Colony and Newport railway in Campello and offered 100 house lots for sale. The locality is to be known as Leyden Park.

1872. The shoe manufactory of Hon. James S. Allen, on Crescent street, commenced in July, 1872.

1872. John M. Sweeney run over and killed by a loaded cart in August, 1872. He was aged thirteen years.

1872, August. The new bridge at Montello street, near Packard's mill, was built by Arba Pratt.

1872, August 29. Last Thursday afternoon brought a storm of wind and rain which came not far short of being a regular tornado. For a time the rain fell in almost solid sheets, filling the gutters with overflowing torrents and deluging the meadows with turbid floods, the play of the lightning being hardly less in vividness and nearness than during the violent tempest of the preceding week. While the shower was in progress, the barn of Samuel French in Campello, situated on the "old place," was struck, and almost before the neighbors were aware, was a mass of flames. The building was wholly destroyed, together with six cows and a horse which Mr. French had but a few minutes before driven in for shelter. About twenty-five tons of hay were also consumed, together with a hay cart and some smaller articles. The loss was about \$2,500, on which there was an insurance of \$500. During the height of the blow, the storehouse of Howard, Clark & Co., near the freight house, went over, falling in complete ruin. It contained a large quantity of unfinished furniture, together with the principal portion of the household goods of Rev. Mr. McNeille, which had been stored there awaiting the completion of the Porter parsonage. The latter were nearly all destroyed, while of the former a considerable amount was afterward got out more or less damaged. A man and boy at work in the upper story at the time were fortunately preserved from serious injury, the roof maintaining its position in that quarter of the building, while all else went over in one common wreck. The building was worth about \$2,000, and is past restoration,

1872. Nelson J. Foss completed his coal yard at the north side of the railway station in Campello in August, 1872.

1872, August 7. Building owned by Jeremiah Sweeney, at the corner of Pond street, destroyed by fire.

1872, August 14. During a severe tempest this day, the lightning struck the tack factory of William B. Cross on Pleasant street; damage slight. The lightning also struck the house of Ambrose Packard on Prospect street; no one injured.

1872, September. O. F. Curtis has purchased the last factory water privilege, rights, etc., saw mill and other small buildings, together with the Sprague homestead, one of the most elegant and desirable places in town, and now occupied by Dr. S. J. Gruver.

1872, September. D. Bullock & Co. have sold their grocery business to Bullock & Kingman, situated at the corner of Montello and School streets.

1872, September 5. Eleven lots of land in Leyden Park sold last week to parties to erect buildings on at an early day.

1882, September. By an official count, one hundred dwelling houses have been erected during the year ending May 1, 1872.

1872, October 14. The ice houses belonging to the estate of Chandler Sprague were sold at auction on Monday last to Benjamin S. Wright of Boston, for \$3,400.

1872, October 11. David Cobb, a prominent merchant passed away to-day; one who was for a long time a respected citizen of the town, aged seventy-six years.

1872, October. A. F. Hayward sold his grocery store to Hiram and Edmund R. Wade, which will be conducted under the firm name of Wade Brothers.

1872, October 16. Golden wedding of Capt. Robert Packard and his wife was observed by a large gathering at his home in Campello.

1872, November. A. Willard Kingman, now of Paris, France, and a native of Brockton, purchased the well-known Gazette Building.

1872, November. The old Gas Works are about being removed preparatory to a large shoe manufactory being erected by Peleg S. Leach on West Elm street. The new factory is to be 180x32, four stories high.

1873, January. Charles Cole, the stablekeeper at Campello, who ran a line of coaches between Campello and Brockton, has disposed of the entire establishment.

1874, March 28. The name North Bridgewater authorized to be changed.

1874, May 5 Brockton adopted as a name.

1874, June. A large lot of land at the north side of the farm of the late Turner Torrey was purchased by a company, to be laid out as a trotting park. It was surveyed and laid out by Thomas Keith, Esq., civil engineer.

1875, April 24. A portion of Brockton annexed to South Abington (now Whitman) and portions of East Bridgewater and South Abington annexed to Brockton.

1876, August 12. A remarkable story is told of the fearful scene at the death of Charles Reynolds, General Custar's chief scout, the best shot on the Missouri River. He was shot off the back of his horse, and in falling caught the horse and killed him, and making a breast-work of the beast's body he commenced a terrible onslaught of the Indians. He lay behind his horse dying and still shooting, and every shot he fired sent a savage to the devil. When he was taken off the field after the fight, twenty-two dead Indians were found around him.

1876, October. The shoe manufactory of Franklin Keith, in Campello, remodeled to a dwelling house.

1876, October. Stone curbing were laid in front of Keith's Block, Campello.

1877, January 1. William A. Broderick badly injured at the saw mill in Factory Village, necessitating the amputation of his arm.

1877, January 1. Mrs. Nathaniel H. Cross received a verdict from the court for \$3,294.45 for land damages, in the widening of Main street.

1877, February 1. First telephone wire in Brockton stretched from the main office to the office of D. T. Burrell.

1877, February 1. The heaviest snow storm of the season, blocking the travel on railroad, and much expense to the town in clearing out roads.

1877, February 12. Professor Dolbeare experiments with the public telephone for the first time.

1877, February 14. St. George Lodge, F. & A. M. of Campello held their first regular meeting.

1877, March 3. Death of Hon. Edward Southworth, treasurer of the N. B. Savings Bank.

1877, March 4. Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., elected treasurer of the Savings Bank.

1877, May 8. Brockton rejoices in a new town clock.

1877, March 22. Thomas J. Gurney, for nearly fifty years a leader in church choirs and teacher of music in the surrounding towns, died to day.

1877, March 29. Fair in aid of improvements in "Union Cemetery."

1877, April 7. Franklin Keith, of Campello, formerly one of the selectmen, died to-day.

1877, April 23. Serious accident to Rev. E. P. McElroy, while driving to Abington.

1877, April 24. The first Baptist Church of Brockton organized to-day.

1877, May 30. Decoration Day. Address by Rev. Mr. Jordan, of the First Congregational Church.

1877, May 31. Town meeting held to-day to consider the advisability of constructing water works for the town.

1877, July 8. St. Paul's church first opened for public worship.

1877, August 29. Ground first broken for laying of water pipes was in front of Charles R. Ford's factory.

1877, September 14. Organization of the Campello Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association.

1877, November 15. The stable of Lorenzo D. Hervey partially destroyed by fire.

1877, November 27. Organization of the Security Co-operative Loan and Fund Association.

1877, December 6. The completion of the laying pipes for the water supply, hydrants, etc. Trial of hydrants took place at Campello.

1877, December 13. Otis Hayward, esq., for a long time a deputy sheriff of Plymouth county, died to-day.

1878, January 1. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tribou witnessed a happy gathering of a large and pleasant number of friends and relatives in Factory, or Sprague village. Among other

exercises was an original poem by Miss Elizabeth A. Kingman, recalling reminiscences of the past in a very happy manner. A bountiful collation was provided. What is quite remarkable in this case is that no vacancy has been made by death in the family.

1878, January 16. The numerous friends of Capt. Lucius Richmond (who has a grand war record,) gathered from the surrounding towns and took possession of his home, in order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond soon found their apartments altogether too small for the besieging party, and they all repaired to a hall, where appropriate exercises took place, such as music and addresses of warm congratulation. A prayer by Rev. Mr. McElroy was followed by a humorous poem read by William R. Bowen, which was responded to by the host, and soon after Martland's favorite band paid their respects to the host by rendering a number of choice selections, among which was "Silver Hairs Mingled with the Golden." A magnificent bridal loaf from Washburn's was a central figure in an elegant collation. Hon. Henry W. Robinson in a few well chosen words, presented Mr. and Mrs. Richmond with numerous and costly presents, mostly in silver, from the company, which they had brought as tokens of their high esteem.¹

1878, February 7. Isaac Kingman and 454 others send a remonstrance to the Legislature, against authorizing the completion of the water works.

1878, June 11. Charlie Carlson, a Swede, was arrested at Campello for the attempted murder of Rudolph Modee, a boarding house keeper in Boston.

1878, June 24. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ford.

1878, July 6. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard.

1878, November 27. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jones.

1879, May 27. The lot of land at the corner of West Elm and Main streets, belonging to Henry A. Brett, and formerly the residence of the late Dr. Nathan Perry, containing 7,775 square feet of land was sold at auction to-day for the sum of \$12,750 to Embert Howard, upon which

¹ Although at a late day (the writer not having been present on the above occasion) wishes to join in the general expression of regard for the worthy host and his wife.

stands a splendid brick block. The old mansion of Dr. Perry was removed in October, 1860, to the west of Pond street, and a residence built for H. A. Brett. Columbus Clough was the master builder.

1883, December. Ground was broken for a new block of buildings, and work commenced on the erection of the brick Academy of Music, corner of Main and Crescent and Main streets owned by Henry L. Bryant.

1879, December. The grain and flour mill of Ellis Packard fell, doing much damage.

1880, January 9. A young son of B. L. Clark, living in Campello, fell out of a window, fracturing his skull. He lived but a few hours.

1880, January 13. Fair for the benefit of Cunningham Rifles, a great success; proceeds, \$1,026

1880, January 23. Grand Masonic ball under the auspices of the Bay State Commandery of Knight Templars.

1880, February 11. Opening of three days' fair in aid of Union cemetery improvement.

1880, February 14. Organization of the Telephone Company.

1880, February 17. Band fair was held at Campello. Receipts about \$600.

1880, February 18. Three or four coal cars smashed at the railroad station.

1880, March 2. The water committee took formal possession of the lands for the proposed reservoir in Stoughton.

1880, May 1. The purchasers of the Southworth estate on Main street came into possession of the property, and commenced operations for the present City block.

1880, May 1. Thomas Langley was killed by being run over at the Grove street crossing by the Cape train.

1880, May 17. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wilbur.

1880, May 20. The lot where Messrs. Lilly, Brackett & Co.'s shoe factory is located was purchased at this date.

1880, June 1. The residence of William L. Field at Montello was damaged by lightning.

1880, July 1. Brockton's population 13,608.

1880, July 8. Ground broken for the new Baptist Church on Belmont street.

1880, July 31 The freight house of the Old Colony Railroad nearly destroyed by fire.

1880, August 20. The venerable Rev. Paul Couch, of Mystic, Conn., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached at a union service in the Porter Evangelical Church.

1880, September 12. A young son of Thomas Eschamback was fatally burned by the overturning of a lighted lamp.

1880, September 14. Rev. John T. Blades installed pastor of the South Congregational Church, Campello.

1880, September 14. American Union Telegraph Company's new office opened.

1880, September 21. Re dedication of First Congregational Church to-day.

1880, September 25. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Perkins.

1880, September 30. Norfolk conference of churches held their meeting at the South Congregational Church, Campello.

1880, October 5. Hon. Benjamin W. Harris renominated for representative to Congress at the Republican Congressional convention of the Second district held in Brockton.

1880, November 9. Legal organization of a new Universalist society in Brockton.

1880, November 12. Water was first taken from the Stoughton Basin and discharged through hydrants to-day.

1880, December 2. A public hearing was held before the Selectmen to-day in the interest of a horse railroad.

1880, December 19. First public services held in the vestry of the new Baptist church.

1880, December 22. First meeting for the discussion of the question of a city charter was held to-day.

1880, December 25. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hewett, a very interesting occasion.

1880, December 29. A large gathering of citizens met in the Opera House to take action on the city charter question.

1881, April 9. Brockton incorporated as a city.

1881, May 23. The act of Legislature accepted by the town.

1881, May. Edwin Davis, of Swansey, purchased the estate of Elisha Washburn, on Summer street

1881, July 6. The first car on the horse railroad was started, with Porter Richmond as driver, from Clifton avenue, Campello, to Enos H. Reynolds' house.

1881, August. Frank E. Packard, Esq., son of S. Franklin Packard, of Campello, a graduate of Amherst College, left home in August, 1881, to enter upon an engagement as an instructor in the American College at Beyroot, Smyrna. He took an extended trip during his vacation through Europe, and visited Cypress and Constantinople, crossing the Black Sea to Odeska, Russia, and back through the Mediterranean, touching at Malta and other portions of Gibraltar and Liverpool. After three or four weeks in London, will return to Beyroot and along the coasts of Africa.

1882, Monday, January 2. The first meeting of the new City Government met to-day in City Block, Hon. Ziba C. Keith in the chair. Dewitt Clinton Packard was elected city clerk, and Henry A. Ford treasurer.

1882, Monday, January 2. Inauguration proceedings of the new city of Brockton took place to-day, with exercises appropriate to the occasion, the particulars of which will be found in another part of this volume.

1882, February 6. A large number of the personal friends, relatives and townspeople of Brockton assembled at the home of Josiah W. Kingman, corner of Main and South streets, at Campello, to celebrate his eightieth birthday. The apartments were handsomely decorated, and the reception was from three to ten o'clock p. m., during which hours people were coming and going, and all enjoyed the festivities of the occasion. An elegant collation by Tufts, of Boston, was prepared, to which all were invited. During the evening the host was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane, accompanied by many expressions of good will to their respected townsman.

1882, February 6. Elmer C. and Allen E. Packard succeeded their father in the real estate, buildings, water privileges, boiler, engine, etc., known as Packard's mill, and engaged in the business of local grain dealers.

1882, May. Charles L. Hathaway, wife and grandson, sailed for Europe from New York in the steamship Italy, of the National line, Paris, Marseilles, Gena, Venice, the Tyrol, Hamburg, and back to London and Liverpool; the fifth time he crossed Atlantic, and the third his wife went, both experienced travellers in this country and Europe.

1882, October. The new law firm of Reed & Harris was formed, consisting of Robert O. Harris, son of ex-Congressman Harris, of East Bridgewater, and the present district attorney of the southeastern District of Massachusetts, and Warren A. Reed, now judge of the District Court of Brockton.

1882, October 19. Dr. Edgar E. Dean nominated by Bushrod Morse, esq., of Sharon, as candidate for Congress at a convention over which Hon. William L. Douglas presided.

1882, October. The shoe manufactory of Nahum Johnson & Co., at the corner of Pond and Dover streets, erected, 100 feet by 50.

1882, December 28. A pleasant reunion of the High School of 1881 was held at the residence of their former teacher, Edward Parker, jr., esq., Thursday evening, and among the interesting features of the occasion was a presentation of two large framed photographic groups of the class, accompanied with a poem, by Miss Lucy C. Holbrook.

1883, April. William M. Thompson succeeds Mr. Sumner A. Hayward in the insurance business, having been for ten years connected with Mr. Hayward in that business.

1883, April 24. Mayor Henry H. Packard's sixty-fifth birthday celebrated at his residence on Belmont street, a goodly gathering were present from various towns, and the occasion was very enjoyable to the host, as well as to all present.

1883. Grand Army Hall in Ryder's block opened June 23.

1883. Bryant's block, corner of Maine and Centre, was erected by Sidney L. Washburn, builder.

1883. The Home National Bank and Charles C. Bixby purchased the land at the corner of Main and Church streets, known as the Ruel Richmond estate, upon which they erected the present brick structure, with all modern improvements, in June, 1883. The block is 80 by 112.

1883. Joslyn's block was begun in July; W. A. Howard, architect, Sidney L. Washburn, builder.

1883, July. The Horse Railroad Company purchased of Charles H. Eldred five acres of land, east of the residence of Caleb H. Packard in Campello, for the purpose of erecting car stables and buildings for the use of that company

1883. Charles T. Reynolds & Sons, L. Mason, Jay B. and Bion F., have completed a family burial lot, adjoining the Pleasant Street Cemetery, otherwise called Thayer Burying Ground, July, 1883.

1883, August. The new webbing factory of Messrs. Herbert & Rapp, was erected in August. Size 160 and 40 feet.

1883, November 12. Frederic W. Ladd, a young man in the employ of Wilson Morse, was severely injured by the discharge of cartridges, which he carried in his pocket for the purpose of blasting rocks.

1884, May 31. S. B. and G. E. Curtis purchased the homestead of Tyler Cobb, at the corner of High and Main streets, containing 14,480 square feet of land, for \$68,000, or about five dollars and forty-five cents per foot, being the highest price ever paid per foot for real estate in the city.

1884, June 4. A large and enthusiastic gathering of the members of the "Old Adelphian Academy" was held in Joslyn's Hall to day, after a lapse of forty years since the school closed. The former preceptors and proprietors, Messrs. Silas L. and La Fayette C. Loomis, were welcomed heartily, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. Hon. James Sidney Allen presided in the forenoon, welcoming all and introducing the members. A banquet was served in "Satucket" Hall by "Davenport," of Campello, to 268 guests. At the conclusion of this most interesting exercise President Albert G. Boyden, A. M., of the State Normal School, Bridgewater, called the meeting to order, and speeches were made by Robert Bickford, Esq., of Boston, who acted as toastmaster, the Messrs. Loomis, J. S. Barrell of Cambridge, Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, J. H. Buffum for the Press, Dr. William Everett of Hyde Park, Dr. Liberty D. Packard of South Boston, J. Mason Everett of Canton, the venerable Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., the only surviving trustee of the institution, B. W. Packard and Rev. Marcus Ames of Westboro. The success of this most interesting gathering



Josiah W. Kingman

was largely due to the efforts of the secretary, Mrs. George C. Cary, of Brockton, who had been indefatigable in her efforts to bring all the members together.

1884, November. The History of Plymouth county was published, including a history of Brockton by Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline.

1884, December 4. Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., of Campello, died to-day. He was a highly-respected gentleman and had held various offices in the town, and was a public spirited, progressive citizen.

1888, May 21. A few days previous to the disappearance of the "Old Green House" at the corner of Main and Depot streets, now Perkins avenue, Campello, a goodly number of the descendants of the late Bela Keith, Esq., assembled to renew old associations and look over the old homestead, where so many and happy years had been spent, and bid farewell to the old mansion. The building was removed soon after, and the new and elegant "Franklin Building" took its place.

1888, August 10. A large gathering of the Packard family was held in the agricultural grounds, Belmont street, Brockton, the occasion being the 250th anniversary of the landing of Samuel Packard in this country. Upwards of 600 were seated at the banquet. Martland's Band furnished good music. De Witt Clinton Packard, Esq., the present able city clerk of Brockton, president of the association, presided on that occasion.

1888, November 30. Mr. Milo Manley, of Marshall's Corner, lost lost part of his hand in a hay cutter.

1889, May 30. C. H. Callahan, station baggagemaster, had his collar bone dislocated at Campello, in coupling a car to the engine.

1889, June 12. The second reunion of the "Adelphian Academy" was held in Joslyn's Hall, Center street, to-day, with addresses and poems appropriate to the occasion, and a banquet furnished by Cook, of Boston. Horace N. Tucker, of Stoughton, presided.

1889, July. Edward B. Mellen, S. Franklin Packard, Lucius Leach and Frank E. Packard, formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a real estate and insurance business.

1889, September 3. Benjamin K. Martis, a farmer at 9 N. Pearl street, Brockton Heights, dropped dead of heart disease while at work.

1889, October. George E. Keith opened a lunch room in his factory for the benefit of his employees. It is said to have been a success and was patronized by over 300 people daily. A novel idea and original with the proprietor. Mr. Keith with his accustomed liberality donates the profits derived from this branch of his business to the direct benefit of his employees, the money to be used as a fund for the sick under the direction of a committee made up of one representative from each department in the factory.

1890, January. The Old Colony Railroad purchased the land formerly belonging to Lyman E. Cobb, on Centre street, and used as a grocery store.

1890, February 1. Fred M. Bixby and Herbert M. Chase entered into co-partnership as attorneys and counselors at law. Mr. Bixby is now an associate justice of the police court of Brockton.

1890, July 8. A large gathering of the Kingman Family was held to-day, at the exhibition hall of the Agricultural Society in Brockton, on Belmont street. There were present about four hundred persons and the occasion was one long to be remembered. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kingman Memorial Association, of which Hosea Kingman, Esq., is president, Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., historian and corresponding secretary, Martin Kingman, recording secretary and Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., of Brockton, treasurer. The occasion was the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the landing and settlement of Henry Kingman and his family, at Weymouth, in 1635, who was the ancestor of nearly all of that name in America. The day was extremely hot, but notwithstanding about four hundred persons sat down to the banquet. Martland's Brockton Band enlivened the occasion by their best music. After-dinner exercises consisted of an opening address of welcome by the president, Hosea Kingman, Esq. A hearty reception to the city by the mayor of Brockton, Hon. William L. Douglas. Prayer by the chaplain of the day, Rev. F. A. Warfield, of Brockton. Historical address by Bradford Kingman, Esq. Then followed short but interesting speeches by Matthew Kingman, Esq., of Peoria, Ill., the oldest member of the family present who had come a long distance to meet his kinspeople. Messrs. Martin Kingman, Esq., a distinguished merchant from Peoria. Hon. Richmond Kingman, a

a banker from Battle Creek, Mich. Arthur L. Kingman, Esq., of the great and growing city of the west, Duluth, Mich. A. Willard Kingman, merchant, New York city and his brother, Thomas S. Kingman, His Excellency, Governor Herbert W. Ladd, one of the relatives, of Providence, R. I., was present and addressed the family, with his congratulations for the success of the Association. A highly interesting feature of the day was a family poem, by Miss Elizabeth A. Kingman, an enthusiastic and interested member of the association. The poem was full of personal interest to the different branches of the family name and was warmly applauded. Another interesting poem was read by Mrs. Bethia H. Thayer, of Brockton, another member of the family, which was well received and highly appreciated. Through the courtesy of George H. Kingman, Esq., a director in the East Side Street Railway, the party was taken to ride through the city on their cars, and afterward assembled around a monument in Union cemetery, which had been generously donated to the association by Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., president of the Home National Bank, of Brockton. The monument was unveiled by Henry Martin Kingman, of Brockton, about five o'clock in the afternoon, with exercises appropriate to the occasion, singing, prayers etc. The dedicatory address was by Bradford Kingman, and a vote of thanks was offered by Hon. Warren Ladd, of New Bedford, Mass., father of Governor Ladd, which were unanimously adopted. After a profusion of flowers distributed around the shaft, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Josiah L. Armes, of Nashua, N. H.

1890, September. A public fountain was erected by Mrs Nathan Keith, as a memorial to the Perkins family, on Trinity Square, Perkins avenue, Campello.

1890, October 7. Dedication of the new fire engine house, corner of North Main and Howard streets, at Montello.

1891, February 2. A passenger train on the Old Colony Railroad collided with an electric car of the East Side Street Railway at Crescent street crossing. The motor car was partially destroyed, and Mrs. John Dawson severely injured, with several others slightly injured.

1891, June 10. Frank Murphy, aged six years, ran under the gates at a railroad crossing, and was killed by a train.

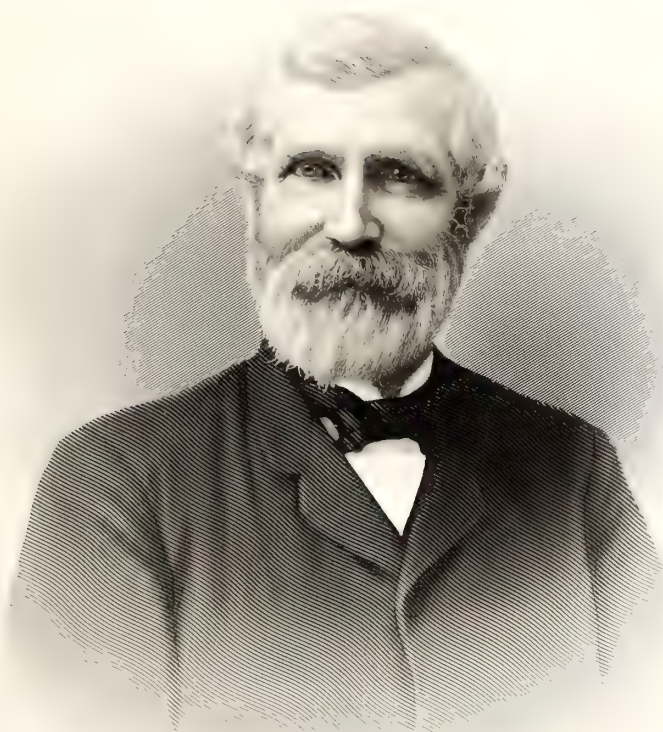
1891, July 8. The second family reunion of the Kingman family in America took place at Elkins Park, Brockton, to-day. Martland's band discoursed their best music. Addresses and original poems, with a fine collation, were the attractions of the hour. The meeting was presided over by Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, historian of the Kingman Memorial Association.

Hon. Ziba Cary Keith, mayor of Brockton, was among the invited guests and gave an address of welcome to the family in behalf of the city. Ezra Kingman, Esq., of East Bridgewater, Davis Copeland, Esq., of West Bridgewater, and Hon. Warren Ladd, of New Bedford, made addresses appropriate to the occasion. Rev. N. B. Thompson was chaplain of the day.

1892, June 1. The third reunion of the Adelphian Academy was held this day in Red Men's Hall, Clark's block, being the forty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the institution. The Messrs. Loomis, of Washington, D. C., and Florida were present and greeted their old pupils, and the day was a happy one to all. S. Franklin Packard, Esq., was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, was president of the day. Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, of Somerville, chaplain; D. H. Blanchard, of Avon, treasurer; Mrs. George C. Cary, of Brockton, secretary. Hon. Ziba C. Keith, mayor of Brockton, gave the address of welcome to the city. Albert C. Boyden, A. M., principal of the State Normal School, Bridgewater, and other prominent men were present. Music by Burrill, and an elegant banquet made the day very enjoyable. Original poems by Mrs. Clarrissa Faxon, of Brockton, and Mrs. Deborah C. Chace, of Amboy, Ill., and B. W. Packard, Esq., of South Boston.

1892, December 22. The Cunningham Rifles, Company I, First Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M., dedicated their new armory in Crescent block, and is said to be one of the largest of any in the Commonwealth. A musical concert from 8 to 9 p. m., and dancing until 2:30 a. m., together with the attendance of persons high in military circles, and State officials made the occasion most enjoyable and long to be remembered.

1893, January 28. Ira Bosworth, station agent at Campello, fell from a freight car and broke his leg.



R. Kingman



1893, March 4. J. G. Grew fell from an engine and was severely bruised at Montello.

1893, May 23. Richard F. Johnson, station agent at Montello, fell from a freight car and was severely bruised.

1893. A portion of the north part of West Bridgewater, including what is known as the Copeland district, was annexed to Brockton by an act of Legislature, May 8.

1894, February 20. Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., a highly respected citizen of Brockton, died to-day. He had held many offices of public confidence, was a merchant of the old town, president of two banks, selectman of the town, and treasurer, and at the time of his death was doing faithful work as chairman of the Sewerage Commission, beside other public duties as a financial manager.

CHAPTER XXX.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

Egyptian Sandalmakers — When First Used — Origin of Shoes — Early Mention in Bible — Styles of Various Nations — Gentle Craft — Shoes in 1689 — Cordwainers — Sons of Crispin — Eminent Shoemakers — List of Brockton Manufacturers — Brockton as a Boot and Shoe Manufacturing City — Sewing Machines — Prosperity of the Same — Boot and Shoe Trade of New England — Introduction of Pegs and Machinery — Seventy-five Years Ago — Micah Faxon, the First Manufacturer — Other Early Manufacturers — Increase from 1816 — Goods Manufactured in 1855, 1865 — Machinery Used — Retail Dealers — Prominent Manufacturers.

THE most ancient representations we possess of scenes in ordinary life are the sculptures and paintings of early Egypt, and these, the investigations of travelled scholars from the most civilized countries have, by their descriptions and delineations, made familiar to us so that the habits and manners, as well as the costumes of this ancient people, have been handed down to the present time by the work of their own hands with so vivid a truthfulness that we feel as conversant with their domestic manners and customs as with those of any modern nation to

which the book of the traveller would introduce us. Not only do their pictured relics remain to give us an insight into their mode of life, but a vast quantity of articles of all kinds, from the tools of the workmen to the elegant fabrics which once decorated the boudoir of the fair ladies of Memphis and Carnac upwards of three thousand years ago, are treasured up in the museums, both public and private, of this and other countries.

With these materials it is in nowise difficult to carry our history of shoemaking back to the earliest times, and even to look upon the shoemaker at his work in the early days of Thothmes the third, who ascended the throne of Egypt, according to Wilkinson, 1495 years before Christ, and during whose reign the Exodus of the Israelites occurred. When the Italian scholar Rassellini was preparing his great work on Egypt he copied a curious painting as it existed on the walls of Thebes, which represented two shoemakers sitting at their work on their low stools (specimens of which may be found in the British Museum, London), busily engaged in the formation of sandals then usually worn in Egypt. The first workman is piercing with his awl the leather thong at the side of the sole through which the straps were passed which secured the sandal to the foot; before him is a low sloping bench, one end of which rests upon the ground; his fellow-workman is equally busy sewing a shoe and tightening the thong with his teeth, a primitive mode of working which is occasionally indulged in at the present day.

The semi-circular knife used by the Egyptians three thousand years since is precisely similar to that of our modern curriers, and is also represented in a painting at Thebes, of that remote age. The warmth and mildness of the East rendered a close, warm shoe unnecessary, and indeed, in the present day they partake there more of the character of slippers; and the foot thus unconfined by tight shoes and always free in its motion retained its full power and pliability; and the custom still retained in the East, of holding a strap of leather or other substance between the toes, as represented in the Theban paintings; Wilkinson in his work on the 'Manners and Customs' of this people says: "Ladies and men of rank paid great attention to the beauty of their sandals; but on some occasions those of the middle classes who were in the

habit of wearing them preferred walking barefooted, and in religious ceremonies the priests frequently took them off while performing their duties in the temple."

The first known to have been used were fifteen hundred years before Christ, and the first or oldest form was the *sandal*. Those used by the poorer classes consisted of flat slices of the palm leaf, lapped in the centre, forming the sole, and a double band of twisted leaves secured and strengthened the edge. A thong of strong fibres of the same plant was affixed to each side of the instep, and was secured round the foot, while those of the wealthy classes were made of leather, and frequently lined with cloth, the point or end turning up like a pair of modern skates. Specimens of these sandals, made of leaves or papyrus, are now on exhibition in the British Museum. Among the Hebrews shoes were often made of wood, and those for soldiers of brass or iron. Among the Greeks and Romans the use of shoes was not common, and the Spartan youths were early taught to go barefooted, females only being allowed to wear shoes.

From the earliest days there has been a great diversity of style in the different periods of time. The Lacedemonians wore red shoes. Roman senators and patricians wore high black laced buskins, with ornaments of ivory. Some were made with tops of great length, to cover the legs, and were called boots, the tops often being made of skins of wild animals, laced up in front, great care being taken to procure an exact fit.

The Jews commonly went without covering for the feet, except when on very long journeys it became necessary to wear something—in such cases sandals, made simply of a sole, with one or two straps across the instep, heels being seldom used.

The origin of *Shoes* is from the Hebrew (*naal*) which signifies both sandal and shoe, although in our translation it is always rendered *Shoe*. The term is frequently mentioned in Sacred Writ, as when Moses exhorts the Jews to obedience. Deut. XXIX, 5—And I have led you forty years in the wilderness; your clothes are not waxen old upon you, and thy *shoe* is not waxen old upon thy foot. [Year 1451 B. C.]

In Ruth, 4th chapter, we have a curious instance of the important part performed by the shoe in the ancient days of Israel concerning redeeming, and concerning changing, for to confirm all things: A man

plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel, Ruth, and all the property of three other persons, are given over to Boaz by the act of the next kinsman, who gives to him his shoe in the presence of witnesses. The ancient law compelled the eldest brother, or kinsman by her late husband's side, to marry a widow if her husband died childless. The law of Moses provided an alternative, easy in itself, but attended with some degree of ignominy. The woman was in public court to take off his shoe, spit before his face, saying, so shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house; and probably the fact of this refusal was stated in the genealogical registers in connection with his name, which is probably what is meant by "his name shall be called in Israel, the house of him that hath his *shoe* loosed." Deut. XXV, 9. The editor of Knight's Pictorial Bible, who notices these curious laws, also adds that the use of the shoe in the transactions with Boaz are perfectly intelligible; the taking off the shoe denoting the relinquishment of the right, and the dissolution of the obligation in the one instance and its transfer in the other. The shoe is regarded as constituting possession, nor is this idea unknown to ourselves, in being conveyed in the homely proverbial expression by which one man is said to "stand in the shoes of another," and the vulgar idea of "throwing an old shoe after you for luck," is typical of a wish that temporal gifts or good fortune may follow you. At the present time the use of the *shoe* as a token of right or occupancy may be traced very extensively in the East, and however various and dissimilar the instances may seem at first view, the leading idea may still be detected in all.

In Western Asia slippers left at the door of an apartment denote that the master or mistress is engaged, and no one ventures on intrusion, not even a husband, though the apartment be his wife's. Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, in speaking of the termagants of Benares, say: "If domestic or other business calls off one of the combatants before the affair is duly settled, she coolly thrusts her shoe beneath her basket and leaves both upon the spot, to signify that she is not satisfied;" meaning to denote by leaving her shoe that she kept possession of the ground and the arguments during her unavoidable absence. From these circumstances it would appear that the employment of the shoe may,

in some respects, be considered analogous to that which prevailed in the middle ages, of giving a glove as a token of investiture when bestowing lands and dignities.

That the shoe was an article in common use among the ancient Israelites we may infer from the passage in Genesis, chap. XIV, v. 23, the first mention we have of this article, where Abraham makes oath to the King of Sodom, "that he will not take from a thread even to a shoe latchet," thus assuring its common character.

The Gibeonites "came with old shoes and clouted [mended] upon their feet," the better to practice their deceit, and therefore they said, "Our shoes are become old by reason of the very long journey." Joshua IX, 15.

Isaiah "walked three years naked and barefooted;" he went this long period without shoes contrary to the custom of the people, and as a wonder, unto Egypt and Ethiopia. Isaiah XX, 2.

That the sandals and shoes become an article of luxury and refinement may be seen in the manner in which the Jewish ladies were particular about their sandals. We are told that although Holofernes was attracted by the general richness of her dress and personal ornaments, yet it was "her *sandals* ravished his eyes." Again we find the bride in Solomon's song is met with the exclamation: "How beautiful are thy feet with sandals, O prince's daughter!"

Thus we find frequent references to the use of shoes and sandals scattered throughout the sacred pages, which we quote as follows:

Exodus III, 5.—And he said, Draw not nigh hither; put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

Exodus XII, 11.—And thus shall ye eat it, with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet. . . .

Deut. XXXIII, 25.—Thy shoes shall be iron and brass, and as thy days, so shall thy strength be.

Josh. V, 15.—And the captain of the Lord's host said unto Joshua, loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy. And Joshua did so.

I Kings, 11, 5.—Moreover, thou knowest also what Joab the son Zeruiah did to me, and what he did to the two captains of the hosts of Israel, unto Abner the son of Ner, and unto Amasa the son of Jether, whom he slew, and shed the blood of war in peace and put the blood of war upon his girdle that was about his loins, and in his shoes that were on his feet.

Mark VI, 9.—But be shod with sandals; and not put on two coats.

Luke XXII, 35.—And he said unto them, When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing.

Acts XII, 8.—And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself and bind on thy sandals. And so he did.

Psalms IX, 8.—Moab is my wash-pot; over Edom will I cast out my shoe. . . .

Isaiah V, 27.— Neither shall the girdle of their loins be loosed, nor the latchet of their shoes be broken.

Amos II, 6.—Thus saith the Lord, For three transgressions of Israel, and for four I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes.

Mathew III, 2.—I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear. . . .

Mark I, 7.—And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes, I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.

Luke XV, 22.—But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet.

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the coverings for the feet assumed their most elegant forms, and those without sacrificing the comfort of the wearer or the natural play of the foot. That was held in reserve for latter days, or what has been termed the “March-of-Intellect days.”

Vegetable sandals, termed *Baxa* or *Baxea*, were worn by the lower classes and, as a symbol of humanity, by the philosophers and priests. The making of this last class of sandals in their variety was the business of a class of men called *Baxearii*; and these with the *Solearii* (or makers of the simplest kind of sandal worn, consisting of a sole with little more to fasten it to the foot than a strap across the instep) constituted a corporation or college of Rome.

The solea were generally worn by the higher classes only for lightness and convenience in the house; the shoes (*Calceus*) being for out-of-door use. The *soccus* was the immediate covering for the foot, being between the solea and the calceus, it was in fact like the modern slipper and could be cast off at pleasure, as it did not fit closely and was secured by no tie. This like the solea and *crepida* was worn by the lowest classes and country people; and hence the comedians wore such cheap and common coverings for the feet to contrast with the *cothurnus* or *buskin* of the tragedian, which they assumed, as it was adapted to be part of a grand and stately attire. Hence the term applied to theatrical performers—“brethren of the sock and buskin.” The

cothurnus was a boot of the highest kind, reaching above the calf of the leg, and sometimes as far as the knee. It was laced down the front as the boots of all the ancients were.

The Hungarian shoe, or moccasin, is made of rawhide, prepared by a suncuring process. It is bound together with many thongs of rawhide. Loops or thongs extend upward around the ankle, and through these loops is passed a strap which is buckled at the side.

The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather, and has a thickly padded sole, with a sharp turn-up toe, which is surmounted by a large ball of colored wool or hair. The shoe is fleece lined, and is gorgeously decorated with beads and ornamented stitching.

The Clog, worn by the Japanese, is of wood, and, as viewed from the side, is the shape of a boy's sled. It is fastened to the foot by a string which passes between the great and second toe and across the former. A strap, an inch in width and lined with linen, is carried across the instep.

The Chinese shoe has no fastening or string, buckle or strap. The upper is made of felt, velvet, or other cloth. The sole does not extend to the end of the shoe, but curves upward beneath the ball of the foot. The sole being very thick it gives the wearer an unsteadiness of gait, as though a pair of rockers were fastened to his feet. Of all the varieties of shoes none are so curious as the Chinese, none are so costly or elaborate, and none so unnatural. Their feet are kept bandaged from their infancy, so that when they arrive at maturity they are enabled to wear shoes of three or four inches in length, which are usually made of beautiful silk.

The Persian footgear is a raised shoe, and is often made a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin.

The Arenian shoe has a leather sole and heel, without a counter and back quarter. The vamp is made of felt, and is beautifully ornamented with needlework done in colored silk thread.

The Siam shoe has the form of an ancient canoe with a gondola bow and an open top. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid

wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors and with gold and silver.

The Algerian shoe in appearance is not unlike the light English wooden clogs. This shoe is made entirely of leather in the simplest form, and usually without any ornamentation.

The Muscovite shoe is hand woven on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth.

The Sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by a band passing across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with threads of different colors.

The Russian boot is composed of many pieces of morocco in several colors, put together in a shape to please the maker or wearer. The foot of the boot is made of heavy calf. The whole boot is beautifully embellished by thread in bright colors.

The Mussulman's shoe is of heavy leather. It is adjusted to the foot by a wide leather strap, which runs from the heel and buckles over the instep. The only ornamentation is the fastening of two feather plumes on the right side of the sharp toe.

The Roman shoes had various names and were distinct badges of the position in society held by the wearer. The solea, crepada, pero and soccus belonged to the lower classes, the laborers and rustics; the caliga was principally worn by soldiers, and the cothurnus by tragedians, hunters and horsemen, as well as by the nobles of the country. The Gauls wore a kind of shoe resembling the socks of our ancestors at the time Julius Caesar made his descent upon the British Islands.

GENTLE CRAFT.—During the reign of Edward the Third, of England, those that worked at the shoe trade were denominated the "gentle craft," as they produced shoes of the most gorgeous descriptions; the greatest variety of pattern was devised and the richest contrast of color elaborated. Coming down to the reign of Richard the Second, boots and shoes were made of great length, so that they were chained to the knee of the wearer with gold and silver straps or cord. This fashion was in use till Parliament, in 1643, forbade shoemakers making points

on shoes over two inches long for the unprivileged classes under penalty of twenty shillings, and for those that wore them excommunication was denounced against any person wearing such. This move had the effect to widen the toes to such an absurd extent that Queen Mary limited the width to six inches.

During the reign of Charles the First, in the sixteenth century, boots were made of elegant Spanish buff leather, with tops of such enormous dimensions as to obstruct walking with ease. The distinguishing mark of gentility during the reign of George the First and Second was red heels. The ladies wore silk or velvet in preference to leather, and the favorite color was figured blue silk, with bright red heels and silver buckles. In 1790 the low, flat slipper was introduced, and the shoe-buckle disappeared and the plain shoestring was introduced. The Prince of Wales endeavored to preserve the use of the buckle, in order to assist the bucklemakers, but fashion was too powerful for him.

The shoes of the Oriental ladies are highly ornamented, the covering being wrought with gold, silver, and silk, and set with jewels. The *sabot* is a shoe peculiar to France, and is made of wood, very clumsy, but warm and comfortable.

The shoes worn in 1689 were coarse, clumped, square toed, and adorned with enormous buckles. If any boots made their appearance, prodigious was the thumping as they passed up the aisles of the church; for a pair of boots was then expected to last a man's lifetime. The tops were short, but very wide at the top; formed, one might suppose, with a special adaptation to rainy weather; collecting the water as it fell, and holding an ample bath for the feet and ankles! Many of the early settlers of New England made their own boots and shoes, as well as clothing. The more wealthy people importing their clothes from England.

During the ninth and tenth centuries wooden shoes were quite common, and even now the peasantry of Europe wear them to a great extent.

Of the boots and shoes of modern days those manufactured in America excel all others in style and variety of kinds. The celebrated gaiter-boot inaugurated a new era in coverings for the feet, and its introduction is attributed to the Countess of Blessington; but owing to the labor of lacing and unlacing, holes wearing out, breaking off, etc., these gave

way to the elastic gaiter, which has been universally adopted and approved.

It would be a matter of no little interest to know just when the trade of shoemaking became a distinct means of obtaining a livelihood. There is no doubt that at first every one made their own shoes, which was a mere wrapping up of the foot in a piece of flexible skin, being a matter of very little difficulty, but according to Rosseline, whom we have already quoted, shoemakers' shops were in existence in Egypt at a very early period. We may also infer that it became a trade or calling at a very early age, as it was an injunction of the Jewish social system that every one, no matter what his rank or wealth, should be compelled to acquire the means of self-support by an acquaintance with some art or other, the better to secure himself against the adverse vicissitudes of life. This obligation naturally affords reason for belief in a variety of professions, and the shoe from its constant requisition may, therefore, be supposed to have given rise to one of the earliest.

Fosbrooke tells us that at one time the streets of Rome were so filled with cobblers' stalls that the emperor had to issue an order to clear them away to some less ambitious situation, to some of the narrow and by-places of the city. The trade is not only a very ancient one, but one of respectability, for we read in Homer of princes manufacturing their own shoes. Various materials have been brought into use in the construction of foot-wear from the earliest days, as hides, flax, silk, cloth, wood, iron, silver and gold, and a great variety of shapes, plain and ornamental. The Jews used leather, linen and wood. Soldiers' shoes were made of iron and brass. In the ninth and tenth centuries the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes fastened with thongs. The shoes or scoh of the Saxons were also fastened by thongs. In the Dialogues of Elfric, composed to instruct the Anglo-Saxon youth in Latin, we find the shoemaker had a very comprehensive trade. "My craft is very useful and necessary to you. I buy hides and skins and prepare them by my art, and make of them shoes of various kinds, and none of you can winter without my craft." Among the articles which he fabricates he mentions ankle leathers, shoes, leather hose, bridle thongs, trappings, leather bottles, flasks, halters, pouches and wallets.

In 1555 a company of Cordwainers were incorporated in old Boston, England. By their charter it was ordered that no person shall set up within the said borough as Cordwainers until such time as they can sufficiently cut and make a boot or shoe, to be adjudged by the wardens. . . . The name of Cordwainer as a designation of this craft long since usurped the place of ladies' shoemaker, and has been applied to all kinds of shoemakers. The word is from a city in Spain, Cordova, where a peculiar kind of leather was manufactured for ladies' shoes. The word in Spanish is *Cordoban*, in the Portuguese *Cordovan*, in the French *Cordouan*; whence the term Cordouaniers, or Cordwainers. The cordovan leather was tanned and dressed goat skin, similar to our morocco.

Members of the craft are sometimes called Sons of Crispin, it having been the calling or trade of their patron saint, Crispin or Crispinus.

From among the numerous instances on record of individuals who have belonged to the "gentle craft," (by which name those who have learned the shoemaker's art are sometimes called) we find many who have become eminent as statesmen, patriots, scholars, poets, authors and professional men. Nilant had a book on shoes; Hans Sack, whose real name was Loutzdorffer, a German poetical writer, wrote fifty volumes in prose; Robert Bloomfield, the poet shoemaker, composed the beautiful rural gem, "The Farmer's Boy," while at work with six or seven others in a garret in London. Nathaniel Bloomfield, brother to Robert above, was a poet of no mean order, and belonged to the craft. William Gifford, the editor of the London Quarterly Review and translator of Juvenal, served his apprenticeship with a cordwainer, and it might be justly observed that in him a "shoemaker happily went beyond his last." John Pounds of Portsmouth, while engaged in his daily occupation, educated hundreds of the neighboring children. Linnaeus, the great botanical classifier, was apprentice to a shoemaker, and so was David Pareus, the elder, celebrated as professor of theology at Heidelberg. Benedict Baudoin, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was a shoemaker; so also Thomas Holcroft, author of "The Critic," led the life of a tramping shoemaker and wandering school-master, all the while working sedulously at the task of self-education. St. Anianus, a contemporary with St. Mark, was a shoemaker.

In our own country the name of Roger Sherman is inscribed upon the brightest record that adorns the annals of America; who was on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, and when reported and adopted by Congress had his signature. He was one of whom the elder John Adams said "was one of the soundest and strongest pillars of the revolution." He was a shoemaker. Another distinguished member of the bar, Daniel Sheffey, member of Congress from Virginia from 1809 to 1817, was in early life a shoemaker. His colleague, Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, alluded to the fact in his debate in his usual sarcastic manner, to which Mr. Sheffey retorted as follows: "The difference, sir, between the gentleman and myself is this, that if his lot had been cast like mine in early life, instead of rising by industry, enterprise and study above his calling and occupying a seat on this floor, with which each of us is now honored by our constituents, he would at this time have been still engaged at his last at the work-bench." Gideon Lee is another person who has risen from humble life, and was a successful leather merchant in Ferry street, New York, and member of Congress from New York. He was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1778, and at an early age was apprenticed to the tanning and shoemaking business, it being then the practice for one person to conduct both branches at the same place, working at the former in the summer and the latter in the winter. Joseph Pendrell of London, who died about 1830, had a thorough knowledge of mathematics and was familiar in the poetical literature. He began his life a shoemaker and followed the trade till his death. Rev. William Cary, D.D., the eminent Christian missionary and oriental scholar, followed the trade of shoemaking in early life, during which time he learned several languages, studying while at work with his books by his side. He died in Hindostan, June 9, 1834.

George Fox, the founder and first preacher of the Christian sect of Friends or Quakers, divided his time as a boy between shoemaking and the tending of flocks of sheep. Rev. James Nichol of Scotland, the able and eminent pulpit orator, was a shoemaker, as was his father. The celebrated and popular preacher of Providence Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane, London, Rev. William Huntington, worked for sometime as a shoemaker. In 1802 the appearance of the work entitled "Immateri-

ality and Immortality of the Soul," brought Samuel Drew, another shoemaker, before the world as a metaphysician of the highest order, and has been styled the "Locke of the nineteenth century." He died at St. Austell, Cornwall, Eng., March 29, 1833. The celebrated bookseller of Finsbury Square, London, kept a place known as "Temple of the Muses," James Lackington, was brought up as a shoemaker and was successful beyond precedent. He observed :

"Cobblers from Crispin boast their public spirit,
And all are upright, downright men of merit."

The renowned lexicographer, Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D., born in Nashua, N. H., spent his early life on his father's farm, receiving a very little education. He afterward entered the Revolutionary army, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. Soon after that event he engaged in farming, and commenced on a course of self-instruction, and in order to make the most of his time he employed himself in shoemaking. His diligence was unbounded ; his books, pens, ink and paper lay at the end of his bench, and in this way he obtained much useful learning, and was soon advanced to the clerical profession, while living at Brighton, Mass., to which place he removed in 1813. He founded the "Massachusetts Peace Society" in January, 1816, and conducted its quarterly magazine for ten years. The late John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, gave up the manufacture of ladies' shoes to make verses for their boudoirs. Hon. Henry Wilson, M.C., who made for himself an enviable reputation as United States senator, left the manufacturing of shoes to assist in conducting the affairs of the nation, and succeeded to the position of vice-president and major-general of the United States, and died with well deserved honors to himself as well as to the people.

And now having given a few among the many who have won for themselves names worthy of perpetuating and handing down to posterity, let us notice some of those in our own vicinity who have by prudence, good management, industry, and close application to business, made their business pursuits a success, and helped to build up an active, thrifty city, worthy of emulation. A careful examination of the list of those who have been engaged in the manufacturing of boots and shoes, cannot but convince the reader that the old adage : *There is nothing like leather*, is true.

Among those who have been engaged in the manufacture of boots or shoes in Brockton we publish the following names :

Micah Faxon.	B F. Hayward.	Washburn Packard.
Col. Edward Southworth.	Samuel D. Keith.	George Sawyer.
Silas Packard.	Horace Bryant.	H. B. Packard.
Maj. Nathan Hayward.	William Snell.	Enos H. Reynolds.
Benjamin Kingman.	John O. Emerson.	E. L. Thayer.
Isaac F. Curtis.	George Stevens.	George R. Thompson.
Noah Chesman.	Gardner J. Kingman.	Levi B. White.
David Howard.	Howard W. Reynolds.	Welcome White.
Henry Howard.	Gardner Reynolds.	Varanes Wales.
George W. Bryant.	M. V. & J. W. Reynolds.	Darius Howard.
Thomas A. Ford.	George Loring & Co.	Frederic Howard.
Charles L. Hawthaway.	B. G. Stoddard.	Howard Tilden.
Samuel S. Brett.	B. Cary, jr.	John Tilden.
Edward S. Packard.	W. H. H. Hebard.	Caleb Howard, jr.
Francis M. French.	Benjamin F. Reynolds.	David Eldred, jr.
William French.	Perez Marshall.	Isaac Perkins.
Ambrose Packard.	Russell Alden.	William S. Huntington.
Oliver Leach.	George B. Blanchard.	Alpheus Andrews.
Oliver F. Leach.	George C. Cary.	Robert A. Stoddard.
Marcus Leach.	Allen Leach.	Simeon Dunbar.
Peleg S. Leach.	Henry Cross.	Lysander Howard.
Cyrus B. Kingman.	Charles R. Ford.	George Clark.
Charles Keith.	Richard M. Fullerton.	F. O. Thayer.
Martin L. Keith.	Marcus Holmes.	F. A. Thayer.
Charles P. Keith.	Daniel S. Howard.	Lewis, Whittier & Griffin.
Franklin Keith.	Franklin O. Howard.	Aaron B. Drake.
Albert Keith.	Cyrus Jernegan.	Josiah Fuller.
Arza B. Keith.	Fearing W. Bent.	Arza Keith.
Howard P. Keith.	Frederic G. Jones.	George W. Dunbar.
Willard Keith.	George A. Haven.	Bradford Dunbar.
Elmer Keith.	O. O. Patten.	Howard T. Marshall.
Thomas Young.	J. O. Patten.	Henry A. Ford.
Thomas Swift.	Nathaniel R. Packard.	Edwin C. Ames.
George C. Littlefield.	Harvey F. Bird.	Nathan Jones.
Preston B. Keith.	Timothy A. Mitchell.	Daniel E. Millett.
George E. Keith.	Nahum Johnson.	Casanda L. Reynolds.
William L. Douglas.	Walker, Taylor & Co.	Shaw Brothers.
Moses A. Packard.	Sylvanus Keith.	Shaw & Bryant.
R. B. Grover & Co.	Daniel N. Keith.	Reynolds, Drake & Gabell.
Wilton E. Copeland.	Edwin Keith.	Charles A. Richards & Co.
James Means & Co.	Hathaway, Soule & Har-	Otis F. Curtis.
Francis E. White.	rington.	Lewis Porter.



Edwin Keith



George G. Snow.
 Bouve, Crawford & Co.
 Churchill & Alden.
 Myron F. Thomas.
 Daniel W. Field.
 Warren A. Howard.
 James S. Allen.
 Burt & Packard.
 Packard & Field.
 William S. Green & Co.
 Emerson, Weeks & Co.
 Charles F. Porter & Co.
 Packard & Grover.
 Howard & French.
 Charles W. Copeland Mfg.
 Co.
 Whitman & Keith.
 Walker & Whitman
 Jason K. Vincent.
 Micajah P. Clough.
 Wendell Leach & Co.
 L. C. Bliss & Co.
 Niles & Wilbar.
 J. M. O'Donnell & Co.
 Aaron M. Herrod.
 Brockton Cooperative Boot
 and Shoe Company.
 S. Newell Buck.
 Clifford, McCarty & Co.
 Charles E. Leach.
 William F. Sprague.
 Alfred W. Jones.
 Henry B. Caldwell.
 Edwin L. Howard.
 Melvin C. Edson.
 John O. Emerson.
 W. A. Grant.
 Delmont L. Weeks.
 Albert W. Hayden.
 Winslow F. Holmes.
 Hervey Dunham.
 William H. Stacy, jr.
 Edwin Dunbar.
 S. S. Webster.

George Southworth.
 Lyman E. Keith.
 Chester V. Keith.
 George H. Kingman.
 Henry M. Kingman.
 Ellis F. Copeland.
 Lilly, Brackett & Co.
 Stacy, Adams & Co.
 Terry, Ware & Alley.
 Frederick W. Packard &
 Co.
 D. L. Weeks Shoe Co.
 W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
 Bittenbender & Caverly.
 S. Gardner Jones.
 Perkins & Joyce.
 Howard & Foster.
 Kimball, Tisdale & Baker.
 Moyen, Habig & Dolan.
 F. S. Tisdale.
 Holmes Brothers.
 N. S. Gould & Co.
 Charles B. Gould.
 Charles A. Eaton.
 Patrick Crimmings, jr.
 Albert Barrows.
 William T. Calren.
 C. F. Quiggle & Co.
 Mitchell & Millett.
 George A. Perkins
 Stillman S. Perkins.
 Issachar K. Snell.
 David Eldred.
 L. C. Ward.
 Charles O. Emerson.
 Reynolds & Herrod.
 William H. Cary.
 Albert D. Fullerton.
 Thomas White & Co.
 J. S. Allen & Shaw Shoe
 Co.
 Henry L. Adams.
 B. F. Lawton.
 Zenas Brett.

James C. Tannett.
 George H. Thompson.
 John F. Thompson.
 Thompson Brothers.
 Scandia Shoe Company.
 C. L. Robinson & Co.
 Edward Sheehy.
 Joseph Hersey.
 Charles Howard.
 Charles H. Foster.
 George N. Bailey.
 A. B. Jenks.
 Henry B. Reed & Co.
 Jonas Reynolds.
 Houghton, Coolidge & Co.
 Ralph R. Littlefield.
 George F. & L. G. Littlefield.
 Jenks & Thomas.
 McCarty, Sheehy & Kendrick
 Co.
 Paul F. Green.
 C. A. Coffin & Co.
 Michael W. Clancy.
 T. D. Barry & Co.
 Barrows Shoe Co.
 C. E. Perry.
 Phinney & Richardson.
 Bion F. Reynolds.
 D. B. Closson & Co.
 Reed & Closson.
 Eldridge, Fullerton & Co.
 Isaiah A. Beals & Co.
 Marcus Fullerton.
 Isaac S. Emerson.
 Edwin L. Emerson.
 Maloon, Pierce & Morey.
 Emerson & Cary.
 Henry S. French.
 F. E. White Co.
 L. H. Shaw.
 Oliver B. Quimby.
 Hiram French.
 Francis Dunbar.
 Charles Southworth.

John May.	Sidney Howard.	Henry H. Mitchell & Co.
Zophar Field.	E. L. Maynard & Co.	W. S. Morey & Co.
Chester S. Kingman.	Charles H. Eldridge.	W. S. Southwick.
William P. Kingman.	Charles C. Fullerton.	Jay B. Reynolds.
Charles Leslie.	George Gurney.	Charles E. Drake.

BROCKTON AS A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING CITY.—

Brockton is one of the most active and enterprising shoe manufacturing towns of its size in Massachusetts. In this city, which comprises the wide-awake villages of Campello and Montello, there are over one hundred manufacturers, having over five million dollars invested in the various departments, and giving employment to upwards of six thousand people. There is but very little ladies' work made here, but the great bulk is men's, boys', and youths' congress, Alexis, Balmorals, and, in fact, all the different kinds of men's and boys' goods which are sold everywhere.

Heretofore Brockton has had a reputation of making *cheap* goods, and, while this is still true at the present time to a certain extent, it may be said with equal truthfulness that she makes whatever the demand is for ; and while, in these depressed times, the consumer is obliged to make a dollar go as far as possible, and can only pay for a cheap shoe, her manufacturers are on the alert to comply with the demand, and let no opportunity escape to convert their leather into the kind of goods that will sell in the market. But it gives pleasure to note the gradual improvement and the growing inclination on the part of the manufacturers, each year to substitute good solid leather work, made "upon honor," for the cheap, low-priced goods, filled in with what is commonly known as shoddy. In 1875 this new departure was made in a large way—although previous to this date some fine work was made—and now there are some six or eight large factories whose machinery is run altogether on fine, first-class work, and the workmen in which are all skilled in the higher branches of the business. Brockton people are justly very proud at the turn manufacturing has taken in this direction, and it can be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that some of the finest, most "nobby," and yet serviceable, men's goods to be found in the country are turned out at this enterprising shoe centre. Looking through the stock and sample rooms, one is forcibly impressed with this radical change from cheap to high-grade goods, as the leather used for both

"uppers" and "soles" is of the very best quality and tannage, and the "samples," in the almost numberless varieties of styles and pattern, are certainly worthy to grace, as they do, the counters and shelves of the first-class boot and shoe stores.

From the earliest days to the present the manufacture of boots and shoes has been a distinctive business with the people of this city, and with the march of improvement and the adoption of the modern facilities for prosecuting the growing business, Brockton has kept pace, and from a few little obscure rooms once used, supplied with rudely constructed shoemakers' benches, old fashioned awls, waxed ends, etc., have sprung up large two, three and four story buildings, constructed on modern principles and supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery known or used in the prosecution of the business. Nowhere has capital been more lavishly expended to secure the best facilities, and nowhere is a greater degree of enterprise manifested to keep up with the times and compete successfully with other manufacturing towns and cities.

In the preceding chapters of this volume we have given at length much of the earlier history of the town and city of Brockton, and if we seek for the causes of her present prosperity, and what has given her a high place in the list of prominent boot and shoe manufacturing, we need only to visit one of the many large manufacturing establishments, and observe carefully the rapidity and diligence used in the various kinds of work in hand. Instead of workmen sitting on low benches, we find large groups of people, all vieing with each other in skill and dispatch, till it would seem as if the shoes would travel themselves. We also find a constant clattering of machines run by long lines of shafting, and in passing from one department to another one cannot help becoming convinced that he has found the answer to his enquiry, viz., "Push." There has been a rapid development in the methods of producing foot wear, amounting to a revolution during the past forty years. The inventive genius of man has been taxed to bring about the present condition of things. It was within the last four decades that the greatest advance has been made.

From the old fashioned method of sewing shoes advance was gradual; first, hand made pegs being used, then brass or iron nails clinched, next

the screw fastening, and afterwards the sewing machine. The first of these sewing machines were introduced as an accepted implement of industry in 1846. Previous to that Thomas Saint patented in England one of the first if not the first of the features of the modern sewing machine. But the first attempt to introduce them into the sewing of leather was by Lyman R. Blake in 1858, which was afterward perfected as the McKay sole sewing machine, which proved to be one of the most important invention of modern days. To Gordon McKay is due the credit of bringing the sewing machine into practical use for uniting the uppers on soles of shoes by means of wax thread, that being the combined ideas of several inventors. This machine was brought into use in 1861 and generally adopted. The effect of this and the introduction of other machinery in the aggregate products of this leading industry in Massachusetts may be seen as follows: In 1845 there were 45,877 persons producing 20,896,312 pairs of boots and shoes. In 1855, 77,877 persons produced 45,066,828 pairs; the increase of product exceeding the increase of persons employed. But in 1875, when machinery introduced into this trade was in full operation, 49,608 persons, or only 3,731 more than in 1845, when 59,762,866, or three times as many as were made in 1845.

In no trade has the change been more complete from personal labor, whereby all parts of the shoe were made by the same workman, to that of the factory system, depending upon the correlated operations of numerous independent machines.

Since the introduction of the above machinery various methods of sewing and fastening of soles have been devised—the cable screw, standard screw, clinching screw, wire grip, and other metal fastenings, the Goodyear welt machine, etc., thus giving the manufacturer a choice of methods. The manufacturers of Brockton have not been slow in adopting such of the different kinds as would best promote successful results.

We also find that the manufacturers have an enviable reputation for making a good article for the money they get, and they make what is wanted. With them it is: "Press the button and they will do the rest."

Some one has drawn a picture representing a large building, with cattle being driven into one end of the same, while at the other end are manufactured goods being sent away. That may nearly represent the

shoe manufacturing of Brockton ; the facilities for doing their work is so compact in one establishment.

The Americans are rapidly securing to themselves superiority over all other nations in this most important of manufacturing interests, and they are now regarded as the manufacturers of the world. American ingenuity and skill has completely rivaled the best specimens of Parisian handicraft, and the importation of French gaiters has nearly ceased. Narrowing our limits down to home interests, we may safely say that the highest perfection of this branch of the mechanic arts has been attained in Massachusetts.

Early in the seventeenth century the Lords of Trade reported to Parliament that the greater portion of leather used within the province was made in Massachusetts. During the war of the Revolution, Massachusetts supplied large quantities of shoes for the army, and during the late Rebellion she supplied the demand of the government.

The boot and shoe trade of New England is of modern date. Previous to the war of 1812, those engaged in shoemaking consisted of the "village cobbler," and those whose custom it was to travel from house to house and place to place, to repair and make shoes for the families, enough to last them till he came around again, which was usually once a year. Shoes were not made up in large quantities as at the present time, and it was by degrees that the shoemakers procured a little leather and made it into shoes, and bartered them at a neighboring store for groceries, or exchanged them with the tanners for leather. At length the store-keepers kept a few shoes on hand for sale.

The store trade of Massachusetts may be said to have begun in or about 1818, when the first cargo of shoes and boots was shipped to New York to Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, boot and shoe jobbers. The trade has since continued to increase, till it now forms one-third part of the total manufacturing power of the country. Nearly every small country town in New England does something in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and it has been estimated that every eighth man is a shoemaker.

This important industrial interest, having assumed such wonderful proportions, and towering as it does above all its compeers in magnitude and importance, deserves more than a passing notice. When we consider the amount of capital devoted to this branch of the mechanic

arts, the energy and perseverance of the leading men engaged in the same, we cannot fail to give it a place among the greatest of manufactures. The shoes that were made previous to 1818 were mostly hand sewed, until a patent was obtained for riveting the uppers to the bottoms, a steel plate having been used for that purpose. Then came wooden pegs, said to have been first used by Joseph Walker, of Hopkinton, Mass. Soon after pegs had come into common use, it produced a great revolution in the manufacture of sale work. Women and boys were employed to peg shoes that could not so well be employed on sewed work, and hence the number of shoemakers increased very fast. It is said four hundred bushels of pegs were made from four cords of wood in one day. If we stop to consider the great improvements made in the manufacture of sale work by machinery, we cannot fail to see that it has become one of the most important of business pursuits. We now find, instead of the manufacturers sending out leather to make into shoes, as in former times, large numbers of men are engaged in groups making shoes in the manufacturing shops by the different machines that are in use, of which there is a great variety. Instead of cutting leather with a hand-knife, it is now cut with dies, propelled either by machinery or by hand, and in place of the uppers being sewed by hand as they were formerly, machines do the work nicer and much quicker. Then we have the patent last-holder, for assisting in the process of lasting the shoes; from this the shoe passes to the pegging machine, where, in almost incredible time, the shoe is pegged; from thence the shoe is passed to the leveling machine, which is a powerful engine for rubbing down the bottoms. Then the shoe is handed from one person to another to do the different parts, of finishing the edges, and grinding the bottoms, putting on of heels, etc. After they are finished, by grinding the bottoms, they are colored and tied in pairs, or placed in single pairs in a paper box, and packed in cases for shipment. We have already seen that shoemaking and manufacturing are not what they were once. Manufacturing shops, instead of the inevitable old red shops, small buildings, having a few cutters only, are now large and commodious buildings, several stories high, filled with machinery of different kinds, and propelled by steam power. In one room, usually the basement, is the steam boiler and engine, and machines for cutting sole leather, rolling it and cutting out

the soles at a single stroke. In another loft the leather is secured to the last, and the outer soles prepared for the pegging operation. This machine is supplied with a thin strip of wood, like a watch spring, its width being the length of the peg. From the coil at each revolution of the machine, a peg is clipped, that falls into a cell, ready to be introduced by its next movement into its place in the shoe. The pegs are thus produced at the rate of fourteen in a second.

In these days of improvements the following article published in Boston in 1855 seems a little antiquated :

The manufacture of boots and shoes does not, like that of many articles, require the collection of operatives into large manufacturing villages. Central establishments are provided in the country, where the materials are gathered, the leather is cut, packed and distributed to the shoemakers, who carry them home, sometimes many miles, and put them together; after which they are returned, and another lot taken. In this way shoemaking is distributed into a large portion of the towns in the State.

It is well known to most of our older readers that seventy-five years ago the centre of the boot and shoe manufacturing interests in the eastern section of New England was in Randolph, Abington, Stoughton and the Bridgewater. About the earliest persons to embark in the making of these goods for the wholesale or jobbing trade was a soldier of the Revolution, of Randolph, whose name was Thomas French. After seeing much service in the expeditions of Montgomery and Arnold against Quebec in 1775, he was taken prisoner and set to work on the fortifications. Not long after this he was placed on board a transport bound for Halifax, N. S., and while on the passage he and a man from Braintree, by the name of Thayer, got possession of the vessel and brought it into a Massachusetts port.

Mr. French, having regained his freedom, returned to his home in Randolph and established himself as a tanner and currier. His tannery was located on the Blue Hill turnpike, just below the present site of the Catholic Church and south of the mill pond, where his large house now stands.

After the war, Adonijah French, a relative of the above, in the discharge of the military service required of him, was sent with the company to which he belonged to Castle Island, now Fort Independence. This company was composed of twenty-six men from Braintree (at that time embracing the towns of Quincy, Randolph and Holbrook), seven-

teen from Weymouth and thirteen from Abington and Stoughton, their business being to protect the property of the State. At the fort were one or two shoemakers, and as the time hung heavy on the hands of the members of the company and their funds were getting low, the idea struck them that they would learn to make shoes, both for the purpose of keeping themselves busy and of improving their finances. They accordingly sent their comrade French to Boston, who returned with a quantity of leather which in due time was made up into shoes and sent to Boston to be sold. In this way they worked for two years, and at the expiration of their term of service returned home with the trade well learned. Some of the soldier shoemakers, who had farms, went back to their old occupations, but others not so favorably situated betook themselves to the tannery of old Capt. Thomas French, and asked to be set at work making shoes, as he had leather to dispose of. Being an energetic and enterprising man, he was tempted to try the experiment, and gave out a quantity of work to one or two of them. After the shoes were finished he took them in his saddle bags, mounted his horse, and riding through Blue Hill woods disposed of them at the various stores in Boston.

It was from this small beginning that we may date the commencement of the shoe business in the towns of Randolph, Brockton, Weymouth, Abington, Stoughton and the Bridgewater. From this small start, Captain French successfully increased his business until he extended his sales to Montreal and Quebec, the scene of his early exploits and sufferings. Not long after he succeeded in thus establishing himself in his new business, others took the hint and also began manufacturing. One, an apprentice boy, after getting so as to put a shoe together, ran away from his master, travelled on foot to Boston, backed home leather sufficient for a dozen or twenty pairs of shoes, making up the goods, and backed them into Boston again, replenishing his stock from the proceeds and adopting the same method of transportation as at first. He afterwards became a manufacturer and died leaving an estate appraised at \$20,000.

Among the first to follow Captain French in the manufacture of shoes were two other Castle Island soldiers—Major Amasa Stetson and his brother Samuel—by whom the first store for the exclusive sale of boots

and shoes was established in Boston. Major Stetson accumulated an immense fortune, his estate at the time of his death, being valued at over a million. He remembered his native town by giving a liberal amount for the erection of Stetson Hall, and for the endowment of a school which also bears his name; he also made generous bequests to his old comrades who served with him on Castle Island.

The business was also early undertaken by Silas Alden, who carried it on with much success, but it was his son, Silas, jr., to whom Randolph is chiefly indebted for making it the center of so large a business in the production of boots and shoes. He was a man of much enterprise, and built up a large trade with New York and other seaboard cities. The embargo laid upon our ports by the British, in the war of 1812, interfered greatly with the prosecution of his business, but he kept his customers supplied by sending goods overland, employing the farmers of Randolph to transport shoes in their ox and horse teams to Baltimore and Richmond, and once as far as Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Micah Faxon was probably the first person who manufactured shoes for the wholesale trade in what is now Brockton. He came from Randolph in 1811, and commenced cutting and making shoes in the house that was formerly occupied by the late Matthew Packard on Crescent street, and on the same lot that the late Mr. Faxon's house now stands. At that time there was no one in town who could bind the vamps and put the shoes together, and they were sent to Randolph to be made. At first he made one hundred pair of fine calf spring-heel shoes, and carried them to Boston on horseback. His first lot was sold to Messrs. Monroe & Nash, a firm on Long Wharf, Boston, who were among the first to send goods to the South. When carriages came into common use, he carried his shoes into the city in wagons, and brought out his own leather. The market men, and those who carried wood and other goods to market, used to bring out stock for him, which, of course, was in small lots at first. Soon after this time Messrs. Silas Packard and Col. Edward Southworth became engaged in the same business in connection with their store, on the corner of Court and Main streets, where the late David Cobb's store formerly stood, and which he occupied until near his decease, and which was afterward occupied by his son, David Herbert Cobb. The Whipple-Freeman brick block, in which is the post-office, stands on the site of the old building.

Following Mr. Faxon, about the year 1820, was William French, who was located near where B. F. Reynolds now lives. John May and Sidney Howard began manufacturing about the same time, the latter going to Savannah to sell their goods; Zophar Field and Charles Southworth, in a part of the large tenement building near the present residence of William L. Field; Zenas Brett, in the old Brett homestead; Nathan Jones, in a building that then stood where C. R. Ford's factory is located, was afterwards a part of the furniture establishment of Howard, Clark & Co.; Col. Edward Southworth in what is now known as the Gazette building; in 1816 Benjamin Kingman and Major Nathan Hayward, in the rear part of the house which occupied the present site of Hon. E. Southworth's residence; Charles and Azra Keith, on the "Plain,"¹ their principal business being the manufacture of sailors' pumps which they took to New Bedford and sold to the whalemén.

In 1825 Isaac Packard, Heman Packard, Simeon Dunbar and Ly-sander Howard went into business together at the West Shares, but in a few months dissolved, and the latter was alone, in a building formerly occupied by his father Ichabod Howard. His business rapidly enlarged, and in 1833 he put up the shop now standing in front of the house of Royal Snell, where he employed several hands and produced nearly twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods per year, this being by far the largest business done by any manufacturer in town at that time. The business traits which he developed and the enterprise and activity which he displayed, soon won for him a leading place among the people of the town and gave promise of a large measure of success in the future. These hopes were cut off by his death in 1835, and the town was bereft of one of its most earnest and promising young men. Previous to his death he had taken his brother Henry into partnership, and after his decease the business was continued by Henry and David Howard, under the firm name of L. Howard & Co. About this time Francis Dunbar began to get out a few shoes in the chamber of Zenas Brett's store at the North End, but his uncle, Asaph Dunbar, recognizing his abilities, offered him inducements to take hold for him, and he went to New Orleans, where he was shortly after attacked with yellow fever and came home to die.

¹ Campello.



Frederick Howam

The next to engage in the business were Rufus E. Howard, Nahum Reynolds, Daniel Field, George F. Mathews, George W. Bryant, Josiah Packard, Isaac F. Curtis, Francis M. French, Hiram French, Samuel S. Brett and perhaps others. Of these Rufus E. Howard took the lead, his business far out-reaching that which had ever before been attempted in town. In 1836 his sales amounted to fifty thousand dollars, a fact which, as it became known, was the topic of as much comment as anything which ever transpired in town, unless it be the recent savings bank developments. Two years later he died, and for the second time the town was called to mourn the loss of its leading business man. About this time Caleb Howard, John Tilden, Howard Tilden and Perez Marshall formed a partnership and began manufacturing at Marshall's Corner; George Clark was also engaged in business about that time at the West Shares, and George W. Dunbar at the centre village. In 1837, the latter formed a partnership with Bradford Dunbar and himself removed to New Orleans to sell the goods they made. The same year Frederick Howard began to manufacture, though not upon a large scale, his sales never amounting to over twenty-five thousand a year. On the death of Rufus E. Howard he took the business and carried it on until 1843, when he sold out to David Howard. Among others who engaged in manufacturing during these years were C. J. F. Packard, B. F. Lawton and S. S. Webster at the West Shares, and Edwin Dunbar, B. G. Stoddard and R. A. Stoddard at the north part of the village, North Bridgewater in the meantime beginning to take favorable rank with Randolph, Stoughton, Abington and other shoe towns in this section of the State.

Among the early manufacturers, in and around Brockton, the reader will recall the names of Nathaniel, Isaac, James and Darius Littlefield, of Stoughton (now Avon). James Littlefield removed to Randolph, where he resided many years, and from thence removed to Campello, and later to Boston, where in partnership with his son, George C., they became wholesale leather merchants on Fulton street, George continuing the sale of leather up to this date on High street. Many is the young man in beginning the manufacture of boots and shoes in Brockton who cherishes the pleasantest recollections of this firm, in rendering to them kind words of encouragement, and the more substantial aid in starting them on their business career.

There were others in Stoughton and vicinity who were putting out leather to be made into shoes in the numerous small seven by nine shops scattered throughout that region. The old firm of I. & H. Blanchard is familiar to many of our older citizens, besides the Athertons, Tuckers, Goldthwaites, Linfields, Swans and Belchers, of Stoughton. The well-known family of White, Caleb and Elisha Holbrooks, of East Randolph, the latter, of whom by his beneficence, caused the name of this village to be changed to Holbrook, and made into a separate municipality from its mother town of Randolph.

Next come the well-known names of Alden, Belcher, Wales, Maguire, Du Bois, French, Thayers and Howards of Randolph.

In Abington we remember the Dunbars, Gurneys, Abner Curtis, Jenkins Lane & Sons and others. In Weymouth were the Tirrells, Lords, Vinings, Nash and Torreys. Our readers will call to mind the old and well-known firm of Mitchell & Bryant in Joppa Village (now Elmwood), East Bridgewater, composed of Cushing Mitchell and Seth Bryant, the last named gentlemen now living at (Ashmont), Boston, in his ninety-fifth year, vigorous and smart, still holding to his Democrat ideas as firmly as in his youthful days. While nearer home we find the familiar names of Keith, Howard, Packard, Reynolds, Copeland and Kingman, all well known in the trade, even to the present time.

It is said that in 1855 the boot and shoe interests of Massachusetts were the largest of any in the State. The number of boot, shoe and leather dealers in Boston in 1855 was 176 firms. hide and leather dealers forty-three firms, leather dealers fifty-one firms. Some of those doing a business of one-half million dollars; these are pretty small figures for 1894, to say nothing of the immense amount of leather brought from the "swamp" in New York to the manufacturers of Brockton.

This business in Boston was formerly confined to the streets near the Market as Shoe and Leather street, Blackstone, Fulton, Clinton, Cross, Ann, and other localities near by. Later large and elegant stores were erected of granite on Pearl, Purchase, Kilby, Federal, Congress, High, South, Lincoln, Essex and Summer streets, and the larger leather stores on or near Atlantic avenue, and in immediate proximity to the several Southern Railroad stations.

To-day nearly all of our Brockton manufacturers have stores for the

sale of their goods in the above named localities. The boot and shoe trade has also excellent facilities for disposing of their goods by means of traveling salesmen to all parts of the country, and an extensive acquaintance with buyers, who are now familiar with the customs and usage of manufacturers. The modern bureaus of credit, mercantile agencies, and the various clubs have been the means within a few years of placing this most important of industries upon a well established basis, quite in contrast with the old method of conducting business. It is much more systematic and easier to do an extensive trade than it was formerly to do a small business. In this new departure perhaps there are none who are better prepared or qualified than are the manufacturers of Brockton, which includes Campello and Montello. The growth of the city for the past twenty years attests the fact that the older manufacturers have been a success, and now the younger members of the craft are following faithfully along the lines of enterprise with successful results.

From 1816 to the present time the boot and shoe business has continued to increase, till, in 1837, we find the amount of boots manufactured to be 79,000 pair, beside 22,300 pair of shoes, amounting in all to \$184,200, giving employment to 750 males and 375 females. In 1845 the tables of industry show the amount of boots and shoes manufactured in North Bridgewater to be \$179,716. Number of pair of shoes, 155,476; number of pair of boots, 44,711, giving employment to 301 males and 203 females.

By the above tables we see the amount of goods manufactured has decreased during the eight years intervening the dates above; we also find the number of shoes has increased by more than seven times, while the number of boots is much less. We account for the number of hands employed being so much less, by the introduction of machinery, requiring less help to perform the same amount of work.

In 1855 the amount of goods had greatly increased, and the number of both boots and shoes also increased in number, and a corresponding number of persons employed, which is as follows: Number of boots manufactured, 66,956 pair; number of shoes, 694,740 pair; value of the same, \$724,847; number of males supplied, 692; number of females, 484.

In 1865 the number of boots manufactured was 103,066 pair; num-

ber of shoes, 1,009,700 pair; number of males employed, 1,059; number of females employed, 208. Total value of goods manufactured, \$1,466,900. During the last ten years we find the increase to be \$742,153 in amount; increase in the number of boots manufactured, 37,150 pair; increase of shoes manufactured, 314,960 pair.¹

During 1865 there was a decided increase in the number of manufacturers, and several steam engines, with the requisite machinery for making shoes, were introduced. Previous to this date Messrs. A. & A. B. Keith introduced a new method of making shoes by new and improved machines. This firm was the first in the country to adopt nearly all machinery, such as pegging, sewing, cutting, scouring, etc. They had a large factory at Campello, and another in Raynham, where they manufactured a large amount of goods for the Southern market, having a store in Pearl street, Boston, for the sale of their goods. This firm retired from business some years ago. Martin L. Keith had a large establishment for manufacturing goods at Campello, and a store in Pearl street for the sale of his goods. His factory was totally destroyed by fire, and Mr. Keith engaged in other business in Boston, where he died some years since.

Among the manufacturers who early introduced steam engines in the manufacture of boots and shoes was the late Charles R. Ford, who erected a very large building in the north part of the Centre on Main street; Daniel S. Howard had a large manufactory on Montello street, and formerly used a hot air engine for power, now uses steam power; F. O. & F. A. Thayer had a large new engine in their manufactory on Centre street; Samuel Herrod also introduced steam power in his factory at the north end of the city on Main street; George Stevens had a large and commodious building for manufacturing boots and shoes by steam power on Montello street, Campello. This was in 1865.

The foregoing manufacturers were the first to use steam power. Now they are numbered to over a hundred who have steam engines.

Probably no city in the country has superior advantages or facilities for manufacturing boots and shoes than the city of Brockton; the facilities of transportation to Boston and New York are convenient, and workmen of all kinds are at hand to do any amount of labor that may be required.

¹ For statistics of the product of shoe manufacture see page 503.

In 1835 George W. Bryant manufactured custom boots and shoes, and sold to leather manufacturers.

We intended to embrace the names of all who have ever engaged in the shoe business in Brockton, and in the following notices are some of the prominent firms, not attempting to give them all, as that would be impossible. There may be some names which have not come to the writer's notice.

Churchill & Alden. This firm commenced business under the firm name of Whitman, Churchill & Alden in Campello in 1878. At the expiration of six years Mr. Whitman retired. In 1889 the business had outgrown their accommodations and they purchased the large plant where they are now located. They employ about 300 workmen in making a good article of footwear. They have a salesroom in Boston.

Packard & Field. About the year 1861 Fred Packard was engaged making patent leather boots. In 1865 he commenced manufacturing on a larger scale, his first factory being 20x30, which still forms a portion of their present establishment on Warren avenue. S. Gardner Jones became a partner under the firm of Jones & Packard, and later on John W. Burt was admitted to the firm, under the name of Burt & Packard for many years. In 1886 Mr. Burt retired, and Fred F. Field was admitted to partnership, the firm name being Packard & Field. They take great pride in making the highest grade of goods for the retail trade, and have acquired a national reputation for fine goods. A specialty of this firm is sporting shoes of all kinds, and they are the proprietors of the "Korrek Shape" goods. This firm have salesrooms in Boston, and have recently opened an elegant store on Broadway in New York city, and have also stores in Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and Montreal, Canada.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. The stranger travelling in the cars through Brockton for the first time upon arriving at Montello cannot but be impressed with the feeling that he has at last struck the shoe town. Upon the left, directly opposite the railroad station, is the magnificent establishment of the man, who is as well known to the American public as the American flag, which is often seen floating from the top of these works. No one asks who is Douglas. Everybody knows he is the

"Three Dollar Shoe Man," and looks so much like the present governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Douglas was born in Plymouth, August 22, 1845, and has achieved a success such as any one might be proud of. Having been interested in the shoe trade from the day he arrived, to the age of seven years, his course has been onward and upward in his calling, till by push and perseverance he has worked his way from the shoemaker's bench to the proprietorship of one of the most successful shoe houses in the country. Mr. Douglas arrived in Brockton in 1870, then much smaller than now in population as well as in her manufactures. At first he was employed as foreman in the shoe establishment of Porter & Southworth. In 1876 he commenced business on his own account with a capital of only \$875. By industry and frugality, coupled with a shrewd business ability, he has built up a splendid business. His first factory was in the building occupied by Jay B. Reynolds. In 1880 he removed to Spring street, and afterward built a factory on Pleasant street, where he remained ten years. In 1883 he commenced advertising the \$3.00 shoe. In 1892 the business had increased beyond the capacity of his factory, when he removed to Montello and erected the present building, 300 feet long, forty feet wide, four stories in height, and having a capacity of 3,600 pairs daily. The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was incorporated in 1892 with a capital of \$200,000, of which Mr. Douglas is president; J. W. Terhune, vice-president; E. C. Fales, secretary and treasurer; Herbert L. Tinkham, clerk. The advertising of this concern aggregates \$150,000 a year, A. Q. Miller having the special management of the same. In advertising thus extensively, Mr. Douglass not only helps himself, but is also a generous benefactor to the city of Brockton. Mr. Douglas was a member of the Common Council of the second Ward in 1882-83, representative to the General Court in 1884, member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1886, one of the incorporators of and member of the Universalist Society, and also of the Brockton Commercial Club.

The Frank E. White Co. has been one of the successful firms from the start. Mr. White was formerly of the firm of D. S. Howard & Co., began business, purchasing the factory of Darius Howard, to which extensive additions have been made, till at present their floor space contains about 44,000 feet. Their sales amount to about \$600,000 per year.



Peter Keith

This firm has on their list of customers some of the best shoe houses in the United States, supplying a medium line of men's and boy's goods. They have a salesroom in Boston.

George G. Snow started in the manufacture of boots and shoes at the corner of Main and Crescent streets, in 1874, in the building previously occupied as the marble works of George W. Bryant. Entering the employ of Daniel S. Howard when sixteen years of age, he remained fifteen years, learning all the details of the business. Beginning in a small way with only four rooms Mr. Snow has grown to one of the largest in the city. In 1878 he purchased a building east of his old location, 70x24—to which he has added to till he has accommodations for 500 or more workmen. All the modern lines of machinery are in his factory, and the proprietor is abreast of the times in quality and style of goods, which are sold by his agents in Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, and Rochester, N. Y.

George E. Keith commenced manufacturing boots and shoes in 1874, as a partner with William S. Green, under the firm name of Green & Keith. In 1880 Mr. Keith sold his interest to Mr. Green and erected the large factory on Perkins avenue, near Campello Railroad station. It is one of the largest in Eastern Massachusetts. It has a working capacity for doing one and one-half million business, and has a force of seven hundred hands, which are at work the entire year. Salesrooms on Lincoln street Boston, also in New York city, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco.

Preston B. Keith is one of the largest and most successful shoe manufacturers in Bröckton, and his factory is run nearly all the time through the year. It is well fitted with its own electric plant, automatic sprinklers and automatic fire alarms, steam power, and the most approved and latest machinery for work. Mr. Keith employs about four hundred hands. He commenced business in Campello in 1871, on Main street, and in three years removed to Clifton avenue, enlarging his factory. After a lapse of three more years, in 1877, he erected his present building, opening in July, 1878. Commencing business at an early age Mr. Keith has been successful, and his business increased from \$90,000 the first year to nearly one million dollars per year. He has a salesroom in Boston.

R. B. Grover & Co. This firm is composed of Robbins B. Grover, Charles O. Emerson, formerly of the firm of Emerson, Weeks & Co., and J. Frank Hill, who was connected with Perkins & Joyce, for fifteen years. They manufacture a fine grade of gentlemen's footwear, and sell their goods in their own retail stores in the various large cities. They number twenty-five, and their goods under the name of "Emerson Shoe," have a large sale. The senior partner was at one time of the firm of Packard & Grover, successors of M. A. Packard & Co.

M. A. Packard & Co. began business in December, 1877, and continued for seven years, when R. B. Grover was admitted to partnership April 1, 1884. In 1889 the firm was reorganized with Moses A. Packard, Oliver M. Fisher and John S. Kent as partners. Mr. Packard was originator of the plan of fixing a definite price to the retailing of goods by the manufacturers. The well known "\$2.99 shoe," has an extensive sale and a good reputation for quality.

Stacy, Adams & Co. was first established in 1875, with William H. Stacy, jr., Henry L. Adams, and S. Gardner Jones, as partners, under the firm name of Stacy, Adams & Co. After three years Mr. Jones retired and Oliver B. Quimby was admitted to the firm, and the style of the firm changed to Stacy, Adams & Co., as at present. Mr. Adams retired in November, 1886, the remaining partners being W. H. Stacy and O. B. Quimby. This firm make a speciality of extra fine goods and do an extensive business.

Lilly, Brackett & Co. The large brick building near to the railroad station in Brockton was the first building of brick for special use as a shoe factory in Brockton. It was erected in 1880, 220 feet long, 38 feet wide and four stories high. The firm at first was composed of Channing Lilly, Williard G. Brackett, A. H. Sonnemann and Ellis F. Copeland. Mr. Copeland retired in 1885, and the three first named conduct the business at the present time with a national reputation for a high grade of gentlemen's footwear, the product being sold to the retail trade of the country.

Henry M. Kingman has a large plant for manufacturing boots and shoes, and is one of the successful firms of Brockton. He commenced



M. A. Packard.



business in Williamsburgh, L. I., from which place he transferred the same to Brockton in 1882. At first located on Spring street he soon had to enlarge, and erected the present large establishment near Court street. He has made several additions till he has now 60,000 feet of floor for his business, with a capacity for manufacturing 3,000 pairs of shoes daily. His productions are sold to the jobbing trade through their offices in Boston and New York. Chester S. Kingman has charge of New York office and William P. Kingman in Boston.

S. Gardner Jones may justly be styled as the originator and designer of the best class of fine footwear in Brockton. Coming to the old town about forty-five years since he has lived to see a rapid growth in the town till it became a city. It has been admitted that he has done more than any one man for the introduction of fine work and excellent styles of goods. He has been connected with some of the best firms in the city. At one time a partner of Enos H. Reynolds and then with Fred Packard, of the firm of Jones & Packard, and afterwards with Stacy & Adams, under the firm name of Stacy, Adams & Jones, now Stacy, Adams & Co. He afterwards manufactured in his own name, and had one of the best equipped establishments in the city with the neatest of surroundings, his residence having been fitted up in the same taste for which he was noted in his business. Bouve, Crawford & Co. Corporation have purchased his establishment.

Daniel Waldo Field. The history of the shoe business would not be complete without a mention of the establishment of Daniel Waldo Field. It is the old story of prosperity from the start, of which there are so many in Brockton. Mr. Field is a graduate of the high school of Brockton, and of a Boston Commercial College. In November, 1876, at the age of twenty, being of an ambitious turn, he entered the employ of Daniel S. Howard, the leader of the shoe manufacturers of Brockton, and became the confidential clerk for Mr. Howard, keeping the books, thus receiving a practical business education, which has been of great service in his own business. After an experience of a little over four years, in January, 1881, Mr. Field began business for himself at twenty-five years of age, with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars, making thirty-six pairs of shoes per day, and has continued to increase in volume till the amount of goods is next to the highest of any in the

city per year, having reached nearly 45,000 cases. Mr. Field's factory is located at Montello, on or near the place of his birth, and in which he takes great pride. He has a salesmoom in Boston.

Thompson Brothers.—About fifteen years ago George H. and John F. Thompson, brothers, born in the south part of Brockton, witnessing the activity in the boot and shoe business in Campello, became ambitious to do something of that kind for themselves. Accordingly, after several years of experience in factories of that kind, they embarked in a small shop, 15x20, and made about a case of shoes daily, but that not satisfying their ideas, the following year they doubled their facilities for business, which has largely increased, and large additions have been made to their buildings at different periods till it is now one of the largest factories in the city, and has a capacity for manufacturing two thousand pairs of shoes daily, and the amount of business has reached to nearly one million dollars yearly. The goods of this firm are sold mostly to jobbers through their own store in Boston.

Enos H. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is a well known native of Brockton, where he has held public office in the city government and as school committee and auditor, in the old town of North Bridgewater, alderman of Brockton in 1882, and in 1883 84 represented the city in the State Legislature. He has also been a member of the Water Commission of Brockton since 1885. He received his education in his native town, and at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, and at the age of nineteen began to make shoes by hand, as was then the custom. When twenty-three years of age, and during the troublesome times of 1857, he began to manufacture boots on the old homestead, which he has occupied ever since, after erecting a new and making alterations in the old house of his father. When Mr. Reynolds began to manufacture, the boot was universal, and the change to making fine shoes, or adding that to boot manufacturing, was gradual, and was begun to some extent about the early part of the sixties. In 1865 Mr. Reynolds became associated with Henry Parks and S. Gardner Jones, under the firm name of Reynolds, Parks & Co., which continued for about four years, during which term a great advance was made both in style and quality of goods, which he has continued to make up to date. He has a manufacturing capacity in his factory,



Martin Weil

which he erected in 1875, for furnishing two hundred and fifty pairs daily, giving employment to about seventy-five hands, the product being nearly all fine, reliable goods. A bicycle shoe of medium price has been a specialty with this establishment.

Emerson, Weeks & Co. This firm organized in 1880 with Charles O. Emerson and Delmont L. Weeks, as partners. January 1, 1887, Harry W. Weeks became a member of the firm. In August, 1889, Mr. Emerson retired to become a member of the new firm of R. B. Grover & Co., and the firm is now composed of Messrs. D. L. & H. W. Weeks under the same name and firm of Emerson, Weeks & Co. Mr. Edward L. Emerson, a brother of Charles O., has been the superintendent since 1887, and attends also to the sale of the goods at the Boston office. The products of this firm are men's, boys' and youths' medium priced shoes of all kinds, as wanted. They began business in Franklin street and afterward erected their new building on Emerson avenue in 1883, at Montello. It has the reputation of being one of the best arranged and most complete in all of its appointments, and has a capacity for manufacturing 1,500 pairs a day. Their sales are principally in Boston, New York and Baltimore. Since the above was written this firm have given up business.

Perkins & Joyce began business in a very small way at East Side, or what is called Salisbury Square, in 1878, making men's machine sewed shoes. At the end of one year the firm removed to an adjacent building, where they have a largely increased output, as well as an improvement in the quality of goods. Again, in about one year more they took one-half of a four-story building near by. In 1882 Martin Wild, having vacated his half of the same building, Perkins & Joyce took the entire building. From this building they removed to the factory of Martin Wild on Centre street, which he had vacated in 1889, which they purchased, where they now are engaged in making anything from medium to a fine grade of men's boys' and youths' shoes. Up to about 1890, Messrs. Stillman S. Perkins and Everett E. Joyce, were the firm. At that time Edward T. Ford was admitted to a partnership, the style of the firm remaining the same as before. The firm sell their goods through their store in Boston and by salesmen on the road through the United States and Canada.

N. R. Packard & Co. started his business in 1869, at the corner of Centre and Montello streets, and has continued a prosperous business to the present writing. He has recently been improving the quality as well as increasing the quantity, and his goods are sold largely to the retail trade. Mr. Packard has a salesroom in Boston.

Howard T. Marshall was the son of one of Brockton's earliest shoe manufacturers, Perez Marshall. The father was pioneer in the introduction of Congress gaiters when they were first patented for which he paid \$75 per year as royalty. In 1869 the son removed from the west section of the town to the centre, and commenced in a small way the manufacture of fine shoes. He has ever made a high grade of work and has patented several novelties in the shoemaking line, as rubber sole, lawn tennis and yachting shoes, which are well-known throughout the country. He introduced the patent lace Congress boots to the trade of this country. Mr. Marshall has recently sold his business to Messrs. Kimball, Tisdale & Baker, who began business December 1, 1892. The firm consisting of John T. Kimball, Frank S. Tisdale, and Andrew H. Baker, who manufacture a line of men's fine goods, making a specialty of sporting shoes.

Bittenbender & Caverly purchased the factory of Warren A. Howard on Crescent street. They began business in March, 1889. It has a capacity of fifty twenty-four pair cases daily.

Ellis F. Copeland. Mr. Copeland commenced as a maker of men's custom made shoes for the retail trade in 1875, which he continued till 1879, when he became a member of the firm of Lilly, Brackett & Co. In 1885 he commenced manufacturing for himself, and makes only the finest class of goods. His establishment is conspicuous in the absence of machinery, which is common in all of the Brockton factories, his work being made in the old-fashioned manner. Mr. Copeland is a natural born shoemaker, his father and grandfather having been engaged in that line.

Myron F. Thomas began manufacturing shoes in Campello with Paul F. Green, as partner, under the style of Thomas & Green. They commenced on Clifton avenue. Early in 1880 William S. Green became a partner and the firm became Green, Thomas & Green. William S.

Green was formerly a partner with George E. Keith on Montello street. The new firm then took the factory occupied by Green & Keith, Mr. Keith retiring to erect a new factory on Perkins avenue. In the fall of 1881 P. F. Green retired from the firm, and the name was changed to W. S. Green & Co. In 1886 Mr. Green sold his interest to Mr. Thomas, and removed to California, and the business has ever since been conducted by Mr. Thomas. Several additions to his factory have been made at various times till he has upwards of 25,000 square feet of flooring and employs about 200 hands, making a medium grade of goods. He has a salesroom in Boston.

Terry, Ware & Alley. The firm of Eaton & Terry was organized in September, 1883, the partners being Charles A. Eaton, formerly of the firm of Crawford & Eaton, and Lorenzo B. Terry, of the firm of William L. Douglass & Co. They began business in Patten's building on Centre street, and afterward located in H. T. Marshall's factory on Ward street, and later in the Horace G. Keith factory on Pleasant street. The present factory on Ward street is 250 feet long by 34 feet in width, having a capacity for manufacturing 2,500 pairs daily. In May, 1892, Mr. Eaton retired from the firm and F. A. Ware and W. A. Alley took an interest in the firm, under the name of Terry, Ware & Alley. This firm manufactures largely for the Cuban and South American trade as well as for the jobbing trade throughout the United States. They have a salesroom in Boston.

L. C. Bliss & Co. began business as manufacturers in 1880, on Centre street, was afterwards in the H. T. Marshall factory on Montello street, and is now in the well known building formerly occupied by Darius Howard on North Main street, owned by Francis E. White. Their manufactory has a flooring of about 15,000 square feet and they employ 100 hands. The senior member of the firm has had an experience of over one-quarter of a century, and was a retailer of fine goods up to 1880 when he commenced manufacturing, at first for the jobbing trade. When jobbers began buying samples instead of stock, Mr. Bliss turned his attention principally to retail trade. He is a live man, and abreast of the times, and manufactures a fine grade of men's footwear in all the popular materials and styles in Goodyear and hand welt, as well as hand sewed goods. Their jobbing trade extends all over the country,

besides, giving the public an opportunity to purchase their goods, in Boston, Lowell, Providence, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, etc., at retail. E. J. Bliss, son of L. C. Bliss, has associated himself with his father, and has introduced many new designs, which are very popular in the cities where they have been introduced. The Royal Piccadilly is a specialty.

T. D. Barry & Co. came to Brockton from Randolph, where he had been superintendent for George H. Burt & Co. His business was prosperous, and after changing locations three times, he purchased the factory formerly occupied by W. L. Douglas, on Pleasant street, where they have a capacity of manufacturing 1,800 pairs per day. William A. Hogan is the partner of Mr. Barry.

Montello Shoe Company.—This enterprising company was organized in January, 1894, with Frank M. Elms, of Newton, as proprietor and manager. They are located in the "Means" factory, on Montello street, and have a capacity for making seventy-five twenty-four-pair cases daily. This firm has a store in Boston.

Whitman & Keith.—This firm was organized in August, 1883. The senior member of the firm was William E. Whitman, who for five years previous, had been the senior member of the firm of Whitman, Churchill & Alden. Daniel N. Keith, of the firm, was formerly engaged in manufacturing at the present location of the firm in Campello.

Walker & Whitman commenced business in December, 1887. The firm comprising W. O. Walker, of Newton, and William E. Whitman, of the firm of Whitman & Keith. This firm is really one concern. The trade in New England is looked after by Whitman & Keith, and the Southern and Western by Walker & Whitman. They have a manufacturing capacity of 1,500 pairs daily, giving employment to 350 hands. Their goods are of a medium grade of men's, boys' and youths' calf goods. Factory at Campello—store in Boston.

James Means & Co.—One of the first indications of progress and thrift, to one approaching the city of Brockton, is the large factory on the right of the railroad track, at Montello, bearing the name of this firm. We hardly need mention the fact that this concern was the first to stamp their name and retail price of their goods on the bottom of their

shoes. Their goods are well known throughout the country. Their factory is 200 feet in length, about forty feet in width, and is complete in all of its appointments for the manufacturing of shoes. The firm was formerly composed of James Means and Charles J. Means, of Boston, brothers. Mr. James Means has lately retired, and the remaining partner is conducting the business alone. This firm have advertised extensively and they make a specialty of the "Three Dollar Shoe." Salesroom in Boston.

L. M. Reynolds.—Mr. Reynolds belongs to a large family who have always been identified with making shoes or manufacturing them for the trade. He served an apprenticeship with his father, Charles T. Reynolds, making custom goods in a small way until 1869, when he engaged with Peleg S. Leach, then an extensive manufacturer in his native town, remaining four years; afterward had the management of the factory of B. F. Campbell & Co., of Boston, eight years, purchasing their business February 2, 1881, began business with his brother, Bion F. Reynolds, May 1, 1881. This partnership continuing until August 1, 1890, when he became the sole proprietor of the business. The first factory was in Charles Howard's building, corner of Ward and Montello streets, from where they removed to their new building erected in 1883, near Court street. Their building is 150 feet long, thirty feet wide, besides two large additions, and is fitted with the most approved machinery for producing a good article, their goods having a range of prices from \$1.50 to \$4.00. From 175 to 200 hands are employed. Mr. Reynolds has a salesroom in Boston.

McCarty, Sheehy & Kendrick Co.—This new firm is one which bids fair to be a large concern. The partners are enterprising young men, and their business is growing. The members of the firm are James R. McCarty, formerly with George G. Snow, as superintendent and salesman, Dennis Sheehy also in Mr. Snow's employ. Arthur E. Kendrick, a well known manufacturer of shoe counters. They manufacture a medium class of goods for the jobbing trade throughout the country. Factory on Crescent street.

Walker, Taylor & Co.—This firm, composed of Marcellus Walker of Cambridge, Edward E. Taylor, of Boston, and Cornelius Walker, also

of Boston, have a manufactory in "Grady's Court," Campello, formerly occupied by the late Flavel Bailey Keith. They began business in 1887, and have a capacity for making 150 twenty-four pair cases, daily. They have a salesroom in Boston. The members of this firm are graduates of the firm of Thomas White & Co., of Brockton and Holbrook.

Bowe, Crawford & Co. Corporation.—Frank Hill may be said to have been the originator of the idea of selling goods in their own stores, the first of which was under the United States Hotel, in Boston. Mr. Hill was formerly connected with Perkins & Joyce, and had an experience of fifteen years, as a travelling salesman, and is now a member of the firm of R. B. Grover & Co. Mr. Hill became interested in the retail business as above with Harvey F. Crawford, and made a specialty of the "Crawford Shoe," which has had an extensive sale. In 1887 the firm above named was organized, and continued to manufacture in Brockton, purchasing the factory of Nahum Johnson on Dover street, and later the well known establishment formerly occupied by S. Gardner Jones, on Hervey street. In 1890 this firm was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with Harvey F. Crawford as president, George F. Bouve, treasurer, and Lander M. Bouve, clerk. They have stores for the sale of their goods, directly to the retail trade as follows: Two in Boston, four in New York city, three in Brooklyn, N. Y., two in Philadelphia, two in Washington, and one each in the following cities: Baltimore, Providence, New Haven and Newark, N. J.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Philip Bryant—Dr. Peter Bryant—Dr. Luther Cary—Dr. Issachar Snell—Dr. Elisha Tilson—Dr. Ziba Bass—Dr. Nathan Perry—Dr. Jonathan P. Crafts—Dr. Adolphus K. Borden—Dr. Abel W. Kingman—Dr. Horatio Bryant—Dr. James F. Richards—Dr. Edgar E. Dean—Dr. Thomas Stockbridge—Dr. James Easton—Dr. Nahum Smith—Dr. E. R. Wade—Dr. Henry Eddy—Dr. James L. Hunt—Dr. George B. Cogswell—Dr. Alexander Hichborn—Dr. Silas L. Loomis—Dr. Lafayette Charles Loomis—Dr. Henry F. Borden—Dr. James C. Swan—Present Physicians.

DR. PHILIP BRYANT was born in Middleboro', Mass., in December, 1732. He lived some time with his father in Titicut (Teightaquid), a parish formed of part of Middleboro' and part of South Bridgewater. With his father he removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, concerning which he was wont to say that he remembered the time when a greater part of it was thought quite unfit for the purposes of settlement. He studied medicine with Dr. Abiel Howard, of West Bridgewater, whose daughter he married. He was a man of great bodily activity, a calm and even temper, healthful habits, and kindly manners. He continued to practice medicine with much success to a very old age, which was terminated by his death, which took place February, 1817, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was buried in the small graveyard near the westerly portion of the Agricultural Society's grounds.

Dr. Peter Bryant, son of Dr. Philip Bryant, was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, August 12, 1767. This man early distinguished himself by his love of study. In his frequent visits to the house of his grandfather, Dr. Abiel Howard, of West Bridgewater, he found, in a library well stocked for that time, the means of gratifying his thirst for knowledge. He studied medicine and surgery, completing his course with Dr. Lewis Leprillete, a French physician of eminent skill and a celebrated surgeon, of Norton, Mass. He then removed to Cummington, in the western part of Massachusetts, which was just beginning

to fill up rapidly with settlers from the eastern counties of the State. Here he established himself as a physician, and married a daughter of Ebenezer Snell, esq., also a North Bridgewater family.

For several years he represented the town of Cummington in the Legislature of the State, and in the latter part of his life held a seat in the Senate. While in the Legislature he took a prominent part in bringing forward and passing laws still in force to raise the standard of medical education in the State. In politics he belonged to the Federal party, whose doctrines and measures he supported with zeal. He wrote for the county paper—*Hampshire Gazette*—certain humorous poems of a satirical cast, the design of which was political. With these he took great pains, pruning and retouching them, and polishing and invigorating the lines. His scholarship, though not extensive, was remarkably exact. He had, subsequently to his settlement in Cummington, made a voyage to the Indian Ocean, and passed six months in the Isle of France, where he acquired the French language, and preserved his familiarity with it for the rest of his life. He was a surgeon of great dexterity, firmness of hand, and precision in his operations; in private life amiable and much beloved. His life was closed in consumption the 19th of March, 1820. William Cullen Bryant, esq., the well known American poet, was his son.

The house in which Dr. Peter Bryant was born is now standing on Belmont street, and was occupied for many years by Fiske Ames, esq., for many years deputy sheriff of Plymouth county.

Dr. Luther Cary was the son of Zachariah and Susannah (Bass) Cary, and was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, May 30, 1761, married Nabby, daughter of Benjamin King, of Raynham, Mass.; studied medicine with Dr. James Freeland, of Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., 1782; appointed justice of the peace June 8, 1800, justice of the peace and of quorum August 23, 1804, and justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Oxford county March 30, 1805. He first resided at Sterling, Mass.; removed from there to Williamsburg, Mass., from which place he removed to Turner, Oxford county, Me., April 2, 1798. He was an excellent physician, had a very extensive practice, and was very successful; raised up a large and respectable family.

Dr. Issachar Snell was son of Issachar, esq., and Mary (Keith) Snell;

was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., June, 1775, graduated at Harvard College in 1797; studied medicine and became an eminent physician. He had given an especial attention to surgery, and had practiced as a physician previous to his removal to Winthrop, Me. He had performed the operation of lithotomy with great success, and soon gained a large practice in town, especially among those who emigrated from Bridgewater, Mass., of whom there were not a few. His success as a surgeon gave him such celebrity that he was often called to the neighboring towns, many miles away from his home, to perform operations. To the great regret of the people of Winthrop he removed to Augusta, Me., in 1828, where he continued to practice till his death, which took place very suddenly in 1847, aged seventy-two years and five months. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Elisha Tillson resided in Brockton a short time only; married Molly, daughter of Capt. Zebedee Snell September 2, 1792, and had one son, Elisha Snell, born in 1794; married Betsy Chandler, of Easton, 1819.

Ziba Bass, M.D., was the son of Edward Bass. He was born in Braintree May 28, 1774; studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., and commenced practice in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, about 1800, under the most favorable auspices, with the fairest prospects of usefulness to his fellow men. He was a man of very pleasing address, of an affectionate and amiable disposition, and gave unwearied attention to the welfare of his patients. His assiduity in search of knowledge, and his constant and undeviating fidelity in all the duties of his profession, won the affection and established the confidence of a numerous class of the community in the circle of his acquaintance; but he was suddenly called, soon after commencing in life, from his earthly labors, leaving a weeping multitude to deplore his loss. The following is on his tombstone:

Erected to the memory of Dr. Ziba Bass, who died September 23, A. D., 1804, in the thirty-first year of his age, giving full proof that usefulness was his grand object in life. He was a pattern of modesty, temperance, fidelity, prudence, economy, and uprightness, and died in hope of eternal rest and glory. Hence the following appropriation: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Dr. Nathan Perry. This good man was born in Norton May 27, 1776; was educated in the common schools of his native town, never having received a college education; pursued the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Isaac Fowler, of Rehoboth, Mass., and Dr. Ebenezer Alden, sr., of Randolph, both of whom were physicians of eminence in their day, and accustomed to the instruction of young men. Having completed his pupilage Dr. Perry commenced practice in Reading, Mass., 1802 or 1803, where he acquired a good reputation and a competent share of employment. On the death of Dr. Ziba Bass, which took place September 3, 1804, at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, on the recommendation of his instructor, and by the solicitations of many respectable citizens of that town, he was induced to change his residence, and take the place of his deceased friend. He was immediately introduced into a wide circle of practice, and during a period of nearly thirty years was the principal physician in the town. At length, in connection with reverses in his worldly circumstances and the loss of most of the members of his family by death, his spirits became depressed and his mind impaired. Subsequently he suffered from paralysis, and never fully recovered the perfect exercise of either his bodily or mental powers; consequently, during the last twenty-five years of his life, he relinquished to a great extent the active duties of his profession. In 1823 he became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society by election, and a retired member in 1830. He was a good physician, a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity, always pursuing the course he judged to be right, whatever might be the consequences to himself. In early life he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and his character was in perfect harmony with his profession. He died peacefully in a ripe old age, more from the debility incident to decay of his vital powers than from any manifest disease. Such was Dr. Perry, a good man and a worthy citizen. He closed his earthly career Sabbath morning August 16, 1857, at the advanced age of eighty one years, leaving behind a memory cherished with affectionate regard by those who have shared his friendships and benefited by his counsels. His residence was at the corner of Main and West Elm streets.

The following incident in relation to Dr. Perry is found in Clark's "History of Norton:"

About the year 1792 Nathan Perry, afterward Dr. Perry, of North Bridgewater, then a youth of some sixteen years of age, was one day passing by Judge Leonard's deer park in Norton; he playfully reached his hands through the fence and took hold of one of the old buck's horns, and for some time annoyed him in that way. At length the deer got out of patience, broke away from his hold, and quite unexpectedly leaped over the fence, seven or eight feet high, and made a furious attack upon young Perry, throwing him upon the ground; but, very fortunately, the horns of the enraged deer, instead of striking his body, passed down on each side of it. While in this position Nathan grasped the horns of the buck, and succeeded in preventing him from doing any injury till his brothers, Gardiner and Alvin, with one of Judge Leonard's men, came and rescued him from his perilous situation.

Dr. Jonathan Porter Crafts was son of John and Olive (Porter) Crafts; born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, September 9, 1792; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1817; studied medicine, but never practiced his profession; he died in 1822, aged thirty years.

Adolphus Kinsman Borden, M.D., was born in the town of Horton, Nova Scotia, January 26, 1802. He was the oldest son of David and Elizabeth Borden, the former being a direct descendant from the Borden family, who came to England from Normandy at the time of the conquest. He received his early education under private tuition, and came to the United States at about the age of nineteen years, where he took up his abode with his uncle, Samuel Borden, of Fairhaven, Mass. He soon afterwards went to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hector Orr. Later he studied in the office of the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, and after attending two courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, received his degree of M.D. from that university in August, 1824. He went to the town of Wareham, Mass., where he practiced his profession about one year, and then returned to East Bridgewater, where, on the twenty second day of December, 1825, he was joined in marriage to Lucy Ann Lazell, daughter of Bartholomew and Betsey Brown, by the Rev. Richard M. Hodges. As a result of this union the following children were born to them: Elizabeth Kinsman (died in infancy), George Kinsman, Edward Adolphus, Mary Mitchell, and Henry Francis, the latter being a practicing physician in the city of Brockton at the present time.

He removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and commenced his career as a physician in that place by settling in that part of the town known as the West Shares (now Brockton Heights). About one year later he removed to the central part of the township. His practice was extensive and successful, and he continued it without rest until within a few months' of his death, which took place on January 29, 1875, after severe suffering from a sub-acute abscess of the brain and meningitis. As a physician he was an acute and careful observer, a thorough believer in the methods of study as laid down by Lord Bacon, viz.: "observation and induction." Always cool and cheerful in the sick room, he was able to study his cases without any preconceived notion as to their nature, but ready to state them as he found their nature and extent to be. As a man he was one of the kindest of husbands and fathers, sensitive in his nature, strong in his likes and dislikes, and quick to resent any thing that tended to place him in the light of any character that was otherwise than honorable.

Abel Washburn Kingman, M.D.—The subject of this notice was the son of Hon. Abel and Lucy (Washburn) Kingman. He was born in the old parish of Bridgewater, Mass., April 22, 1806, fifteen years previous to the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton. The doctor was the seventh of a large family of sixteen children the father of whom was for a long time a prominent man in the old town, often filling positions of trust in the North Parish as selectman and overseer of the poor, besides representing the town in both branches of the Legislature several years. He was active in the movement to have the parish incorporated into a town. He was also a captain in the militia, justice of the peace, and held various other offices. Possessing a strong, clear and discriminating mind, it is not strange that his descendants inherited some of those qualities which go to make desirable citizens. The son received his early education in such schools as the times afforded at home, and graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and located in the practice of the medical profession at Dartmouth, Mass., from whence after a short time he returned to the home of his early life. Here he began his life work as a gentle and tender physician always abounding in sympathy for his patients, and soon won the hearts of the people by his faithful ministering in season and out

of season, and held the affectionate confidence of the families whom he visited, and was indeed a beloved physician

In his private life the doctor exhibited all the graces of a Christian life, both in heart and spirit, never parading his theological views in words and professions which his daily living did not illustrate, and he will always be remembered as a genial friend, a gentle physician, a genuine man. He always had an interest in public affairs, and every matter of public concern received from him that consideration which the matter deserved, and if a worthy one received his support. He was not given to public speaking, nor did he proclaim his views from the house-top, and yet his influence was felt in many ways.

In politics he early became a Democrat, and during President Buchanan's administration he was appointed postmaster of what is now Brockton. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War the doctor became an ardent supporter of the government. In social life he was indeed a rare man. He had a fund of ready humor, like a perennial fountain, and this with cheerful expression, wide observation and clear intelligence made him a most agreeable person in conversation.

For nearly ten years previous to his death he suffered the loss of his eyesight and was confined to his room, during all of which time he was radiant with cheer, and delighted in having his friends visit him, and upon leaving one was the better for having had an interview.

Towards the close of his life Mr. Kingman had a lingering sickness, and quite painful, and it is a pleasure to know that during his last days and hours, he was surrounded by all that the loving hands of his sons could provide, ministered to him by his faithful and loving wife, with patient tenderness, attended by the best medical skill that could be had, he passed away on Saturday, May 5, 1883.

The funeral was attended by a large circle of warm and devoted friends, at the Porter Church. The clergymen attending were the pastor Rev. Mr. Warfield, Thomas, and McNeille. The services were of the most fitting character, solemn and impressive. The floral offerings rich and elegant. The body was laid to rest in the family lot in Union Cemetery, the three sons strewing flowers on the casket after it was lowered to its last resting place.

He left three sons, all of whom have become distinguished merchants

in Boston and New York, and occupy prominent positions in mercantile life, viz. : Abel Willard, Thomas Sewell and Barton Elliot Kingman.

Horatio Bryant, M.D., is son of Micah and Drusilla (Harlow) Bryant ; born in Plympton, Mass. ; fitted for college with Rev. Elijah Dexter, and at Amherst Academy ; entered Amherst College ; taught school at Castleton, Vt. ; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. ; taught the academy at Plainfield, N. J. ; studied medicine at Yale College, where he graduated in 1839 ; he commenced practice as a physician and surgeon at Blandford, Mass., where he remained several years. He married Lucretia, daughter of Ebenezer Clark, of Conway, Mass., and had one daughter. He removed from Blandford to Campello, Mass., about 1848. From thence he removed to Independence, Iowa.

James F. Richards, M.D., was the son of Colonel Jason and Sophia (Forsaith) Richards, of Plainfield, Mass. ; was born July 16, 1832 ; taught school in Virginia ; studied medicine with Dr. Forsaith, M.D., of South Abington, Mass. ; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1859, and was a resident of Campello, enjoying a lucrative practice. He is now a resident of Andover, Mass.

Edgar Everett Dean, M.D., was a son of Charles Dean, of Easton, Mass. ; born December 17, 1837 ; came to Brockton in June, 1861, and succeeded Dr. Alexander Hichborn in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Thomas Stockbridge was born in Scituate, Mass. ; came to Brockton about 1837, and practiced as a physician several years, until he removed to New York ; he continued his practice in that city till about 1855, when he returned to Brockton, and continued to practice as before, till his death, which took place January 14, 1863.

Dr. James Easton was in practice for some time.

Dr. Nahum Smith was a botanic physician in the town for many years, till he removed to Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. E. R. Wade came to Brockton about thirty-five years since, and was a botanic physician.

Henry Eddy, M.D., came to Brockton as a physician from Guilford, Conn. He was formerly an Orthodox clergyman ; settled in East Stoughton, now Avon, Mass. ; he died several years since.

Dr. James Lewis Hunt was born in Jay, Essex county, N. Y., November 27, 1817; educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1842; attended medical lectures at Cleveland and Cincinnati, O.; graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1851; married Miss Maria Baldwin, of Medina, O., September 11, 1850; practiced medicine at Bellevue, O., Plymouth, Mass., and Brockton; removed from the last named place to Painesville, Ohio.

Dr. George B. Cogswell had an office in Wheeler's block in 1859, where he remained but a short time.

Dr. Alexander Hichborn had an office in the village and practiced as a physician till 1861, when he enlisted as a captain in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Col. Fletcher Webster; afterwards became surgeon in the army. See history of Twelfth Mass. Regiment.

Silas L. Loomis, A.M., M.D., was born in North Coventry, Conn., May 22, 1832; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis; educated at the public schools of his native town till fourteen years of age; studied six months at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., three years at Holliston, Mass.; graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; taught school; elected teacher of mathematics and natural sciences at Holliston Academy in 1839; held that position during preparatory and part of his collegiate studies; in connection with his brother established the Adelphian Academy in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in 1844, of which he was associate principal for ten years; was elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853 at the Cleveland meeting; principal of Western Academy, Washington, D. C., 1856; graduated doctor of medicine at Georgetown College, 1856; accepted the appointment of chief astronomer of the United States Lake Survey Expedition in 1856; published the "Normal Arithmetic" and "Analytical Arithmetic" in 1859; elected professor of chemistry, physiology, and hygiene of Georgetown College in 1861, and the same year was elected president of the Washington Scientific Association; in 1862 was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. A., and accompanied the Union army of General McClellan from Fortress Monroe to Harrison's Landing, and afterwards stationed at the United

States general hospitals; in 1863 elected to the chair of chemistry and toxicology, medical department, Georgetown College, and has written various articles upon medical and scientific subjects, many of which are highly recommended by the press and distinguished men of all classes. Residence, Fernandina, Fla.

Lafayette Charles Loomis, A.M., M.D., born in North Coventry, Conn., July 7, 1824; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis; he was educated at the public school till the age of thirteen; studied at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and at Holliston, Mass.; graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1844; he commenced teaching in the public schools at the age of fifteen, which he continued to do winters through his academic and collegiate studies; in connection with his brother established the Adelpian Academy in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in 1844, of which he was associate principal till 1851; afterwards principal of Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1852-53; elected professor of rhetoric and natural science in Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del., in 1853; professor of moral and mental philosophy in 1854, which chair he held till his election as president of the college in 1857. Several articles appeared in the National Magazine during that time. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1856. In 1857 elected president of the Delaware State Teachers' Association. In 1858 he published "Mizpah, Prayer and Friendship," a devotional work of great merit; removed to Washington, D. C., and established the Lafayette Institute, a seminary for young ladies; edited "Mrs. Thomas' Travels in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine" in 1860 and in 1861; wrote upon various subjects; graduated doctor of medicine and surgery, medical department, Georgetown College, in 1863. Residence, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Henry F. Borden is the son of Dr. A. K. Borden, one of the oldest physicians of the past generation, and was born and educated in his native town and is a successful member of the profession.

Dr. James C. Swan is the son of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, born of a family eminent for their skill as physicians, and it would be strange indeed if the son should not inherit some of the skill and success for

which his father was noted. Although born in Easton and settled in West Bridgewater, yet he has a large and lucrative practice in Brockton, and has become one of the leading physicians in the county.

Among the present physicians of Brockton are the following : George E. Freeman, Henry F. Borden, Dr. Roland Hammond, Dr. Jesse R. Averell, E. A. Dakin, James C. Swan, A. Eliott Paine, E. A. Chase, S. J. Gruver, J. E. Bacon, Benedict Donovan, Chauncy M. Marston, Arthur V. Lyon, Horace M. Locke, W. P. Chisholm, Daniel W. Dimock, Fred J. Ripley, Wallace C. Keith, N. C. King, Daniel E. Brown, Thomas P. Conlon, Mrs. Ellen R. Chamberlain, Herbert B. Coy, Edward C. Frost, Mrs. Lucy S. Carr, George A. Boucher, Frederic D. Flag, Miss Hannah C. G. Kindborn.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CITY OF BROCKTON.

Inauguration of City Government—Proceedings—Addresses by Hon. Ziba C. Keith, the first Mayor—Governor John D. Long—Bradford Kingman, Esq.—Hon. Mathew H. Cushing—Hon. Benjamin W. Harris—Act of Incorporation of the City of Brockton—Wards of the City—City Governments and Officials for 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF BROCKTON.—Brockton had a splendid day for her first inauguration, the brilliant sunlight reflected on the freshly fallen snow, setting everything in a glory of light, while the crisp, bracing air seemed specially designed to raise the spirits of every citizen up to the standard of the day. At half past seven o'clock in the morning the bells of the First and Porter Congregational Churches at the north end, and the South Congregational and Methodist Churches at Campello united in merry peals for half an hour to celebrate the happy event.

The opera-house was nearly filled some time before the exercises were begun, and soon after the programme was opened all the seats of the

parquet and nearly every one in the gallery were occupied, and not a few found standing-room in the outer aisles. The centre section of the parquet seats were reserved for the members of the new City Council and the invited guests of the occasion, while the stage was occupied by the out-going town officers, distinguished guests, and the band. In the foreground of the platform on the left sat Chairman Henry H. Packard and his associates on the Board of Selectmen, Rev. Warren Goddard, Hon. Jonathan White, ex-Selectmen Whipple and Cross, Rev. H. L. Kelsey, Judge Perkins, and Bradford Kingman, Esq. On the right were ranged, as honored guests of the day, some of the venerable citizens of the town, including Father Simeon Packard, the only man present who voted at the first town-meeting held after North Bridgewater was incorporated, Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., Capt. Henry French, Augustus Jones, Deacon Galen Pratt, William Faxon, Addison Shaw, Daniel Ford, Elbridge G. Lincoln, Deacon Elbridge H. Packard, Lyman Clark, Deacon Cary Howard, Frederick Howard, Deacon Alpheus Alden; in the centre sat Governor Long and Mayor-elect Keith, who were greeted as they came upon the platform with a strain of "Hail to the Chief" from the band, and enthusiastic cheers from the audience.

INAUGURATION PROCEEDINGS.—Promptly at ten o'clock Chairman Henry H. Packard rose, and, calling the assemblage to order, said he held in his hand the act of the Legislature incorporating the city of Brockton, which was accepted by vote of the town on the 23d of May last, and which began a change from a town to a city form of government, which was now about to be consummated by the inauguration of the officers elected under its provisions. Before bidding adieu to the town government, the speaker said it seemed fitting to glance at some points in the history of the town which were of peculiar interest at this time. This Mr. Packard did in a very interesting manner, reviewing briefly the history of the town from its establishment in 1821, to the election of its first city government, presenting in detail some of the most important salient events in the interval.

At the close of Mr. Packard's address the band played the overture "L'Espoir de L'Alsace," after which Rev. H. L. Kelsey, of the First Congregational church, offered an earnest prayer, fervently imploring the divine guidance and blessing upon the young city, and the members

of the new government, to the end that the best good of the people may be conserved, and God's will be done through their ministrations.

Henry A. Ford, esq., the clerk of the retiring Board of Selectmen, then read the record of the vote at the first city election, showing that the total vote for Ziba C. Keith, for mayor, was 1,371, and for all others 1,075. The votes for members of the City Council were similarly given.

Chairman Packard next called the list of aldermen and common councilmen elect, who, as their names were called, rose to their places in the front sections of the orchestra seats. The chairman then escorted the mayor-elect to the front of the stage, and his introduction of him to the City Council as the first mayor of the first city of Plymouth county was received with cheers. He then placed in his hands the charter of the city, and with it the interests and future welfare of the young city, hoping that under his administration it might increase in prosperity and add new lustre to its name.

Judge J. R. Perkins then proceeded to administer the oath of office to the mayor first, then to the aldermen, and last to the common councilmen, the ceremony being performed in so solemn and impressive a manner as to leave a deep impression upon the audience, who listened to it with the most rapt attention. This ceremony over, the mayor and City Council resumed their seats, and after the playing of "The Flowers of Alsace," by the band, Mr. Keith proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which follows in full:

MAYOR KEITH'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the City Council:

"As we are about to assume the duties imposed upon us by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, it is befitting that we should raise our thank offering for the prosperity of our town during these threescore years, and that we should invoke the Divine blessing for the future welfare of our city.

"As this day marks a new era in our municipal career, it may not be unprofitable to review in a brief manner the history of our town from the period of its settlement to the present time, to mark the great changes which two centuries have wrought, and thereby prepare ourselves the more fully to realize the trusts and responsibilities committed to our hands.

"On a small rocky hill, anciently called Sachem's Rock, a little south of the former site of Whitman's mill, in the present town of East Bridgewater, on the 23d of March,

1649, were assembled a party of men representing on one side the proprietors of a plantation granted them by the Old Colony Court at Plymouth, on the other the Indian sachem Ousamequin, afterward and better known as Massasoit, who was present to execute a deed of a tract of land called Satucket, described in this instrument as 'extending in the length and breadth thereof as followeth, that is to say: from the wear [weir] at Satucket seven miles due east, and from the said wear seven miles due west, and from the said wear seven miles due north, and from the said wear seven miles due south, to have and to hold to Miles Stadish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs forever. In consideration of this bargain and sale, Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth bind themselves to pay for the same seven coats (a yard and a half in a coat), nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, ten and one-half yards of cotton.' This, then, was the original price paid for what now constitutes Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Brockton, and a part of Abington.

"Eleven years later, in June, 1656, Bridgewater was incorporated into a distinct township, being the first interior town in the Old Colony. Each settler had at first a grant of a house lot of six acres on the Town River, the first lot being taken in what is now West Bridgewater, where also the first houses were built and the first improvements made. Hardly had this settlement made a beginning when the war, known as the King Philip's, burst upon them. Being wholly an interior settlement, and remote from their friends on the seaboard, they were strongly urged to desert their dwellings and repair to the better protected towns by the coast. This, however, they resolutely refused to do, but kept their ground, defended their homes, and encouraged and assisted other towns to do the same.

"In early times the history of the church was the history of the town, hence the frequent reference in early records to parishes and precincts. Previous to 1716 Bridgewater had but one place of religious worship, but in June of that year the General Court incorporated a new parish, which was called the South. From this time the old parish took the name of the North, and comprised the territory of what is now Brockton and West Bridgewater.

"No settlements are known to have been made in the present city of Brockton prior to the year 1700, but very soon after this period settlements began to extend northward, and had increased to such an extent that in 1738 fifty-four individuals belonging in the northerly part of the parish, feeling that 'by reason of the great distance but few of their families could attend public worship in the West Precinct,' set forth their grievances in a petition to the General Court praying that 'they might be set off as a distinct and separate township,' which petition was so far granted as to allow them the powers and privileges usually given to parishes. For fifty-five years thereafter the people of the North Parish remained apparently contented in their connection with the other parishes of the town. In 1793, however, the desire to become a separate township became so strong that steps were taken looking towards the incorporation of a town, including, as was proposed in this instance, the West and North Parishes. This failed, as did similar attempts in 1814 and 1816.

"At a meeting held May 5, 1818, the question of a division of the old town of Bridgewater was practically settled by a vote of 112 in favor to nineteen against, and at a meeting held March 25, 1819, the parish voted to petition 'the next session of the Legislature for a division of the town.' This petition was duly presented, and an act to establish the town of North Bridgewater was passed June 5, 1821. The first town meeting after the incorporation was held July 4, 1821. Joseph Sylvester, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Col. Edward Southworth, town clerk. Abel Kingman, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., and Capt. Zachariah Gurney were chosen selectmen. One at least who took part in that first town meeting sixty years ago, and a few others who were old enough to be present, are with us to-day. Proud are we to welcome them to this platform, men whose interest in the welfare and improvement of our beloved town has ever been active, and which, in 1881, is still unabated! But how few! Many, so many, have fallen by the way until not a score remain.. Yet we know these hearts thrill with pride and gratitude that a sparing mercy has permitted them to see this day and allowed them to witness these inaugural ceremonies.

"As to-day we part with all these old township associations and assume a place in the sisterhood of cities, let us renew from the heart the oath which our lips have just uttered.

"Let us retrace our steps for a moment to consider our growth in population which these years have developed. The fact that Bridgewater was an interior settlement, and her soil not the most productive, induced many families during the twenty-five years preceding 1764 to emigrate to the western part of the State, while not a few found homes in the State of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding this emigration, the census of 1764 showed a population of 833;

that of 1810, a population of 1,354, a gain of				521
"	1820,	"	1,480,	" 126
"	1830,	"	1,953,	" 473
"	1840,	"	2,094,	" 141
"	1850,	"	3,939,	" 1845
"	1860,	"	6,384,	" 2445
"	1870,	"	8,007,	" 1623
"	1880,	"	13,608,	" 5601

"Reference to these statistics show that not until 1840 did there seem to be any unusual growth. Previous to this date it had been slow and steady, due doubtless to the fact that we were more an agricultural than a manufacturing people. From this point our progress and material prosperity has been more rapid and substantial.

"Of our industrial pursuits, the manufacture of boots and shoes stands pre-eminently at the head. Commencing in 1811 with the first shoes manufactured by Micah Faxon, who was wont to take a load of shoes on horseback to Boston and return with material for the manufacture of more, we find this industry had grown to such an extent that the census of 1845 showed the total number of pairs of boots and shoes manufactured in this town as being 200,187, at an estimated value of \$179,716; those of 1855, 761,716, estimated value \$724,827; those of 1865, 1,112,766, estimated value, \$1,466,900,

while those for 1875 showed a production, the estimated value of which was \$5,587,-465. A comparison of these statistics shows that the growth of this industry has more than kept pace with our increase in population.

"A comparison of the valuation of the taxable property in 1850 (the central date in our town's history) with that of 1880, the amount raised by taxation on the same, as also some statistics in relation to our schools, may prove interesting, and are given herewith :

"Valuation of taxable property in 1850, \$1,293,000			
"	"	" 1881,	6,876,407
"Amount raised by tax in 1850, 9,781.75			
"	"	" 1880,	104,885.00
"Number of schools in 1854 was 16 with 1,124 scholars.			
"	"	" 1881 was 48 with 2,457 scholars.	
"Amount appropriated for schools in 1850, \$2,000			
"	"	" 1880,	25,500

"These comparisons show that in material wealth and school appropriations we have advanced quite as rapidly as in population and manufactures.

"North Bridgewater reviewed would be incomplete without reference to her military history, the part she bore in the struggle through which the nation has passed, and we refer with pride to those who in times of danger rallied to their country's call, and in a measure made this growth and prosperity possible. In the old French and Indian wars the North Parish furnished her share of fifty men and means for the defense of the settlers. In the Revolutionary war a company of men, under the command of Capt. Josiah Hayden, was furnished from this part of old Bridgewater, besides many who enlisted in other organizations, for a detailed account of which I refer you to Kingman's 'History of North Bridgewater.' In the war of the Rebellion we recall the spirit and patriotism which the attack on Fort Sumter inspired in the hearts of the people, and how, on the evening of April 21, 1861, in yonder church vestry, more than one hundred men, the very flower of our then thriving town, came forward and enlisted in the service of their country. Nor shall we soon forget with what feelings we bade the comrades of Company F, 12th Massachusetts Regiment, God-speed on their way to the front, from which so few returned; of Company I, 1st Massachusetts Regiment of Calvary, Capt. Lucius Richmond, a company which we had so often admired on parade, then more admired because of their voluntary response to the call of duty; to the hundreds of others who under other commands and in other fields did honorable service for their country. All these we hold in grateful remembrance. Never again as a town can we allude to these heroes or do them honor for their fidelity and patriotism. And as to-day we seal her history, shall we not resolve to do all in our power to perpetuate their names and fame?

"Much might be said in a review of the ecclesiastical, the educational, and the biographical history of Brockton, but time will not permit. With the past passing in re-

1 An elaborate Work of six hundred and ninety-six pages, published in 1866 by Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, Mass.

view, shall we not thereby be stimulated to zealous endeavors still to maintain for our city the name and fame she has now as a town for her business enterprise, and as zealously guard her educational and moral interests, that in them she may excel, if possible, her industrial fame? Before closing this book of the past we desire to express our thanks to the retiring Board of Selectmen for the care and pains taken in preparing the way for the election and organization of the new government, and they may well feel satisfied that in this transition the work has been so smoothly and correctly accomplished.

"Let us now consider for a moment the duties that confront us to-day. As the forthcoming report of the Board of Selectmen will present and cover the business of the past year, I shall anticipate very little in that direction, but shall in a measure defer to their judgment, which I have been allowed to avail myself of.

"In the judgment of your town officers, as expressed heretofore in their annual reports, there seems to be a necessity for increased accommodations and improved facilities for the care of the poor at the almshouse. I therefore call your attention to this subject, believing that in the duty which we owe to the unfortunate poor, sympathy should have consideration as well as economy.

"Our highways generally are in a very good condition, but by reason of recent changes in the grade of Main street, with no suitable material at hand with which to reconstruct, it is at present in a very bad condition, and will demand prompt attention, which in my judgment can only be permanently done by macadamizing or paving a portion of this street. Considering the improved condition of this our main thoroughfare, the extensive improvement of Pond street contemplated by our county commissioners, the building of streets already laid out, liberal appropriations will be required at your hands.

"Our schools were never, as a whole, in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time, and their high character, we believe, has contributed largely to the rapid and vigorous growth of our town. The amount appropriated in this department shows in what estimation our educational privileges are held, and a determination on the part of the people that support shall not be wanting to secure the best results attainable.

"The protection which the introduction of water affords, as well as the comfort and convenience provided for our people, in its use for domestic and other purposes, mark this enterprise as a wise and necessary measure, and notwithstanding the heavy outlay, the numerous applications for water service indicate that it will soon become self-supporting. Intimately connected with this subject is that of sewerage.

"At no very distant day the question of drainage will force itself upon us, and I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to investigate this matter, that whatever is best may be sought out and applied, when made a necessity.

"Our fire department is in a most satisfactory condition, and is regarded by our people with honest pride, not only for efficient services rendered, but for the manly conduct of its officers and men. While we have been remarkably exempt from destructive fires in the past, no effort should be spared to keep this department in its present efficient condition.

"The position of police officer is one of great responsibility, calling for courage, judg-

ment, sobriety, and honesty, and no such force can be made effective unless harmony prevails among its members; they should know no party, no friend, no foe; know and obey only the call of duty in the execution of all laws, firmly, yet fairly and impartially. As a force it is strong, being clothed with the authority of the law, yet weak and inefficient without the support of the people.

"The position which our new city takes on the question of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors is positive and plain, and indicates not only a desire but a purpose to curtail this traffic, which has been a discredit to our people, and a reproach upon the good name of our town. I trust, with this expression of the popular will and with officers who should be in sympathy with the execution of the liquor as well as all other laws, that our first year's history as a city shall not be marred by the continuance of this evil, which now so threatens our welfare.

"The bonded debt of the city, December 31, 1881, was as follows:

" School house loan, 1871.....	\$36,000.00
Water loan, 1878.....	30,000.00
Brockton water loan, 1879.....	120,000.00
Brockton water loan, 1880.....	50,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$236,000.00</u>

"Of the water loan of 1880, about \$10,000 remains unexpended. Considering the demand which a rapid growth like ours makes upon the treasury for the construction of water works, for the building of new roads, and the widening and improving of the old, for the support and improvement of a fire department, for the building of new school houses and the many other expensive luxuries which a city implies, we ought to congratulate ourselves that our burden of debt is so light, and yet it ought not now to be increased unless urgent necessity requires.

"In conclusion I congratulate you that our business interests have been prospered the past year, that in substantial growth the past has far exceeded that of any previous year in our history. Go in whatever direction you will, cosy and comfortable dwellings and business structures are to be seen in process of erection. Many have thus provided themselves with homes the past year, and doubtless many more will find homes and employment within our borders during the year to come. And now that the horizon of our city's future is clearing of the smoke of the recent municipal campaign, do we not discover rising before us interests against which those of party weigh as nothing; interests which are dear alike to every citizen of Brockton? And does not the outlook reveal to you the necessity for harmony in council, zeal for the promotion of whatever is best calculated to secure and advance the welfare of all its citizens, for economy in expenditure, and fidelity to true business principles in the management of its business affairs? Gentlemen of the City Council, to your hands do the people of this city 'commit this trust.' "

After the conclusion of his address, the mayor, in a few fitting words, introduced Governor John D. Long, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and said:

GOVERNOR LONG'S ADDRESS.

"I should think it fitting for the Governor of Massachusetts to be present in any case when a part of one of her ancient towns takes on the form of a city. But to-day I come not merely in an official capacity, representing the commonwealth, but as an Old Colony descendant, and a resident of Plymouth county, to witness the inauguration of the first mayor elected within her borders. It is an event which, transforming your town into a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with a valuation of nearly \$7,000,000, marks the rapid growth and the centring of great manufacturing and business interests. It is a cause at once of pride and of solicitude—pride in the swift progress of which it is a mark, and solicitude for the welfare of those whom it will hereafter concern. A city is not a result: it is simply a means—the means by which the convenience of its citizens, no longer promoted by the old forms, seeks new ones. For the town meeting, in which every voter has a voice, it substitutes a system of representation, and removes the administration of affairs one step further from the people. Its risks are those of less economy, and the tendency to let the public interest drift out of the public scrutiny into the hands of selfish combinations. I congratulate you, Mr. Mayor, my former associate in the House of Representatives, upon the great honor of being the first to hold the office, which you owe to your integrity and high character, and which has just been so gracefully transferred to you by the chairman of the retiring board of selectmen; and I congratulate the city of Brockton upon starting with so excellent a government in all its branches. But the history of all cities warns us that the time is almost certain to come in future years when, with the attention of your citizens withdrawn from public affairs, they will wake to find themselves afflicted with the same evils that have befallen their older sisters. There will then be overturn and renewed popular interest and added safeguards, and all will of course be well again. All progress and perfecting come from discipline. Meantime, however, let the lessons of other municipalities warn us of the necessity of constant vigilance, of prudence in expenditure, of holding officials to sharp accountability and of sustaining them when they assume the responsibility and do right in spite of all obstacles, of fearless independence in city affairs, of electing only true men, and of the application of business principles. Then shall we have the full benefit of the advantages of the city system—the growth, the activity, the generous abundance, the wholesome amusements, the literary culture, the schools, the churches, the halls, the charities, the great life of a great, well-governed and well-governing body of people. Then shall he be worthy of the Old Colony, worthy of our ancient Plymouth county, worthy of its commonwealth, worthy of grand old Bridgewater, a town unsurpassed in the worth of its stock of men, in the character of its people, in the contributions it has made to every department of the intelligent progress of Massachusetts. In this hope, and with the most cordial interest in this occasion, and in the opening future of the new city of Brockton, I bring to it and to you and its citizens, for the commonwealth and myself, a happy New Year, and many a happy New Year following this."

The mayor then introduced Bradford Kingman, Esq., the historian, who had prepared an elaborate account of the town from its first settle-

ment, containing much new and interesting material concerning the growth and prosperity of the old town of Bridgewater, showing its relations to the "Old Colony of Plymouth."

Hon. Matthew H. Cushing, of Middleboro', member of the Executive Council, was introduced, and made an extremely happy and pleasant speech. He said he took great pleasure in being present at the first inauguration ceremonies of the oldest city in Plymouth county, though the youngest in the commonwealth, and he extended the heartiest congratulations of himself and his town. He was glad the town had not hastened to put off the childish garments of town government and assume the dignities of a city. He loved the old town-meeting, which had fitly been termed the poor man's congress, in which he could vote as liberal a supply for the education of his children as the man who pays the largest taxes. He was glad the town had allowed itself to develop till it had grown too populous for the town system, and was obliged to take on the larger form of government. He compared Brockton with Southern towns, where abundant water privileges were running to waste, while in Brockton the people not only used all their water, but most of it to make steam, and he believed their water board had urged them not to use too much of it as a beverage! This, however, he understood to be a matter of economy. He compared the growth of Brockton with that of Middleboro', and repeated that Middleboro' sends to Brockton her kindest greetings.

The band played a lively galop, and before it was finished Congressman Harris came in and was greeted with applause. As soon as the music was ended, Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, member of Congress, was introduced by Mayor Keith, and said he had not come to make a speech, and if he had he couldn't very well, as he had just driven over in the cold from East Bridgewater, and had not fully thawed out. He congratulated the new city on her present prosperity and future prospects, and said that she had a right to be proud, but we on the borders must not be ignored. We were a part of the same ancient Bridgewater. Only as long ago as 1700 Brockton had not an inhabitant in her territory. She settled her first minister in 1780, over a congregation of twenty-five members. He did not want to imply that Brockton was not entitled to honor, but to show that while behind at the start, she

was ahead of all her sister towns at the present time. All are proud of it. He alluded to the slow increase of population up to 1860, and showed how it had increased with rapid strides, till in 1880 it had reached thirteen thousand six hundred and eight, and was now God knows how many. It was like a city rising out of the dust, and few towns even in the West have had an equal growth in ten years. He begged the citizens of Brockton in their just pride not to forget those who are of kin and participate in the benefits of their progress. He told them that, having thrown off the form by which every individual participated in the government, they had reached a point where they could exercise a power and control over municipal affairs no less important, and even more responsible. He referred to the prosperity of the nation, and said there were a thousand municipalities rising as great and happy as Brockton in the general prosperity. The country was at peace, and had no army, no navy—if we need one. He had a notion that when we put the navy on wheels we should bring it to Brockton, where everything on wheels goes well. He continued for some time, finally exhorting the people to be always what they are to-day—happy, rich, prosperous; he knew that they would be distinguished for education, refinement, and intelligence, and that they would continue in the future as they have been in the past, a law-abiding, country-loving people.

The mayor then announced that the invited guests would be served to a collation in the theatre building at twelve o'clock, and the large audience dispersed to music by the band. The collation, which was served up in McLeod's best style, was partaken of by about sixty of the invited guests, including Congressman Harris and others, and was an extremely enjoyable affair.

ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF BROCKTON.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The inhabitants of the town of Brockton shall continue to be a body politic and corporate under the name of the City of Brockton, and as such shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers, and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations, now incumbent upon and pertaining to the said town as a municipal corporation.

SECT. 2. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential, and municipal affairs of the said city, with the government thereof, shall be vested in one officer, styled the mayor,

one council of seven to be called the Board of Aldermen, and one council of twenty-one to be called the Common Council, which boards, in their joint capacity, shall be denominated the City Council; and the members thereof shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their respective duties. A majority of each board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no member of either board shall receive any compensation for his services.

SECT. 3. The election of city and ward officers shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December of each year; and the municipal year shall begin on the first Monday of January following.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town, as soon as may be after the passage of this act and its acceptance as herein provided, to divide said town into seven wards, so that they shall contain, as nearly as may be consistent with well defined limits to each ward, an equal number of voters in each ward, which division may be revised by the City Council within four years from the passage hereof. The City Council may, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every fifth year thereafter, make a new division of said wards, so that they shall contain, as nearly as may be consistent with well defined limits to each ward, an equal number of voters in each ward, according to the census to be taken in the months of May or June in said years.

SECT. 5. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, annually, there shall be elected by ballot, in each of said wards, a warden, clerk, and three inspectors of elections, who shall be different persons, residents in the ward, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. Said wardens shall preside at all ward meetings with the power of moderators in town meetings, and if at any meeting the warden is not present the clerk shall preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected by ballot; if both the warden and clerk are absent, the senior in age of the inspectors present shall preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected; and if all said officers are absent any legal voter in said ward may preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected. When any ward officer is absent, or neglects to perform his duty, his office shall be filled *pro tempore*. The clerk shall record all the proceedings and certify the votes, and deliver to his successor in office all such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him in his said capacity. The inspectors shall assist the warden in receiving, assorting, and counting the votes. All said officers shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties; said oath to be administered by the clerk to the warden, and by the warden to the clerk, and to the inspectors, or to either of said officers by any justice of the peace; a certificate of such oath shall be made by the clerk upon the ward records. All warrants for meetings of the citizens for municipal purposes shall be issued by the mayor and aldermen, and shall be in such form, and served and returned in such manner and at such times as the City Council shall direct. The compensation of the ward officers shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the City Council.

SECT. 6. The mayor and alderman are authorized, when no convenient ward room for holding ward meetings of the citizens of either of the wards of the city can be had within the territorial limits of such ward, to appoint and direct, in the warrants for calling the ward meetings of such wards, the said meetings to be held in some convenient

and proximate place within the limits of any other of the wards of said city ; and for such purposes the place so assigned for the meeting of such ward shall be deemed and taken to be included in and part of said ward, as though the same was within the territorial limits thereof.

SECT. 7. The mayor shall be elected by and from the qualified voters of the city at large, voting in their respective wards, and shall hold his office for the municipal year next following his election, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his place.

SECT. 8. One alderman and three common councilmen shall be elected by and from the voters of each ward, and shall at the time of their election be residents of the wards respectively in which they are elected ; they shall hold their offices for the municipal year next following their election, and until a majority of the new board shall be elected and qualified in their places.

SECT. 9. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, annually, the qualified voters in the several wards shall give in their votes by ballot for mayor, alderman and common councilmen, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all the votes so given shall be assorted, counted, declared and recorded in open ward meeting, by causing the names of persons voted for, and the number given for each, to be written in the ward record at length. The clerk of the ward, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall deliver to the persons elected members of the common council certificates of their election respectively, signed by the warden and clerk and a majority of the inspectors of elections, and shall deliver to the city clerk a copy of the record of such elections, certified in like manner *provided, however*, that if the choice of members of the common council shall not be effected on that day in any ward, the meeting in such a ward may be adjourned from time to time to complete such election. The board of aldermen shall within ten days thereafter examine the copies of the records of the several wards certified as aforesaid, and shall cause the person who shall have been elected mayor to be notified in writing of his election ; but if it shall appear that there is no choice, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the board shall issue warrants for a new election, and the same proceeding shall be had in all respects as are herein before provided for the election of mayor, and from time to time shall be repeated until a mayor shall be elected and shall accept said office. In case of the decease, resignation or absence of the mayor, or of his inability to perform the duties of his office, it shall be the duty of the board of aldermen and common council, respectively, by vote, to declare that a vacancy exists, and the cause thereof ; and thereupon the two boards shall meet in convention and elect a mayor to fill such vacancy ; and the mayor thus elected shall hold his office until the inability causing such vacancy shall be removed, or until a new election. Each alderman shall be notified in writing of his election by the mayor and alderman for the time being. The oath prescribed by this act shall be administered to the mayor by the city clerk, or by any justice of the peace. The aldermen and common councilmen elect shall on the first Monday of January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, meet in convention, when the oath required by this act shall be administered to the members of the two boards present, by the mayor, or by any justice of the peace, and the certificate of such oath having been taken shall be entered on the journal of the mayor and aldermen and of the common council by their respect-

ive clerks. And whenever it shall appear that a mayor has not been elected previous to the first Monday of January aforesaid, the mayor and aldermen for the time being shall make a record of that fact, an attested copy of which the city clerk shall read at the opening of the convention to be held as aforesaid. After the oath has been administered as aforesaid, the two boards shall separate, and the common council shall be organized by the choice of a president and clerk, to hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the common council, the clerk to be under oath faithfully to perform the duties of his said office, and his compensation shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council. In case of the absence of the mayor elect on the first Monday of January, or if the mayor shall not then have been elected, the city council shall organize itself in the manner herein before provided, and may proceed to business in the same manner as if the mayor was present; and the oath of office may, at any time thereafter, in convention of the two boards, be administered to the mayor and any member of the city council who may have been absent at the organization. The board of aldermen may choose a president who shall preside at all meetings of the board and in joint convention of the city council in the absence of the mayor. Each board shall keep a record of its proceedings and judge of the election of its own members; and in case of failure of election, or in case of vacancy declared by either board, the mayor and aldermen shall issue their warrant for a new election.

SECT. 10. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He shall enforce the laws and regulations of the city, and have a general supervision of all the subordinate officers. And he may, whenever in his opinion the public good may require, remove, with the consent of the appointing power, except as provided in section twelve, any officer over whose appointment he has, in accordance with the provisions of this charter exercised the power of nomination. He may call special meetings of the boards of aldermen and common council, or either of them when in his opinion the interests of the city require it, by causing notice to be left at the usual place of residence of each member of the board or boards to be convened. He shall, from time to time, communicate to both boards such information and recommend such measures as the business and interests of the city may in his opinion require. He shall preside in the board of aldermen, and in convention of the two boards. His salary for the first five years, under this charter, shall be fixed by the city council, but shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per annum. Afterward it shall be fixed by the concurrent vote of the city council. It shall be payable at stated periods, but shall not at any time be increased or diminished during the year for which he is chosen. He shall receive no other compensation.

SECT. 11. Every ordinance, order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the board of aldermen and of the common council may be necessary, except on a question of a convention of the two branches or the election of an officer, and every order of either branch of the city council involving the expenditure of money, shall be presented to the mayor. If he approves thereof he shall signify his approval by signing the same; but if he does not approve thereof, he shall return the ordinance, order, resolution or vote, with his objections in writing, to the branch of the city council in which it originated. Such branch shall enter the objections of the mayor at large on its records, and proceed to reconsider said

ordinance, order, resolution or vote ; and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that branch, present and voting, notwithstanding such objections, agree to pass such ordinance, order, resolution or vote, it shall, together with the objections of the mayor, be sent to the other branch of the city council, if it originally required concurrent action, where it shall also be reconsidered ; and if approved by two-thirds of the members present and voting, it shall be in force ; but in all cases the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays ; and if such ordinance, order, resolution or vote is not returned by the mayor within ten days after it has been presented to him, the same shall be in force.

SECT. 12. The executive power of said city generally and the administration, with all the powers heretofore vested in the selectmen of Brockton, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the mayor and aldermen as fully as if the same were herein specially enumerated. The mayor and aldermen shall have full and exclusive power to appoint a constable or constables, and a city marshal and assistants, with the powers and duties of constables, and all other police officers, any of whom the mayor may remove, and fill the vacancy or vacancies so made, by appointment ; but at the next meeting of the board of aldermen he shall nominate as provided in this act. And the mayor and aldermen may require any person, who may be appointed marshal or constable of the city, to give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, with such security and to such amount as they may deem reasonable and proper, upon which bonds the like proceedings and remedies may be had as are by law provided in case of constables' bonds taken by the selectmen of towns. The compensation of the police and other subordinate officers shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 13. In all cases in which appointments are directed to be made by the mayor or aldermen, the mayor shall have the exclusive power of nomination, being subject however to confirmation or rejection by the board of aldermen ; but if a person so nominated shall be rejected, the mayor shall make another nomination within one month from the time of such rejection. No person shall be eligible by appointment or election to any office of emolument the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury, who, at the time of such appointment or election, shall be a member of the board of aldermen or of the common council. All sittings of the mayor and aldermen, of the common council and of the city council, shall be public when they are not engaged in executive business.

SECT. 14. The city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot, in convention, a city clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, one or more superintendents of streets, city solicitor, city physician, and city auditor, who shall hold their offices respectively for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified ; *provided, however*, that either of the officers named in this section may be removed at any time by the city council for sufficient cause. Vacancies occurring in the above named offices may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time. The compensation of the officers mentioned in this section shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 15. The city clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall have charge of all journals, records, papers, and documents of the city, sign all warrants issued by the mayor and aldermen, and do such other acts in his said

capacity as the city council may lawfully and reasonably require of him; and shall deliver all journals, records, papers and documents, and other things entrusted to him as city clerk, to his successor in office. He shall also perform all the duties and exercise all the powers by law incumbent upon or vested in clerks of towns of this Commonwealth. He shall be clerk of the board of aldermen; shall attend said board when the same is in session, and keep a journal of its acts, votes and proceedings; also of the city council when in convention. He shall engross all the ordinances passed by the city council in a book provided for that purpose, and shall add proper indexes, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances; and he shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen. In case of the temporary absence of the city clerk, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen, may appoint a clerk *pro tempore*, who shall be duly qualified.

SECT. 16. The board of overseers of the poor in the city of Brockton shall consist of three members, residents of the city, and of the mayor and city marshal who shall be *ex officio* members of the board. The mayor shall be *ex officio* chairman of the board. The city council shall elect by joint ballot, in convention, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, three persons to be members of the board of overseers of the poor, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person to hold office for the term of three years. But no more than one of the three members so to be elected shall be eligible from any one ward of said city. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time, the members so elected to hold office only for the unexpired term of the member who has ceased to hold office. The city council may at any time remove members of said board from office for cause. The board shall be organized annually on the third Monday in January. The compensation of the overseers of the poor shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 17. The city council elected in December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot in convention three persons to be assessors of taxes, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person who shall hold his office for the term of three years next ensuing, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his stead. The persons so elected shall constitute the board of assessors, and shall exercise the powers and be subject to the liabilities and duties of assessors in towns. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time, the members so elected to hold office only for the unexpired term of the member who had ceased to hold office. All taxes shall be assessed, apportioned, and collected in the manner prescribed by the general laws of the Commonwealth: *provided, however*, that the city council may establish further or additional provisions for the collection thereof. The compensation of the assessors shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 18. The qualified voters of each ward, at their respective annual ward meetings for the choice of officers, shall elect by ballot one person in each ward, who shall be a

resident of said ward, to be an assistant assessor; and it shall be the duty of the persons so chosen to furnish the assessors with all necessary information relative to persons and property taxable in their respective wards; and they shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. Their compensation shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 19. The city council elected in December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, shall, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot in convention three persons to act as water commissioners, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person who shall hold his office for the term of three years next ensuing, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his stead. Vacancies occurring in the commission may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time. The city council may at any time remove any member of said commission from office for cause. The compensation of the water commissioners shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 20. The city council may establish a fire department for said city, to consist of a chief engineer, and of as many assistant engineers, engine men, hose men, hook and ladder men and assistants, as the city council by ordinance shall from time to time prescribe; and said council shall have authority to fix the time of their appointment and the term of their service, to define their office and duties, and in general to make such regulations, concerning the pay, conduct and government of such department, the management of fires, and the conduct of persons attending fires, as they may deem expedient, and may fix such penalties for any violation of such regulations, or any of them, as are provided for the breach of the ordinances of said city. The appointment of all the officers and members of such department shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen exclusively, who shall also have authority to remove from office any officer or member, for cause, in their discretion. The engineers so appointed shall be the fire wards of the city, but the mayor and aldermen may appoint additional fire wards. The compensation of the department shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 21. The city council shall, in such manner as they shall determine, elect or appoint all other subordinate officers, for whose election or appointment other provisions are not herein made, define their duties and fix their compensation.

SECT. 22. The qualified voters of the city, voting in their respective wards, shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, elect by ballot, nine persons to be members of the school committee, three to be chosen for three years, three for two years, and three for one year from the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; and thereafter three persons shall be chosen at each annual meeting, for the term of three years from the first Monday of January next ensuing, and the persons so chosen shall, with the mayor, constitute the school committee, and have the care and superintendence of the public schools. The mayor shall be *ex officio* chairman of the board, and all the rights and obligations of the town of Brockton in relation to the grant and appropriation of money to the support of the schools, and the special powers

and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the inhabitants of said town, to raise money for the support of schools therein, shall be merged in the powers and obligations of the city, to be exercised in the same manner as over other subjects of taxation; and all grants and appropriations of money for the support of schools, and the erection and repair of school houses in said city, shall be made by the city council in the same manner as grants and appropriations are made for other city purposes. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by the joint ballot of the city council and school committee, in convention, the members so chosen to hold office only for the remainder of the municipal year.

SECT. 23. Should there fail to be a choice of members of the school committee or assistant assessors on the day of the annual ward meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned from time to time until the election shall be completed.

SECT. 24. All city and ward officers shall be held to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively elected, notwithstanding their removal after their election out of their respective wards into any other wards of the city; but a permanent residence out of the city shall cause a vacancy to exist in the offices to which they were elected.

SECT. 25. The city council shall take care that no money shall be paid from the treasury unless granted or appropriated, and shall secure a just and proper accountability by requiring bonds, with sufficient penalties and sureties, from all persons intrusted with the receipt, custody, or disbursement of money. They shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings and the custody and management of all city property, with power to let or to sell what may legally be let or sold, and to purchase property, real or personal, in the name and for the use of the city, whenever its interests or convenience may, in their judgment, require it. And they shall, as often as once a year, cause to be published, for the use of the inhabitants, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures and a schedule of city property and of the city debts.

SECT. 26. The city council shall have the same powers in relation to the laying out, acceptance, altering, or discontinuing of streets and ways, and the assessment of damages, which selectmen and inhabitants of towns now have by law, all petitions and questions relating to the same, however, being first acted on by the mayor and aldermen. Any person aggrieved by any proceedings of the mayor and aldermen, or of the city council, under this provision, shall have all the rights and privileges now allowed in appeals from the decisions of selectmen or the inhabitants of towns. No street or way shall hereafter be opened in the city of Brockton over any private land by the owners thereof, and dedicated to and permitted to be used by the public, of a less width than forty feet, except with the consent of said mayor and aldermen in writing, first had and obtained for that purpose.

SECT. 27. The city council may make ordinances, with suitable penalties, for the inspection and survey, measurement and sale of lumber, wood, hay, coal, and bark, brought into or exposed in the city for sale, and shall have the same powers as the town had in reference to the suspension of the laws for the protection and preservation of useful birds, and of all other laws, the operation or suspension of which is subject to the action of the towns thereon. The city council may also make all such salutary and

needful by-laws as towns, by the laws of this Commonwealth, have power to make and establish, and to annex penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars, for the breach thereof, which by-laws shall take effect and be in force from and after the time therein respectively limited: *provided, however*, that all laws and regulations in force in the town of Brockton shall, until they expire by their own limitation, or are revised or repealed by the city council, remain in force, and all fines and forfeitures for the breach of any by-law or ordinance shall be paid into the city treasury.

SECT. 28. All elections of national, state, county, and district officers, who are voted for by the people, shall be held at meetings of the citizens qualified to vote at such elections, in their respective wards, at the time fixed by law for these elections respectively.

SECT. 29. Fifteen days prior to every election, the mayor and aldermen shall make out lists of all the citizens of each ward qualified to vote in such elections, in the manner in which selectmen of towns are required to make out lists of voters, and for that purpose they shall have full access to the assessors' books and lists, and are empowered to call for the assistance of the assessors, assistant assessors, and other city officers, and they shall deliver the lists so prepared and corrected to the clerks of the several wards, to be used at such elections, and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not borne on such list. A list of the voters in each ward shall be posted in one or more public places in each ward.

SECT. 30. All power and authority now vested by law in the board of health of the town of Brockton, or the selectmen thereof, shall be transferred to and vested in a board of health to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, as provided in chapter one hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, who shall have and exercise all the powers and duties granted.

SECT. 31. The power and authority vested in said town of Brockton by chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act to supply the town of Brockton with pure water," and by the vote of said town accepted, in accordance with the provisions of said act, shall continue in force. The powers thereby conferred shall be exercised by the city council.

SECT. 32. General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote may from time to time be held to consult upon the public good, to instruct their representatives, and to take all lawful means to obtain redress for any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this Commonwealth, and such meetings may and shall be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen, upon the request in writing, setting forth the pu poses thereof, of fifty qualified voters.

SECT. 33. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *provided, however*, that the repeal of the said acts shall not affect any act done, nor any right accruing or accrued or established, nor any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case, before the time when such repeal shall take effect; and that no offense committed, and no penalty or forfeiture incurred, under any act hereby repealed, and before the time when such repeal shall take effect, shall be affected by the repeal; and that no suit or prosecution pending at the time of the said repeal for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred under said acts, shall be

affected by such repeal; and *provided, also*, that all persons who, at the time of said repeal taking effect, shall hold any office under the said acts shall continue to hold the same until the organization of the city government contemplated by this charter shall be effected completely.

SECT. 34. For the purpose of organizing the system of government hereby established, and putting the same in operation in the first instance, the selectmen of the town of Brockton, for the time being, shall issue their warrants seven days at least previous to the Tuesday next after first Monday of December of the present year, calling meetings of the citizens of each ward on that day, at such place and hour as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of choosing a warden, clerk, and inspectors of each ward, and all other officers whose election is provided for in the preceding sections of this act; and the transcript of the records in each ward, specifying the votes given for the several officers aforesaid, certified by the warden and clerk of the ward at said first meeting, shall be returned to said selectmen, whose duty it shall be to examine and compare the same; and in case such elections should not be completed at the first meeting, then to issue new warrants until such election shall be completed, and to give notice thereof in manner before provided to the several persons elected; and at said first meeting a list of voters in each ward, prepared and corrected by the selectmen for the time being, shall be delivered to the clerk of each ward when elected, to be used as herein before provided. After the choice of the city officers as aforesaid, or a majority of both boards, the selectmen shall appoint a place for their first meeting, and shall, by written notice left at the place of residence of each member, notify them thereof. And after this first election of city officers, and this first meeting for the organization of the city council, according to the provisions of section nine of this act, as provided for in this section, the day of holding the annual elections and the day and hour for the meeting of the city council for the purpose of organization shall remain as provided in said ninth section of this act. It shall be the duty of the city council immediately after the first organization to carry into effect the several provisions of this act.

SECT. 35. This act shall be void unless the inhabitants of the town of Brockton, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, to be held within one year from the passage of this act, shall, by a vote of a majority of the voters present and voting thereon, as hereinafter provided, determine to adopt the same. At said meeting the votes shall be taken by written or printed ballots, and the polls shall be kept open not less than six hours. The selectmen shall preside in said meeting, and in receiving said ballots shall use the check lists in the same manner as they are used in the election of state officers.

SECT. 36. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 9, 1881.*]

WARDS OF THE CITY.—The boundaries of the several wards in this city are as follows:

Ward One.—Beginning in the west line of the old Colony Railroad, in the middle of Court street, thence westerly by the middle of Court street to Main street; thence across Main street to the middle of Pleasant street; thence westerly by the middle of Pleasant street to Easton

line; thence southerly by the town line to Torrey street; thence easterly by the middle of Torrey street and the middle of Belmont street to the middle of the northern terminus of Ash street; thence northerly in a line parallel with a private way known as Byron avenue to a point intersected by a line drawn from Arlington street westerly through the middle of Elm street; thence easterly from said point by the line so drawn and by the middle of West Elm street and East Elm street to School street; thence easterly by the middle of School street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; and thence northerly by the west line of said railroad to the point of beginning.

Ward Two.—Beginning in the west line of the Old Colony Railroad, in the middle of Lawrence street, thence westerly by the middle of Lawrence street to Main street; thence southerly by the middle of Main street to Winthrop street; thence westerly by the middle of Winthrop street to Pond street; thence westerly to a point in Ash street forty-two rods southerly from the middle of Belmont street (measuring by the middle of Ash street); thence northerly by the middle of Ash street to Belmont street; and thence northerly by a line parallel with a private way known as Byron avenue to a point intersected by a line drawn from Arlington street westerly through the middle of Elm street; thence easterly from said point by the line so drawn and by the middle of West Elm street and East Elm street to School street; thence easterly by the middle of School street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; and thence southerly by the west line of said railroad to the point of beginning.

Ward Three.—Beginning in the middle of Main street at West Bridgewater line, thence northerly by the middle of Main street to Winthrop street; thence westerly by the middle of Winthrop street to Pond street; and thence westerly to a point in the middle of Ash street forty-two rods southerly from the middle of Belmont street (measuring by the middle of Ash street); thence northerly by the middle of Ash street to Belmont street; thence westerly by the middle of Belmont street to Torrey street; and by the middle of Torrey street to Easton line; and thence southerly by Easton line and easterly by West Bridgewater line to the point of beginning.

Ward Four.—Beginning in West Bridgewater line, in the middle of Main street, thence northerly by the middle of Main street to Lawrence

street; thence easterly by the middle of Lawrence street to Montello street, and across Montello street in the same course to Salisbury River; thence southerly by the channel of the river to a point due west from the middle of the western terminus of Hammond street; thence due east to the middle of the western terminus of Hammond street; thence easterly by the middle of Hammond street to Thatcher street; thence southeasterly by the middle of Thatcher street to East Bridgewater line; and thence southerly, westerly, northerly, and again westerly, by the town line to the point of beginning.

Ward Five.—Beginning in the middle of Lawrence street, in the west line of the Old Colony Railroad, thence by the west line of said railroad northerly to Centre street; thence by the middle of Centre street easterly to the middle of the channel of the river; thence northerly by the middle of the channel of the river or pond to Court street; thence easterly by the middle of Court street to Abington line; thence southerly by the town-line to Thatcher street; thence northwesterly by the middle of Thatcher street to Hammond street; thence westerly by the middle of Hammond street to East street and thence due west to Salisbury River; thence northerly by the channel of the river to a point intersected by a line drawn easterly through Lawrence street; thence westerly from said point by the line so drawn, and through the middle of Lawrence street, to the point of beginning.

Ward Six.—Beginning in the middle of Main street in Stoughton line, thence southerly by the middle of Main street to Court street; thence easterly by the middle of Court street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; thence southerly by the west line of said railroad to Centre street; thence easterly by the middle of Centre street to the middle of the channel of the river; thence northerly by the middle of the channel of the river or pond to Court street; thence by the middle of Court street easterly to Abington line; and thence northerly and westerly to the point of beginning.

Ward Seven.—Beginning in the middle of Main street, in Stoughton line, thence southerly by the middle of Main street to Pleasant street; thence westerly by the middle of Pleasant street to Easton line; and thence northerly and easterly by the town line to the point of beginning.

Passed to be ordained July 24, 1882.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS.

1882.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: Ward 1, Henry E. Lincoln; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, George Churchill; Ward 4, George E. Keith; Ward 5, Ward Thompson; Ward 6, Enos H. Reynolds; Ward 7, Bradford E. Jones.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Council: Ward 1, William H. Savage, William H. Tobey, George M. Copeland; Ward 2, Sanford Winter, William L. Douglas, Isaiah A. Beals; Ward 3, George L. Knapp, Lemuel P. Churchill, Hiram A. Monk; Ward 4, Patrick McCarty, Nathan Keith, John A. Howard; Ward 5, Martin T. Packard, Elbridge G. Hale, Daniel Connolly; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary, Henry Southworth, Elbridge L. Brown; Ward 7, George A. Packard, Augustus T. Jones, Edward Crocker. President, Augustus T. Jones; Clerk, Elbridge L. Brown.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

City Solicitor, Jonathan White,

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

Collector of Taxes, William Keith.

Superintendent of Streets, Henry B. Packard.

Assessors: William Rankin (for three years), Ira Copeland (for two years), Noah Chesman (for one year).

Assistant Assessors: Ward 1, Francis B. Gardner; Ward 2, Thaddeus E. Gifford; Ward 3, David Hervey; Ward 4, William A. Thompson; Ward 5, Isaac Kingman; Ward 6, David Burke; Ward 7, Ellis Brett.

Overseers of the Poor: Francis B. Gardner (for three years), Henry A. Ford (for two years), Isaac Kingman (for one year).

School Committee (Hon. Ziba C. Keith, chairman *ex officio*), Baalis Sanford, Jonathan White, David L. Cowell (for three years), S. F. Packard, C. F. Copeland, Mrs. Martha J. Farwell (for two years), Rev. S. L. Beal, Arthur E. Kendrick, D. W. C. Packard (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Pibrary, Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard (for three years), David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for two years), L. W. Puffer, Preston Keith, William W. Wilkins (for one year).

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland (for three years), William W. Cross (for two years), John J. Whipple (for one year).

City Messenger, Richard T. Sollis.

City Physician, Dr. E. A. Dakin.

Board of Health, Dr. E. A. Dakin, Henry M. Littlefield (for two years), Francis B. Gardner (for one year).

Fence Viewers, David Harvey, Sylvanus Packard, Charles S. Johnson.

Inspector of Milk, Henry M. Littlefield.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, George F. Perkins.

Surveyors of Lumber, Cephas Soule, Otis Cobb, Isam Mitchell.

Measurers of Wood and Bark, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Horace Baker, Isaac Harris, Charles S. Johnson.

Engineers of Fire Department, David R. Eldred, chief; Nehemiah S. Holmes, 1st asst.; Zenas L. Martson, 2d asst.; Henry A. Willis, 3d asst.; Charles Eaton, 4th asst.

City Marshal, Uriah Macoy.

Keeper of Lockup, Thomas Drohan.

Assistant Marshals, Henry M. Littlefield, 1st asst.; Thomas Drohan, 2d asst.

Policeman, Peter Davis, Zenas W. Lewis, Robert W. Smith, Andrew Jackson (2d).

Constables, Ahira S. Porter, Henry S. Porter, Andrew Jackson (2d).

1883.

Mayor, HON. HENRY H. PACKARD.

Aldermen: Ward 1, Edgar E. Dean; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, Preston B. Keith; Ward 4, Isaac S. Emerson; Ward 5, George G. Snow; Ward 6, Charles F. Porter; Ward 7, Abbott W. Packard.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Council: Ward 1, Dexter E. Wilbur, Elmer W. Walker, Charles W. Tilton; Ward 2, William L. Douglas, Henry S. Porter, Sewall P. Howard; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk, Lemuel P. Churchill, Jonas Reynolds; Ward 4, Patrick McCarty, John Murphy, James O'Reilly; Ward 5, Elbridge G. Hale, Martin T. Packard, Daniel Connolly; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary, Elbridge L. Brown, Frederic A. Leavitt; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade, Benjamin F. Battles, Charles E. Stone. President, Elbridge L. Brown; Clerk, Daniel Connolly.

City Solicitor, Hosea Kingman, Esq.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

City Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

Assessors, Noah Chesman (three years), William Rankin (two years), Ira Copeland (one year).

Collector of taxes, William Keith.

Water Commissioners, Charles C. Bixby (three years), Walter F. Cleaveland (two years), John J. Whipple (one year).

Superintendent of Streets, Henry B. Packard.

Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Kingman (three years), Francis B. Gardner (two years), Henry A. Ford (one year).

School Committee (Hon. Henry H. Packard, chairman *ex officio*), William Rankin, William A. Sanford, Arthur E. Kendrick (for three years); Baalis Sanford, Jonathan White, David L. Cowell (for two years); S. F. Packard, C. F. Copeland, Martha J. Farwell (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library, William W. Wilkins, Loring W. Puffer, M. R. Dustin (for three years); Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard (for two years); David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for one year).

City Physician, Dr. Jonas E. Bacon.

Board of Health, Harvey F. Bird (two years), John W. Porter (one year), Dr. J. E. Bacon.

City Messenger, Richard T. Sollis.
 Chief Engineer Fire Department, David R. Eldred.
 City Marshal, David S. Brigham.
 Keeper of Lockup, Solomon Leighton.

1884.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: Ward 1, John J. Whipple; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, Preston B. Keith; Ward 4, Isaac S. Emerson; Ward 5, George G. Snow; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Council: Ward 1, Elmer W. Walker, Charles W. Tilton, Oliver O. Patten; Ward 2, Sewall P. Howard, Henry S. Porter, Lucius Richmond; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk, Jonas Reynolds, John F. Cooper; Ward 4, James O'Reilly, George W. Cobb, Lyman E. Keith; Ward 5, Oliver F. Leach, Gideon F. Swain, Everett E. Joyce; Ward 6, John W. Porter, Harrison Morse, Edwin Sawtell; Ward 7, Benjamin F. Battles, Charles E. Stone, Eugene Linehan. President, Elmer W. Walker; Clerk, George W. Cobb.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Hosea Kingman.

City Physician, Fred J. Ripley.

City Messenger, Charles C. Rogers.

Superintendent of Streets, Henry B. Packard.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland, Charles C. Bixby, Francis B. Gardner.

Chief Engineer Fire Department, David R. Eldred.

Assessors, William Rankin, Noah Chesman, Elbridge G. Hale.

City Marshal, George A. Wheeler.

Overseers of the Poor, Henry A. Ford, Isaac Kingman, Francis B. Gardner (clerk).

Board of Health, Harvey F. Bird (chairman), Elisha H. Joslyn, Fred. J. Ripley.

School Committee, Hon. Ziba C. Keith (chairman *ex officio*), S. Franklin Packard, Cyrus F. Copeland, Martha J. Farwell (for three years), William Rankin, William A. Sanford, Arthur E. Kendrick (for two years), Jonathan White, Baalis Sanford, David L. Cowell (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for three years), William W. Wilkins, Loring W. Puffer, M. R. Dustin (for two years), Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard (for one year).

1885.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: Ward 1, Henry S. French; Ward 2, Sewall P. Howard; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk; Ward 4, Patrick McCarthy; Ward 5, Gideon F. Swain; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary; Ward 7, Davis S. Packard.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen : Elmer W. Walker, President ; George W. Cobb, Clerk ; Ward 1, Elmer W. Walker, Charles W. Tilton, William A. Sweetser ; Ward 2, Henry S. Porter, Francis M. Shaw, Wilbur M. Pratt ; Ward 3, Jonas Reynolds, John F. Cooper, Andrew Swanson ; Ward 4, George W. Cobb, Lyman E. Keith, Carlton S. Beals ; Ward 5, Oliver F. Leach, Everett E. Joyce, Edward C. Smith ; Ward 6, Harrison Morse, Eliot L. Packard, John Barbour ; Ward 7, Eugene Linehan, Henry A. Willis, Charles Perkins.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Hosea Kingman.

City Physician, Fred. J. Ripley.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, Augustus W. Keene.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleveland, three years ; Francis B. Gardner, two years ; Charles C. Bixby, one year.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Davis R. Eldred.

City Marshall, George A. Wheeler.

Overseers of the Poor, Francis B. Gardner, clerk, three years ; Henry A. Ford, two years ; Isaac Kingman, one year.

Board of Health, Henry B. Packard, Chairman ; Elisha H. Joslyn, Fred. J. Ripley, *ex-officio*.

School Committee, Ziba C. Keith (*ex-officio*, chairman), Jonathan White (vice-chairman), William H. H. Barton, Francis J. Glynn (for three years) ; S. Franklin Packard, Cyrus F. Copeland, Martha J. Farwell (for two years) ; William Rankin, William A. Sanford, Arthur E. Kendrick (for one year).

Superintendent of Schools, B. B. Russell.

Trustees of the Public Library, Jonathan White, Edward Parker, jr., D. W. C. Packard (for three years) ; David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for two years) ; William W. Wilkins, Loring W. Puffer, M. R. Dustin (for one year).

1886.

Mayor, HON. JOHN J. WHIPPLE.

Aldermen : Ward 1, Charles W. Tilton ; Ward 2, Henry S. Porter ; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk ; Ward 4, Lyman E. Keith ; Ward 5, Edward C. Smith ; Ward 6, Isaac H. Harris ; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade, President.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen : John Barbour, President ; George W. Cobb, Clerk ; Ward 1, William A. Sweetser, John A. Jackson, Charles D. Fullerton ; Ward 2, Francis M. Shaw, George M. Copeland, Frank W. Luce ; Ward 3, C. Herbert Porter, John W. Hall, Wilton Copeland ; Ward 4, Daniel Connolly, Carlton S. Beals, John Gilmore, jr. ; Ward 5, Charles P. Ames, Henry A. Abbott, George I. Sylvester ; Ward 6, John Barbour, Michael Lynch, Hervey Dunham ; Ward 7, Wallace C. Keith, John P. Morse, Fred M. Bixby.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Hosea Kingman.

City Physician, Fred J. Ripley.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, Augustus W. Keene.

Water Commissioners, W. F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner. Clerk.

Assessors, William Rankin, Elbridge G. Hale, Ellis Brett.

Overseers of the Poor, Henry A. Ford, Ellis Brett, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

Board of Health, H. B. Packard, Chairman, Edgar E. Dean, Alpheus M. Eldredge, Clerk.

Superintendent of Schools, B. B. Russell.

City Engineer, Elbridge L. Brown.

Tax Collector, Augustus T. Jones.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Ziba C. Keith, term expires 1888; Edward Crocker, term expires 1887; Davis S. Packard, term expires 1886.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

City Marshal, George A. Wheeler.

School Committee. John J. Whipple (*ex-officio*, chairman), Warren A. Reed, Roland Hammond, John Kent (for three years); Jonathan White, William H. H. Barton, Francis J. Glynn (for two years); S. Franklin Packard, Cyrus F. Copeland, Martha J. Farwell (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library, George Farwell, Loring W. Puffer, Joseph K. Brooks (for three years); Jonathan White, Edward Parker, jr., D. W. C. Packard (for two years); David L. Cowell, Warren T. Copeland, Alfred Laws (for one year).

1887.

Mayor, HON. JOHN J. WHIPPLE.

Aldermen: Ward 1, John A. Jackson; Ward 2, A. Cranston Thompson; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk; Ward 4, Daniel Connelly; Ward 5, Samuel J. Gruver; Ward 6, Francis E. White; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: President, Oliver F. Leach; Clerk, Elmer Fullerton, clerk; Ward 1, William A. Sweetser, Francis B. Porter, Charles D. Fullerton; Ward 2, George M. Copeland, Emery M. Low, Thaddeus E. Gifford; Ward 3, C. Herbert Porter, Eugene T. Lothrop, John W. Hall; Ward 4, Z. G. Marston, William H. Jordan, Elhu R. Perry; Ward 5, Henry A. Abbot, Charles P. Ames, George I. Sylvester; Ward 6, Hervey Dunham, Oliver F. Leach, Michael Lynch; Ward 7, Edward Crocker, John P. Morse, Andrew Grant.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Warren A. Reed.

City Physician, Fred J. Ripley.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, Isaac H. Harris.

Water Commissioners: Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner.

Assessors: William Rankin, Ellis Brett, Elbridge G. Hale.

Overseers of the Poor: Henry A. Ford, Ellis Brett, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

Board of Health: Charles H. Cary, Lorenzo F. Severance, Daniel Dunbar.

City Engineer, William J. Howard.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Davis S. Packard, term expires in 1889; Ziba C. Keith, term expires in 1888; Edward Crocker, term expires in 1887.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

City Marshal, Christopher T. Bailey.

School Committee (Mayor John J. Whipple, Chairman *ex officio*), Wallace C. Keith, S. Franklin Packard, Mrs. Martha J. Farwell, (for three years); Warren A. Reed, Roland Hammond, John Kent, (for two years); Jonathan White, William H. H. Barton, Loring W. Puffer, (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library: John G. Brooks, Caleb H. Packard, Henry H. Filoon (for three years); George Farwell, Loring W. Puffer, Joseph K. Brooks, (for two years); Jonathan White, Edward Parker Jr., D. W. C. Packard, (for one year.)

1888.

Mayor, HON. ALBERT R. WADE.

Alderman, Francis E. White. President: Ward 1, John A. Jackson; Ward 2, A. Cranston Thompson; Ward 3, John W. Hall; Ward 4, Daniel Connolly; Ward 5, Samuel J. Gruver; Ward 6, Francis E. White.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Councilmen: Oliver F. Leach, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, William A. Sweetser, F. Bart Porter, Amasa Glover; Ward 2, George M. Copeland, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Emery M. Low; Ward 3, Zina Hayward, Daniel D. Tilden, George R. Pierce; Ward 4, Elihu R. Perry, William H. Jordan, William C. Shaw; Ward 5, George I. Sylvester, James H. K. Dickerson, Lyman E. Tribou; Ward 6, Harvey Dunham, Michael Lynch, Oliver F. Leach; Ward 7, Edward Crocker, Benjamin W. Crosby, Alfred E. Woodward.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Warren A. Reed.

City Physician, Fred J. Ripley.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, Isaac H. Harris.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner.

Assessors, William Rankin, Ellis Brett, Elbridge G. Hale.

Overseers of the Poor, Henry A. Ford, Ellis Brett, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

Board of Health, Charles H. Cary, Lorenzo F. Severance, Costello O. Bachelder.

City Engineer, William J. Howard.

Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, Davis S. Packard, term expires in 1889; Ziba C. Keith, term expires in 1888; Edward Crocker, term expires in 1890.

Engineer of the Fire Department (for two years), Charles Eaton, chief.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

School Committee, Hon. Albert R. Wade, chairman (*ex officio*, for three years), Charles W. Robinson, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Fred P. Richmond (for two years), Wallace C. Keith, S. Franklin Packard, Mrs. Martha J. Farwell (for one year), Warren A. Reed, Roland Hammond, John Kent.

Trustees of the Public Library (for three years), David W. Battles, Edward Parker, Jr., Horace Richmond (for two years), John G. Brooks, Caleb H. Packard, Henry H. Filoon (for one year), George Farwell, Loring W. Puffer, Joseph K. Brooks.

1889.

Mayor, HON. ALBERT R. WADE.

Aldermen: John A. Jackson, President; Ward 1, John A. Jackson; Ward 2, Emery M. Low; Ward 3, John W. Hall; Ward 4, Daniel Connolly; Ward 5, Harrison Morse; Ward 6, Isaac H. Harris; Ward 7, John P. Morse.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: George M. Copeland, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, William A. Sweetser, Amasa S. Glover, Levi B. White; Ward 2, George M. Copeland, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Alvah P. Poole; Ward 3, Daniel D. Tilden, Zina Hayward, George R. Pierce; Ward 4, William H. Jordan, Horace Baker, Charles H. Kingman; Ward 5, James H. Swallow, Horace Kingman, J. Robert McCarty; Ward 6, Newland Snell, Frederick R. French, John J. Wilde; Ward 7, Edward Crocker, Alfred E. Woodward, Elnathan T. Sampson.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Warren A. Reed.

City Physician, F. W. Granger.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, A. Alden Dunbar.

Water Commissioners: Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

Overseers of the Poor: Warren T. Copeland, Ellis Brett, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

Board of Health: Charles H. Cary, Lorenzo F. Severance, C. Orlando Bachelder.

City Engineer, William J. Howard.

Assessors: Ellis Brett, Elbridge G. Hale, Daniel Dunbar.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

School Committee (Mayor Albert R. Wade, Chairman *ex officio*), Warren A. Reed, David W. Battles, Arthur V. Lyon, (for three years); Charles W. Robinson, Lloyd E. Chamberlain, Fred P. Richmond, (for two years); Wallace C. Keith, S. Franklin Packard, Mrs. Martha J. Farwell, (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library: Loring W. Puffer, Frank E. Packard, Wallace C. Keith, (for three years); David W. Battles, Edward Parker, Horace Richmond, (for two years); John G. Brooks, Caleb H. Packard, Henry H. Filoon, (for one year).

1890.

Mayor, WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

Aldermen: Isaac H. Harris, President; Ward 1, Dexter E. Wilbar; Ward 2, Emery M. Low; Ward 3, Moses A. Packard; Ward 4, William H. Jordan; Ward 5, Harrison Morse; Ward 6, Isaac H. Harris; Ward 7, Bradford E. Jones.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: George M. Copeland, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, William A. Sweetser, Fred A. Hoyt, William H. Wade; Ward 2, George M. Copeland, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Alva P. Poole; Ward 3, Daniel D. Tilden, B. Leonard Caswell, Joshua Reed; Ward 4, Arthur Dorgan, George N. Greeley, William C. Shaw; Ward 5, Henry A. Abbot, William Kelley, Horace Kingman; Ward 6, Fred R. French, Joseph E. Newcomb, John W. Porter; Ward 7, Andrew Grant, William Rapp, J. Porter Scudder.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Hosea Kingman.

City Physician, H. M. Locke.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, A. Alden Dunbar.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

City Marshal, Daniel M. Hammond.

Overseers of the Poor, Ellis Brett, Warren T. Copeland, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

City Engineer, Frank H. Snow.

Assessors, Elbridge G. Hale, Ellis Brett, Daniel Dunbar.

Board of Health, Lorenzo F. Severance, C. Orlando Bachelder, Charles H. Cary, Clerk.

School Committee: For three years, S. Franklin Packard, Wallace C. Keith, Martha J. Farwell; for two years, Warren A. Reed, David W. Battles, Arthur V. Lyon; for one year, Charles W. Robinson, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Fred P. Richmond.

Trustees of Public Library: For three years, Henry H. Filoon, Jonathan White, John G. Brooks; for two years, Loring W. Puffer, Frank E. Packard, Wallace C. Keith; for one year, David W. Battles, Edward Parker, Horace Richmond.

1891.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: William H. Jordan, President; Ward 1, Dexter E. Wilbar; Ward 2, George A. Wheeler; Ward 3, Moses A. Packard; Ward 4, William H. Jordan; Ward 5, Henry A. Abbot; Ward 6, Edwin L. Emerson; Ward 7, Bradford E. Jones.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: Fred R. French, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, Allen Crocker, Charles Perkins, William H. Wade; Ward 2, Charles C. Crooker, William L. Douglas, Wallace C. Flagg; Ward 3, Daniel D. Tilden, B. Leonard Caswell,

Joshua Reed; Ward 4, Horace Baker, Arthur Dorgan, Charles A. Dunbar; Ward 5, John J. Gallagher, Francis C. Kingman, Charles Williamson; Ward 6, Fred W. Cary, Fred R. French, John W. Porter; Ward 7, David Eldred, J. Porter Scudder, George A. Grant.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Loyed E. Chamberlain.

City Physician, H. M. Locke.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, Daniel Dunbar.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

Overseers of the Poor, Ellis Brett, Warren T. Copeland, Francis B. Gardner, Clerk.

City Engineer, Frank H. Snow.

Assessors, Elbridge G. Hale, George B. Howard, Ellis Brett.

Board of Health, Lorenzo F. Severance, Horace M. Locke, Charles H. Cary, Clerk.

Trustees of Public Library: For three years, Edward Parker, David W. Battles, Horace Richmond; for two years, Henry H. Filoon, Jonathan White, John G. Brooks; for one year, Loring W. Puffer, Frank E. Packard, Wallace Keith.

School Committee: For three years, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Warren T. Copeland, Fred P. Richmond; for two years, S. Franklin Packard, Wallace C. Keith, Martha J. Farwell; for one year, Warren A. Reed, David W. Battles, Arthur V. Lyon.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

1892.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: Moses A. Packard, President; Ward 1, William H. Wade; Ward 2, Charles C. Crooker; Ward 3, Moses A. Packard; Ward 4, Horace Baker; Ward 5, Horace Kingman; Ward 6, Edward E. Herrod; Ward 7, David Eldred.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: Charles Williamson, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, Allen Crocker, Norman F. Kelsea, Fred W. Sargent; Ward 2, James W. Brown, Charles B. Packard, Horace H. Poole; Ward 3, B. Leonard Caswell, Arthur B. Jenks, Jens Peter Nelson; Ward 4, Charles A. Dunbar, Geo. Nelson Greeley, John B. McDonald; Ward 5, Warren H. Caldwell, William L. Holmes, Charles Williamson; Ward 6, Fred W. Cary, Josiah Q. Packard, Nathaniel F. Randall; Ward 7, George A. Grant, Orville R. Randall, Fred H. Packard.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Loyed E. Chamberlain.

City Physician, H. M. Locke.

City Messenger, Charles W. Gardner.

Superintendent of Streets, A. Alden Dunbar.

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleaveland, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Charles Eaton.

Overseers of the Poor, Ellis Brett, Warren T. Copeland, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

City Engineer, Frank H. Snow.

Assessors, Eldridge G. Hale, Ellis Brett, George B. Howard.

Board of Health, Lorenzo F. Severance, Horace M. Locke, Charles H. Cary, clerk.

Trustees of Public Library: For three years, Fred R. French, Frank E. Packard, Wallace C. Keith; for two years, Edward Parker, David W. Battles, Horace Richmond; for one year, Henry H. Filoon, Jonathan White, John G. Brooks.

School Committee: For three years, David W. Battles, Arthur V. Lyon; for two years, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Warren T. Copeland, Fred P. Richmond; for one year, S. Franklin Packard, Wallace C. Keith, Martha J. Farwell.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

1893.

Mayor, HON. ZIBA C. KEITH.

Aldermen: Moses A. Packard, President; Ward 1, William H. Wade; Ward 2, Charles C. Crooker; Ward 3, Moses A. Packard; Ward 4, James J. Dowd; Ward 5, Henry E. Garfield; Ward 6, Charles A. Merritt; Ward 7, George Clarence Holmes.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: Charles Williamson, President; Elmer Fullerton, clerk; Ward 1, George W. Alden, Horace A. Poole, Bernard B. Winslow; Ward 2, James W. Brown, William J. Loheed, Charles B. Packard; Ward 3, B. Leonard Caswell, Arthur B. Jenks, Daniel D. Tilden; Ward 4, Joseph E. Carr, George N. Greeley, George H. Thompson; Ward 5, Warren H. Caldwell, William L. Holmes, Charles Williamson; Ward 6, A. Webster Butler, Warren Goddard, Andrew R. Sears; Ward 7, Benjamin F. Battles, George A. Grant, Orville R. Randall.

City Treasurer, Augustus T. Jones.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Loyed E. Chamberlain.

City Physician, Roland Hammond.

City Messenger, Seth L. French.

Superintendent of Streets, A. Alden Dunbar.

Water Commissioners: Horace Kingman, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Harry L. Marston.

Overseers of the Poor, Ellis Brett, Warren T. Copeland, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

City Engineer, F. Herbert Snow.

Assessors, Elbridge G. Hale, Ellis Brett, George B. Howard.

Board of Health, Lorenzo F. Severance, E. C. Frost, Chas. H. Cary, clerk.

Trustees of Public Library: For three years, John Kent, Lon Weston, Jonathan White; for two years, Fred R. French, Frank E. Packard, Wallace C. Keith; for one year, Edward Parker, David W. Battles, Horace Richmond.

School Committee: For three years, S. Franklin Packard, Wallace C. Keith, Martha J. Farwell; for two years, Warren Goddard, David W. Battles, Arthur V. Lyon; for one year, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Warren T. Copeland, Fred P. Richmond.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

1894.

Mayor, HON. JOHN J. WHIPPLE.

Aldermen: Charles C. Crooker, President; Ward 1, Horace A. Poolè; Ward 2, Charles C. Crooker; Ward 3, B. Leonard Caswell; Ward 4, George N. Greeley; Ward 5, Henry E. Garfield; Ward 6, Charles C. Merritt; Ward 7, George A. Grant.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Councilmen: Charles Williamson, President; Elmer Fullerton, Clerk; Ward 1, George W. Alden, Ernest Williams, Bernard B. Winslow; Ward 2, Fred S. Faxon, William J. Loheed, Charles B. Packard; Ward 3, Charles F. Dahlborg, Arthur B. Jenks, Daniel D. Tilden; Ward 4, Daniel Dunbar, Henry J. Earle, Augustus J. Tinkham; Ward 5, Warren H. Caldwell, Francis C. Kingman, Charles Williamson; Ward 6, Frank E. Angerer, A. Webster Butler, Josiah Q. Packard; Ward 7, Benjamin F. Battles, Oscar E. Dunham, Thomas G. Nye.

City Treasurer, William H. Emerson.

Tax Collector, Fred R. French.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

City Solicitor, Loyed E. Chamberlain.

City Physician, Roland Hammond.

City Messenger, Seth L. French.

Superintendent of Streets, A. Alden Dunbar.

Water Commissioners, Horace Kingman, Enos H. Reynolds, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Harry L. Marston.

City Marshal, Judah H. Chase.

Overseers of the Poor, Andrew Gale, Warren T. Copeland, Francis B. Gardner, clerk.

City Engineer, F. Herbert Snow.

Assessors, Elbridge G. Hale, George B. Howard, Ellis Brett.

Board of Health, Lorenzo F. Severance, F. J. Ripley, Charles H. Cary, clerk.

Trustees of Public Library: For three years, Albert Hammatt, David W. Battles, Loring W. Puffer; for two years, John Kent, Jonathan White, Lon Weston; for one year, Fred R. French, Wallace C. Keith, Frank E. Packard.

School Committee: For three years, Loyed E. Chamberlain, Warren T. Copeland, Fred P. Richmond; for two years, S. Franklin Packard, Martha J. Farwell, Wallace C. Keith; for one year, Warren Goddard, Arthur V. Lyons, David W. Battles.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CITY HALL.

Inception of the Undertaking--Architect of the Building--Laying of Corner Stone--Order of Exercises--Mayor Ziba C. Keith's Address--Grand Master Wells' Response--Contents of Box in Corner Stone--Proceedings at City Theatre--Mayor Ziba C. Keith's Address--Congressman Elijah A. Morse's Address--Dedication Day--Parade--Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warfield--Architect Minor Delivering the Keys of the New Building--Mayor John J. Whipple's Acceptance of the Trust--Address by ex-Mayor Ziba Cary Keith--Address by Gov. F. T. Greenhalge--Banquet at the Agricultural Hall, Belmont Street--Memorial Dedication of Grand Army, Webster Post, No. 13--Description of Memorial Rotunda--List of Volunteers from North Bridgewater, now Brockton.

THE town of North Bridgewater was incorporated in 1821, but until to-day, through its varying fortunes, its growth and prosperity, and its change of name and form of government, has never had a home of its own. It has lived here and there, has been a sort of a tenement house dweller, as it were, and has changed its corporate abiding place from time to time as opportunity for better quarters was presented. This changing about was kept up until about some fifteen years ago, when upon the completion of the City block, rooms well adapted for municipal purposes were leased, and occupied by the city departments. The municipality now abandons its nomadic existence and settles down into a beautiful home of its own.

For upwards of twenty-five years there was occasional talk of erecting a town house, but nothing was ever done, and after the place took on a city form of government a city hall was frequently hinted at. The first formal move in the direction of the city having a home of its own was taken on January 23, 1888, under the administration of Mayor Wade. It was in the form of an order directing the joint standing committee on public property to consider the advisability of erecting a city hall, and report to the City Council in relation thereto with sug-

gestions as to a location for the same. This was approved the following day.

On the 19th of March of the same year the committee to whom the matter was referred rendered a report, recommending the adoption of an order creating a joint special committee to consider the advisability of erecting and the proper location for a city hall, with instructions to visit other cities and obtain such information as might be of value in reference thereto. The report was accepted and the order passed. The committee appointed consisted of Aldermen Hall, Jackson and Thompson and Councilmen Crocker, Hayward, Porter and Woodward. This was approved March 31.

On December 17 the committee reported that in their judgment the city should soon take active measures to provide itself with adequate and proper accommodations for its several departments, and that the Centre School lot (the lot now occupied by the new City Hall) was the most available and proper site for such structure. The mayor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$100,000 for that purpose, payable within thirty years. On the 12th another order was passed, based upon this report, which authorized the mayor to petition the General Court for authority to borrow \$60,000 for the purpose of providing a location and for building a City Hall. Alderman Gruver introduced this order, and it was approved December 26, 1888.

Nothing was done under this order and January 16, 1889, an order, signed by Edward Crocker, was passed, instructing the Mayor to petition the General Court for authority to borrow \$100,000 for this purpose. This was approved by Mayor Wade January 28.

April 15, 1889, an order was passed creating a joint special committee to select plans for a City Hall and report upon the proper location for such a building. The committee consisted of Aldermen J. P. Morse, Jackson and Hall; Councilmen Crocker, A. P. Poole, Horace Kingman, French, Sweetser and Copeland. It was approved May 8. May 27 the committee was increased in number by adding Alderman Low and Councilmen C. H. Kingman and Zina Hayward. This committee advertised for plans, and held many and some very exciting meetings. The matter was dallied with throughout the year. Towards the close of the year the plans presented by W. V. Howard were ac-

cepted, and he was awarded the first prize, the second prize being awarded to W. L. Minor. There was trouble after this. The aldermen refused the appropriation, and the project was defeated.

Under the administration of Hon. W. L. Douglas, in 1890, the City Hall project was lost sight of, the scheme for a Memorial Hall and a public library building occupying the attention of the City Council most of the year. In 1891 Mayor Keith again sat in the executive chair and under him the project was revived and progress made. April 27 of that year Alderman Ed. L. Emerson presented an order creating a joint special committee to consider the matter of a suitable lot for the City Hall, authority to build a building and make a loan of \$100,000 having been granted by the Legislature during Mayor Wade's administration. On the 29th of June the committee reported, mentioning the First Church lot and the F. O. Howard lot, stating the price of the former to be about \$107,500 and of the latter about \$60,000. Following this came several months of discussion over a site for the proposed building, and in addition to the lots named the School street lot and the A. S. Porter lot were also considered. It seemed impossible for a majority of the city council to agree upon a site, and after numerous protracted sessions it was finally agreed to leave it to the people. Tuesday evening, the 29th of September, a public meeting was held under a warrant. Geo. M. Copeland was chosen moderator. It was voted that the question of a location for a City Hall be determined by ballot, and that a meeting for that purpose be held Saturday, October 3d. The meeting was held. The contest was between the present site of the City Hall and the F. O. Howard lot, where the Whipple-Freeman block now stands. Wards 6 and 7 cast majorities for the Howard lot, but the other five wards all favored the School street lot. The latter was chosen by a vote of 1213 to 733.

The question of location having been settled, the City Council on October 19 passed an order creating what has since been known as the City Hall committee of the whole. It was authorized to invite sealed proposals, and to contract for excavating, grading, wood, stone, iron and other material and labor required for the erection of the city building, and also to report whether the purchase of any additional land would be necessary. On the 26th the committee recommended the

purchase of the lot adjoining the School street lot, owned by Fred P. Richmond, for \$9,500, and an order was passed under which the lot was purchased.

The committee of the whole created a sub-committee, and the two committees worked hard and laboriously for the next two months. Twenty-one plans were submitted and they were passed upon by the committee of the whole. The matter of choice finally dwindled down to the plans offered by Wesley L. Minor, of Brockton, and John Merritt Brown of Boston; but owing to alleged defects found in Mr. Brown's plans those of Mr. Minor were accepted.

The plans then accepted were not those from which the present building was constructed, although the general style is the same. By request of the committee Mr. Minor elaborated his plans. The main building was made higher and the tower was carried up. With these changes the estimated cost was \$138,000. The City Council who had got the project thus far along retired, after awarding the contracts for mason work, cut stone work and carpentering, but even when they went out it was very plain that the building would cost above the estimate.

The City Council of 1892, with Mayor Keith still in power, thought the building as intended would be a somewhat cheap affair and not as substantial as was deemed desirable. Several changes were made—not of design but of material—and all changes kept adding to the cost, the members being desirous that the building should be durable and substantial.

THE ARCHITECT OF THE BUILDING.

Wesley Lyng Minor was born in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on the 8th day of June, 1852, and has been a citizen of Brockton since 1882.

Since residing in Brockton Mr. Minor has constantly practiced his profession, and has built many of the finest dwellings of the town, including the residences of Caleb H. Packard, Ziba C. Keith, George E. Keith, Dr. E. E. Dean, G. J. Kingman, N. R. Packard and W. L. Douglas, the Washburn block, Home Bank and Bixby buildings, the Enterprise building and Daniel S. Howard's block. He also prepared

the plans for the Maxfield street school, the residences of C. E. Lee and Dr. Vermyne, in New Bedford; Broadway High school, Everett; the Middleboro High school; the High school in Wichita, Kansas, and the present Brockton City Hall.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

An epoch of more than ordinary interest and significance in the annals of this city was reached on Monday, May 30, 1892, when, with ceremonies befitting the importance of the event, the corner stone of the young municipality's \$315,000 city hall was lowered into place.

By invitation of the mayor the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, F. and A. M., took charge of the laying of the corner stone. Some twenty of the Grand Lodge officers came out at noon and dined at the Hotel Belmont. At 2 o'clock the Masonic organizations marched to the hotel and escorted the eminent visitors to the top of the Main street hill, where the line was formed and marched over Main and Belmont streets, Warren avenue, Wyman street, Main to High street in the following order:

City Marshal Chase.

Platoon of Police.

Chief Marshal E. S. Powers and staff

Aids--E. M. Low, J. P. Morse, J. P. Chipman, F. M. Dennie, W. R. Keith, A. E. Paine,
F. L. Boyden, J. W. Brown.

Martland's band.

Cunningham Rifles, Co. I, M. V. M., 40 men, Capt. Charles Williamson.

Brockton High School Cadets, 40 men, Capt. Joseph Hewitt.

Fletcher Webster Post No. 13, G. A. R., 97 men,

B. E. Savery Commander.

Bay State Commandery, K. P., 90 men,

Geo. F. Walker, Eminent Commander.

St. George Lodge, F. and A. M., 55 men.

Paul Revere Lodge, F. and A. M., 95 men.

Members of the city government in carriages.

M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, F. and A. M.

The first shovelful of earth thrown up in connection with the new building was raised December 20, 1891, by Charles L. McDermott, who held the contract for excavating and putting in the foundation. The cut stone men commenced work February 11, 1892. All was in readiness for May, and on the 30th day of that month, Memorial day, it was

laid with befitting ceremonies. The day was made a general holiday, and the exercises attendant upon laying the corner stone were largely attended. There was a parade, after which was the formal laying of the stone by M. W. Samuel Wells, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Massachusetts, which were carried out as follows:

Overture,
Hymn,

Martland's Band
Sung by the Brockton Quartette

Great architect of earth and heaven,
By time nor space confined,
Enlarge our love to comprehend
Our brethren, all mankind.

While nature's works and science's laws
We labor to reveal,
Oh! be our duty done to Thee
With fervency and zeal.

Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
Thy presence let us own
Thine eye, all-seeing marks our deeds,
To thee all thoughts are known.

With FAITH our guide, and humble HOPE,
Warm CHARITY and LOVE,
May all at last be raised to share
Thy perfect light above

REQUEST OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

The request of the city authorities, taking the form of an address by Mayor Keith, is printed in full, and is as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The need of a permanent and convenient building for the use of the city government has furnished a prolific theme for recommendation and discussion during the ten years of cityhood now completed. Like all municipal enterprises of considerable importance its history forms an interesting chapter in our annals, and will be made the subject of brief reference at the present time.

It remained for the city government of 1889 to take the initial step in the direction of providing a city hall in the adoption of an order, approved January 28, 1889, providing for petition to the General Court, asking authority to borrow \$100,000, payable within thirty years, for the purpose of building a city hall. The history of that effort is an interesting chapter in the administration of Mayor Wade, who, be it said, labored with acknowledged ability and zeal for the consummation of the object, ably assisted by the voice and efforts of one of Brockton's most highly respected citizens, Hon. Edward Crocker, then a member of the Common Council. It was a question of admitted necessity, but failure to agree upon a plan prevented its construction.

Clearly, then, to this administration belongs the credit of the inception of this enterprise. In 1890 no effort was made to revive the subject.

August 31, 1891, an order was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Packard, providing for the erection of a city hall on the School street lot. The act of 1889 was made available by vote of the City Council, and an appropriation made of \$100,000, said order having been approved October 21, 1891.

The City Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with a sub-com-

mittee to receive plans and specifications. These were submitted to the committee of the whole and were opened November 16. The first prize of \$500 was awarded to W. L. Minor; the second, of \$200, to Messrs. Walker & Son; and the third, \$100, to J. Merrill Brown. Mr. Minor's plans being accepted and adopted, contracts were immediately advertised, and those for foundation wall, foundation, brick and rough carpenter work were awarded prior to December 31. Several changes in the original plans were found to be desirable and were consequently made. The limited time at the disposal of the Council of 1891 precluded the possibility of preparing full detail of plans and the procuring of contracts therefor. Immediately upon the organization of the Council of 1892 the work was resumed in the same manner as before, by a committee of the whole. Finding the appropriation inadequate to the completion of the work a legislative act empowering the city to negotiate an additional loan of \$50,000, payable in thirty years, was obtained, of which amount \$30,000 has been appropriated and contracts approximating that amount placed. The work has been vigorously prosecuted to the present day, which, by action of the honorable City Council, has been designated as one befitting the ceremony of laying the corner stone with formal and appropriate ceremonies.

Most Worshipful Samuel Wells, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with associate officers, have kindly consented to lay the head of the corner in the manner peculiar to ancient form. It gives me great pleasure to welcome them in behalf of the city of Brockton.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and associates: Having honored the people of the city by your presence for the purpose of laying the corner stone of this building, it is my pleasure to make request that you will now assume the direction of affairs, that the work may be properly accomplished.

Response,

By the Grand Master.

Grand Master Wells' address, which was eminently befitting the time and the place, was as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, Brother Masons and Citizens of Brockton:

To-day the citizens of this great country forsake their usual vocations, forget the cares and troubles of business, and with solemn music and drooping banners show respect for the patriotic dead who lost their lives in preserving the unity of the government of the United States. Such ceremonies are fitting and proper. It is also fitting and proper that we, standing here to establish the foundation of a civic home for the government by the people, should acknowledge what we owe, not only to the brave patriots whose loss we mourn but to all whose love of liberty has made it possible for us to meet here to-day in honor of free government. Let us be grateful, then, to the mighty men who established liberty of thought and action and whose brave words and deeds have enabled us to exercise that freedom, unrestrained except for the laws we make for our own guidance.

While we recognize the memories to which this day is consecrated it is yet permitted to us assembled here to lay this corner stone not only to think of those who have died for us, but to look forward to the future. We are celebrating the erection of a

building which may be fitly termed a monument to freedom. Nowhere in the world has man yet established a form of government so free and beneficent as that existing in the United States of America. Of that freedom and beneficence this building is an expression.

Long ago you passed beyond the period of town life in which all your people assembled together to decide upon their interests. You became a city, with its varied departments controlled by the representatives whom you yourselves elected. This city hall, whose corner-stone we lay to-day, is your pledge to the future, as it is the mark of your evolution from the historic principle of town government into that of municipal obligations and functions.

Here, then, in the future will meet the representatives of the people. Here will they consider and decide such questions of civic policy as may arise. Here will be the head of this body politic, controlling and governing the arms that shall reach out over the whole city.

From the history of your people, and the intelligence they have heretofore displayed in the management of their affairs and in promoting the growth of their business, we can surely hope that the rulers of this young city will be able to find remedies for the evils that still exist in municipal governments; that they will discover how to obtain efficient service from officers and employees; how to prevent improper influences from affecting the action of the governing board; how to act for the good of the city as a whole, rather than for a favored portion; in fine how to govern on business principles, and so become a model for like forms of government elsewhere.

The citizens of Brockton, and indeed of all large centres, have greater privileges and greater powers than ever have been possessed by citizens of any place in Europe; and yet municipal government with us is far from perfect.

Take this day, then, citizens of Brockton, as a further incentive to your determination to make your government so good that you will attract the admiration of other cities and teach them how to escape the evils that now perplex them.

"Then fix in Love's cement the heart!
Study and act the trowel's part!
Strive in the compass' span to live,
And mutual concessions give
Daily your prayers and alms bestow,
As yonder light doth clearly show;
And, walking by the plummet just,
In God your hope, in God your trust!"

Let the truth in these Masonic symbols be then your ambition and hope, and may success attend your efforts.

Reading of selections from the Scriptures, by W. and Rev. Wm. H. Monroe, Grand Chaplain.

Prayer,

By the Grand Chaplain.

Reading of list of contents of the box by the grand treasurer, R. W. John Carr.

The copper box that was sealed into the corner stone contained a copy of the order of exercises at the laying of the stone; addresses of

Hon E. A. Morse and Hon. Ziba C. Keith, mayor; copy of order appropriating \$100,000 for City Hall; copy of order appropriating \$30,000; copies of city reports from 1882; copies of reports of school committee; new coins of 1892—\$1, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 1 cent; copies of Brockton Daily Enterprise and Despatch of May 28, 1892; copies of Boston Journal, Post, Advertiser, Herald and Globe of May 30, 1892; copy of warrant for town meeting, 1873; copy of History of North Bridgewater, Mass., 1866, presented by the author, Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., a native of the town; constitution of Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Massachusetts; copy of proceedings of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, F. and A. M., 1892; organization of Grand Lodge, 1892; list of lodges and of past and present members of Grand Lodge; list of city officers, 1892; copy of charter and ordinances; copy of rules and orders of City Council; order of service, Memorial Sunday, at Central Methodist Church; official programme of Fletcher Webster Post 13, G. A. R., Monday, May 10, 1892.

Application of the jewels to the corner stone.

Libation of corn, by the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Frank T. Dwinell

When once of old, in Israel,
Our early brethren wrought with toil,
Jehovah's blessing on them fell
In showers of corn and wine and oil.

Libation of wine, by the Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Charles I. Litchfield

When there a shrine to Him alone
They built, with worship, sin to foil,
On threshold and on corner stone,
They poured out corn and wine and oil.

Libation of oil, by the Junior Grand Warden, R. W. William H. H. Soule

And we have come, fraternal bands,
With joy and pride and prosperous spoil,
To honor him by votive hands
With streams of corn and wine and oil.

Invocation by the Grand Chaplain, W. and Rev. Charles A. Skinner

Presentation of working tools to architect, Mr. Wesley L. Minor

Address, By the Grand Master

Proclamation, by the Grand Marshal, W. Henry G. Jordan

Hymn.

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place,
Through years of old and ages past;
And still Thy laws we seek to trace,
On Thee our trust we humbly cast,
Father of Light! Builder Divine!
Behold our work, and make it Thine.

Benediction,
Pilgrims' chorus, "Tannhauser,"—Wagner,

By the Grand Chaplain
Martland's Band

The hymns and vocal responses in the ritual were well sung by a male quartette composed of L. Morton Packard, first tenor; F. A. Dunham, second tenor; T. A. Norris, first bass; and M. F. James, second bass. The band was heard to advantage, and Leader Mace Gay sounded the trumpet calls in the ritual.

It was just 3:40 P. M. when the corner stone sank into its bed of mortar. It was an hour later when the supplementary exercises began at the City Theatre, where a big audience had been waiting with some impatience.

The curtain went up and disclosed 250 pupils of the High and Grammar schools banked upon the stage on rising seats. It was so late that the band overture was omitted, and the young people, directed by Mr. J. E. Shepardson, teacher of music in the schools, and with Miss Sadie M. Perkins at the piano, let their voices ring out in Kellar's grand "American Hymn." Afterwards they sang "A Song for Our Banner," and joined with the band and audience in "America" as a finale. They were an important part of the afternoon's exercises and should feel a pride in having played their part in a memorable day's events. The male quartette sang "The Bright Sword of Liberty," and sang it well.

Mayor Keith and Congressman Elijah A. Morse of Canton, Hon. A. S. Pinkerton, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and ex-Mayors Wade and Whipple had seats upon the stage.

Mayor Keith's address was an able effort, and was well delivered.

President Pinkerton's address was strong and eloquent. His theme was "Government." The point he emphasized was that the governments of the towns and cities were the vital forces that made or unmade the State and National governments. No man could be indifferent toward the government of his own town. It is the fountain from which the water of pure government flows. Brockton's City Hall should be made to mean what it symbolizes—a step forward in municipal life, and a new pledge to purity in State and National government.

And so the corner stone was laid.

The rain was the only drawback, and all who took any part in the ceremonies may congratulate themselves that the work was well done. The city committee having the affair in charge were Mayor Keith,

Aldermen Crooker and Eldred, Councilmen Packard, McDonald and Poole.

The following address was delivered by His Honor Mayor Ziba C. Keith at the exercises in the City Theatre following the laying of the corner stone of Brockton's new city hall, last Monday :

Fellow-Citizens :

We have assembled to-day and with fitting ceremony have swung into place the corner stone of a structure which is hereafter to be dedicated to public uses. With trowel and cement we have sealed and deposited within this corner stone memorials containing a history of our past municipal life, with evidences of our phenomenal growth and present attainment. In yonder corner lies the irrevocable past in epitome--the sealed story and statement rehearsing the efforts, and fruitful results of the life of our worthy ancestors. On many an occasion we have sung their virtues ; and yet we would be ungrateful did we not again on this occasion repeat their praises. Could those lips be unsealed, methinks the song of Goldsmith would find utterance in these words :

" * * * * Loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain ;
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering bloom displayed.
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, where every sport could please,
How often have I paused on every charm--
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill,
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade
For talking age and whispering lovers made ;
How often have I blessed the coming day
When toil resulting lent its turn to play.
These were thy charms, sweet village. Sports like these,
With sweet succession taught e'en toil to please."

When, however, these reilluminated eyes should vainly search for "the sheltered cot and the cultivated farm" these other words of the same sweet poet would give fitting response to disappointed hope :

" Here as I take my solitary rounds
Amidst thy tangled walks and ruined grounds,
And, many a year elapsed, return to view
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew,
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.
But times have altered ; trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and dispossess the swain.
Along the lawn where scattered hamlets rose,
Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose ;
Those gentle hours that Plenty bade to bloom,
Those calm desires that asked but little room,
Those healthful sports that graced the peaceful scene,
Lived in each look, and brightened all the green--
These, far departing, seek a kinder shore,
And rural mirth and manners are no more.
Sweet, smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn."



Ziba C. Keith



We are not here to question the quiet ambition of our ancestry, but we may well consider the relative attainments of true pleasure and a pure life. Such examples of sturdy purpose and fixed character excite our admiration, as they should also our emulation. They builded better and stronger than they knew, and made possible present prosperity.

This ceremony and this occasion mean much to this community. It is a period in our municipal experience from whence looking backward we may profitably trace the ways of primitive colonial life, on through the transition period of parish and township, from township to cityhood, and from thence through one decade under this form of government. We stand as it were at the parting of the ways. While the past is secure, what of the future? My mind here reverts to the occasion of the organization of the city government on that second Monday of January, 1882, when the city was honored by the presence of him whom the people have always delighted to honor—His Excellency Governor Long—and I have never forgotten the counsel and warning which his words conveyed. They are both wholesome and pertinent. Let me repeat them, He said:

"The history of all cities warns us that the time is almost certain to come in future years when, with the attention of your citizens withdrawn from public affairs, they will wake to find themselves afflicted with the same evils that have befallen older sisters. There will then be overturn, renewed popular interest, and added safeguards, and all will of course be well again. All progress and perfecting come from discipline. Meantime, however, let the lessons of other municipalities warn us of the necessity of constant vigilance, of prudence in expenditure, of holding officials to sharp accountability, and of sustaining them when they assume the responsibility and do right in spite of all obstacles, of fearless independence in city affairs, of electing only true men, and of the application of business principles. Then shall we have the full benefit of the advantages of the city system, the growth, the activity, the generous abundance, the wholesome amusements, the literary culture, the schools, the churches, the halls, the charities, the great life of a great, well-governed and a well-governing people."

These suggestions, I am happy to say, will be supplemented and enforced by him who to day, representing the dignity of the State, shall speak to you upon the theme "Government."

Have we then realized all these advantages of the city system? The conditions set forth are two-fold, depending: First, upon the people in a judicious selection of officials; second upon a wise administration of affairs under their direction. Some of these we certainly have attained. "The growth," "the activity," "the generous abundance," "the schools" and "the churches" are unquestionably ours and we to-day have laid the foundation stone of a building which will in a measure fitly represent all these elements, to which may be added an influence in the direction of "literary culture" which has heretofore been unattained. First of all it gives us a home, a permanent abiding place. Why should not the city own and occupy a home? Every instinct of the human heart impels individual ownership of a home. Truly it is said to be "his castle." Herein he raises his children, herein he gathers keepsakes and heirlooms. His library contains his choicest volumes, he decorates his walls with works

of art and puts under contribution the skill of the sculptor; his wealth and valuable documents he safely stores beneath his roof; he improves and beautifies his grounds; and thus he gratifies his taste, educates and inspires his children and neighbors, and in so doing becomes a public benefactor. The city government has been mindful of its department, children's want. The unfortunate and indigent have been furnished a home by the indulgent but self-sacrificing parent. The fire department has been liberally provided with suitable houses. The children of the public schools have comfortable apartments, and the police department has in prospect convenient quarters. Having thus provided so abundantly for our children, why, I again ask, should not the city government have a home?

As tenants we have never known the convenience, security and comfort of home. We have taken large risks with our valuable papers and documents, and we have never been able to receive the representatives of our sister municipalities with particular or even ordinary pride. I conclude, however, that no argument is necessary in this direction; that question has been definitely settled by current events. I have said that we "stand at the parting of the ways," and asserting that the past is secure, I inquire of what the future? Of what significance, indeed, is this public building to us? What shall it represent in its silent grandeur? What language shall it speak to coming generations? And what lessons shall it impart in years to come?

If, as asserted, "Man's social experience is written in his buildings," if their grandeur and beauty are a "measure of his civilization," if indeed "they are the material mould of his politics, his religion and his laws," then surely this structure has an important signification.

Designed primarily for utility, security and convenience, architectural beauty has not been ignored. Your personal observation bears witness to the great advance and improvement in the architecture of both public and private buildings during the last decade, and this building is an embodiment of this expression.

Unlike the public buildings of the old misnamed republics, in its construction from foundation to final no servile hand will have been called into requisition, no slave will have toiled in quarry or trench at the caprice or command of cruel masters. Better brick with freedom, than marble with slavery! This structure also represents the varied industries of our nation, as also the reciprocity of labor. Shoes from our factories may be found in the quarries of the sea girt isle from whence come these foundation stones. The brownstone and bricks which are to support the towering roof have doubtless felt the impress of the Brockton shoe, and the feet of the lumbermen of the north have been protected from cold, and from thorn and briar by the products of your labor. But more: from within its walls are to emanate influences which bear closer relation than these. On the shelves of the Public Library will be stored the knowledge and wisdom of past ages, in its alcoves will be gathered the story of creation as told by the scientist, the annals of people and nations long since passed away, the history of war and conquest. A recital of the eternal struggles of right against might, and a record of the hopes, aspirations and disappointments of myriads of noble men and women, living and dead.

At your pleasure wisdom will respond to your appeal, wit will amuse, art will in-

struct, music will enchant, experience will suggest, and faith and hope will find stimulation and encouragement. Here you may quietly converse with poet, philosopher and sage, here in a moment learn that which has required the personal application and investigation of years to determine. Current events as depicted by the "enterprising" daily will furnish you with "despatch" the warp and woof of local history, while architectural, scientific, medical and historical publications await your command within the precincts of the public reading room. The sacred influence of a perpetual Memorial day will pervade corridor and rotunda, dedicated to the memory of our patriotic sons who fell in defence of country. On tablets of marble engraven be their names, in appreciative hearts be enshrined their memory. Think you not that these sweet voices which to-day sing these anthems of praise, with those also who, following in their footsteps, shall day after day pass these portals to and from the public library, will be put in perpetual mind of the heroic dead?

Here also will be gathered the governmental family--the servants, not the masters, of the people. Here you will seek the ear of your chief executive, to offer, perchance, good advice as to the proper conduct of affairs, to suggest desirable appointments, or possibly to recite a tale of political or domestic woe.

Hither you will direct your footsteps, careful to pause and enter the city clerk's apartments, should you require the proper document for presentation to a clergyman. Here, too, will you repair during the ides of October to pay your compliments and tax bill to the collector. Here also you will find the city treasurer on the tenth of every month prepared to recognize your duly approved salary or other bill. Here will you find the custodian of that magic power, which turns on or off the water supply as you do or do not pay. The "servants" also who doom the "lords" without redress unless a certificate has been duly filed--the Board of Health in sickness, and vice versa. The city engineer whom you imagine always so "engineers" his lines as to punish you and benefit the other man. The solicitor, who in vain "solicits" half the compensation he would otherwise receive from "would-be" clients; and last but not least the "czar" of the highways, whom everybody presupposes will give immediate attention to his particular sidewalk or street.

Seriously, however, within these council halls are to be enacted all legislation which pertains to the future progress of our beloved city. Herein are to be discussed and settled questions which make for the weal or woe of the entire community. We do well to pause and carefully consider. We do better when we resolve that no sectional or personal motive shall swerve us from the right. We do best when in the presence of these temptations with resolution we firmly resist such appeal, and by manly act exemplify honest government.

At wearisome length have I endeavored to suggest the significance which attaches to this superstructure, the corner stone of which we have this day established. Its externals we fancy typify our material and artistic progress, and its proportions the stability and grandeur of good government, while henceforth from within its walls shall emanate edict and influence which we sincerely pray may illustrate our attainments in moral and material worth.

In behalf of the city council I take pleasure in welcoming the distinguished guests

who have honored us by their presence. To the officers of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge who have this day officiated in laying the corner stone we are placed under profound obligations. To the president of the Senate, who at personal sacrifice has paid us the compliment of his presence and with eloquent words will engage our attention; to our own Congressional representative, the diligent and faithful servant of the people, whose restoration to health and continuation in office we so much desire and whom we always delight to hear; to the former chief magistrates of the city, and other invited guests who have graced this occasion with their presence; to the various local organizations that have so generously responded to our invitation, we extend our most sincere thanks.

May this building as it approaches completion realize to this people an ideal city hall. May it always reflect whatever is just and noble in the life of the city, and may it stand as a monument of good government for succeeding ages.

CONGRESSMAN E. A. MORSE'S ADDRESS AT CITY THEATRE.

Mr. Morse said:

In the earlier hours of the day we met to lay the flowers of spring upon the graves of the men who died in the holiest cause ever left to the arbitration of battle. Now again we have met to celebrate the laying of the corner stone of your new and beautiful City Hall, which it is believed will later rise in beauty and grandeur, not only serving the municipal purposes of the city but to be as well a lasting monument to the public spirit and enterprise of the city of Brockton.

Three hundred miles up the river Nile the traveler comes to the ruins of what was once the city of Thebes, a city that tradition tells us had a hundred gates of brass, and boasted she was an eternal city and would never perish; but her hundred gates of brass have long since crumbled, and her streets long ages ago were silent in death. The ruins show the city to have been surrounded by a massive stone wall, and in the centre of these ruins the traveler finds the ruins of a temple of the sun, a building estimated to have been 600 feet long, and 300 feet wide, and supported by massive stone pillars. In the centre he finds the ruins of a statue King Rameses was supposed to have erected to himself, thrown down and broken. The statue is believed to have been 60 feet high, and to have weighed 900 tons, and the strangest thing about it is that 300 miles up the river Nile is found the place where the stone was quarried, from which place, inch by inch, through long weary years they pried it on to its destination, and finally set it up in the temple of the sun. King Rameses caused this statue to himself to be inscribed with hieroglyphics which have been deciphered by students of antiquity, to mean this: "If any man will know how great I am or where I lie let him surpass my works."

When present and future generations shall point to this pile, and contemplate the growth and prosperity of this beautiful city, if they would know how great you are let them surpass your works, not alone in rearing this costly temple, not alone in public buildings and churches whose summits pierce the sky, but in that grander and nobler work of refining, educating and christianizing men and women made in the image of

God. I believe this beautiful hall when completed will be dedicated by your citizens for purposes of education and patriotism, and when finally the cap-stone shall be brought forth with shoutings the present and future generations may obey the words of Webster at Bunker Hill, and watch the first glimmerings of the morning sun on its summit, and its latest flickerings at nightfall.

We have in this audience many young persons in the morning of life. May I say some practical words of exhortation to them? We have croakers in our country, calamity croakers, going up and down telling the young people that there are no opportunities for them. Mr. President, I have traveled in this country and other countries, and I want to say to the young people of Brockton that there is not a country on the face of the earth where there is such a royal opportunity offered to the young to make the most of themselves as in this country of ours and in this old commonwealth of Massachusetts. I tell you, young man, young woman, to the end that you may make the most of yourselves and make the world better for your having lived in it, it is of first importance that you start right and lay the foundations of your character well; and I tell you that a good character, industry, temperance, and perseverance carry in their hand the sure prestige of victory and success.

I am not here to say that it is not a good thing to be well born, but I am here to say that you can rise above the circumstances of your birth. Do you want illustrations? Abraham Lincoln was a rail splitter; James A. Garfield drove a horse on a the tow path; Andrew Johnson was a Kentucky tailor; Henry Wilson said on the floor of the United States Senate that "he was born in poverty, and want sat at his cradle." Do you want business illustrations? Elias Howe was a poor mechanic and worked in a machine shop in Cambridge; he died worth millions, and what is of more consequence he died acknowledged in every land and clime as a benefactor of his race. Singer, the inventor of the lock stitch, was a poor mechanic who lived in Bridgeport. A similar record may be made of him. Between here and New York you may see the Singer sewing machine establishment, covering acres. John Roach came to this country a ragged, bare-footed, penniless boy; he proved to be John Roach, the ship builder, one of the greatest mechanics who ever lived, and at his death as such stood on the highest pinnacle of worldly fame.

But why multiply these illustrations? Mr. President, over the portals of this building you may write, "There is no royal road to learning" and "Honor and shame from no condition arise." Young man, young woman, set your mark high, enter upon its pursuit at once, persevere. "Let all the aims thou aim'st at be thy country, thy God and truth." "Live for the cause that lacks assistance, for the wrongs that need resistance, for the good that you can do."

Mr. President and fellow-citizens of Brockton, if it shall prove that my public life is soon to end may I embrace this opportunity to thank the good people of Brockton, of all parties and in every walk of life, for the uniform kindness that I have received at their hands.

Mr. President, may I add as a postscript to this little speech that I hope to be invited here at no distant day to witness the laying of the corner stone of a beautiful, substantial government post-office building; at least it is true that a bill for such a

building has passed the United States Senate, is one of twenty-nine bills favorably reported to the House by the House committee, and I think is quite sure to pass after the Presidential election in December next, so I consider a government building for Brockton an assured fact at no distant day.

Finally and lastly, my friends, do we appreciate the blessings we have, and the privileges we enjoy in this favored land of ours, and this favored time in which we live? The good people of Brockton are surrounded with all that goes to adorn and embellish civilized life.

Plato, the heathen philosopher, thanked God for three things: First, that he was born a Greek; second, a rational soul; third, that he lived in the days of Socrates. Surely if this poor, benighted heathen, who knew nothing of the comforts of modern civilized life, had that for which to thank God, what have we, who stand in this apex of the nineteenth century?

DEDICATION DAY.

With bunting gaily fluttering in the breeze, with expectant throngs upon her streets, with civic and military bodies in brave array, and with the Governor of the Old Bay State and other dignitaries lending their distinguished presence, Brockton feels that this is indeed a day of days.

Finer weather could not have been had. With a crisp September coolness, a beaming sun and a not too breezy air, it was a perfect day for outdoor marching and exercises.

The people have gathered from far and near to see the parade and be witnesses of the dedicatory exercises.

THE PARADE.

Governor Greenhalge arrived on the train that reached Brockton at 1:34, accompanied by Adjutant-General Davidson and Colonel Page of his staff, and Hon. E. A. Morse, member of Congress from this district. The party was received at the depot by Mayor Whipple, Ex-Mayor Keith and others, and at once escorted in carriages to the parade line, the Cunningham Rifles doing escort duty.

The procession formed on Montello street, right resting on Ward, Franklin and Court streets, and moved at once over the announced route. It was headed by a platoon of police, Drum-Major Grant, and Martland's band, the participating bodies being as follows: Post 13, G. A. R.; Capt. R. B. Grover Camp, S. of V.; the High School Cadets, and the Cunningham Rifles. The carriages containing past and present city officials and other invited guests, about forty in number,

and eight pieces of apparatus of the fire department, brought up the rear. A feature of the display by the fire fighters was the bull dog that runs to fires, "Jim," clad in a red blanket and riding on the aerial truck.

Governor Greenhalge and Adjutant-General Dalton rode in the carriage with Mayor Whipple.

The governor was received with cheers by the crowd at the depot, and enthusiasm marked the entire route of the parade, which was lined with people. The Main street sidewalks were fairly black with spectators.

As the procession passed down Main street at about 2 o'clock the band played the stirring strains of Sousa's latest "Liberty Bell March."

When the parade started several of the Montello factory whistles blew a salute to the governor.

It was a parade worth looking at, and all the participating military and civic bodies made a splendid appearance. The turnout of private teams was by no means an unimportant part of the procession, and the fire department apparatus made a handsome showing.

Upon arriving at City Hall square the line of parade was dismissed, and the formal exercises of dedication were performed on the large, flag-trimmed platform which had been built at the west entrance to the building. There was plenty of room for the gentlemen who were to take part and the large number of invited guests. In front was gathered a throng of citizens who felt interested enough to stand up while the dedication was taking place, and who listened with close attention.

Martland's band rendered Leuter's festival overture in an artistic manner, and then Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor of the Porter Congregational church, offered the dedicatory prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the occasion, the city and its officials in a particularly impressive and solemn manner.

Architect Wesley L. Minor, the creator and superintendent of the construction of the beautiful building, stepped forward as Rev. Mr. Warfield concluded the prayer, and formally presented the keys of the building to Mayor John J. Whipple, and thus the future city home passed from the care of the architect into the custody of its owners—the people—through the medium of the city's chief executive.

In receiving the keys on behalf of the city Mayor Whipple said :

Fellow Citizens--It is my happy privilege as your representative to accept the keys to this building, which for generations is to be the centre of municipal activity. This is the one building that in the broadest, truest way always reflects the life of the city. The memories of the past, the life of the present and the brightest hopes of the future all cluster around it, and within its walls will find a full and true expression. Whatever is good and just and noble in our municipal life, together with its faults, its errors and its shortcomings, will be the history written on its walls, by which posterity will judge how well we did the duty set before us. May this building stand for generations, adding dignity to our city, and be a fitting emblem of a free government of a free people. In conclusion well may I say :

Father of Light, Builder Divine,
Behold our work, and make it Thine !

Gounod's "Faust" was given by the band after Mayor Whipple had concluded his address, and Ex-Mayor Ziba C. Keith was then presented, and received with generous applause. He said :

Fellow Citizens--More than two years have passed since, gathered here, the corner stone of this fabric was laid with fitting ceremony. As within this heart of granite we deposited sealed memorials of our past municipal life, with evidence of our phenomenal growth and attainment, it announced a purpose on the part of our people to erect and maintain a structure for public uses that should meet the requirements of convenience, of safety, and withal become an object of pride and admiration to coming generations. That ceremony was performed amid surroundings exhibiting a confusion of material that gave faint prophecy of the beautiful and dignified structure which we to-day dedicate.

During this more than two years its progress has been watched with intense interest both by citizens and strangers. Every stone that has found its place in this monumental pile has been guarded by the watchful eye of the interested spectator, and every brick cemented under the surveillance of the public gaze. As story after story has crept into being, developing into magnificent proportions this stately structure, no part has escaped the zealous scrutiny and criticism of an indulgent public. It has been pre-eminently an enterprise "of the people, by the people, and for the people." This is our city home. At some length, on a former occasion, I pointed out its significance in this direction, which requires no repetition at the present time. A common, and therefore commendable interest has served to enlighten and quicken public sentiment, to stimulate architect and contractor, sub-committee and the committee of the whole, thereby promoting the progress and completeness of this work.

The question of locating public buildings has from time immemorial been an exciting and vexing problem, decreasing perhaps as the ratio of population increases, yet not altogether wanting in the larger municipalities. In the progress of events no true American has, I believe, lost faith in the people. They are sovereign, and their will is both wisdom and law. Hence, in this most popular manner, the location of this build-

ing was determined by ballot. It certainly would have kept this industrious community busy had this democratic method continued in the subsequent management, but approaching it as nearly as possible the construction of the building was entrusted to the City Council, constituting a "committee of the whole" comprising twenty-eight members, who have made all contracts and under supervision of the architect pushed to completion the edifice we dedicate to-day. And right here let me pay a well deserved tribute to the faithful effort and untiring zeal which has characterized the labors of the sub-committee, consisting of seven members, representing seven wards, to whom was consigned the preliminary work of examination and inspection, and who by report and recommendation brought before the committee of the whole the result of their labors. Night after night during these three years have they toiled; day after day studied designs and plans, and listened with weariness to the partisan harangues of competing contractors. They deserve your thanks for their patient endeavors, and your gratitude for their pronounced success.

The brain that conceived and in detail wrought out this beautiful, symmetrical whole, justly commands our admiration. And as viewed to-day in its completeness, we are charmed by its stateliness, its finely outlined proportions, its harmony and warmth of material color, its chaste and suggestive decorations, its interior arrangement and devices for supplying all modern conveniences, its tasteful ornamentations and furnishings; and, being charmed, we forget all else and extend the hand of congratulation to him whose genius inspired and whose ability executed. So also, as sharing the commendation of the public, the City Council have responded to popular demand for a building creditably representing the thrift, enterprise, and material prosperity of the city. They have studiously sought information by interrogation, by investigation, and by discussion—warm at times, 'tis true, but nevertheless to the practical advantage of their constituents.

And as now we are about to dedicate our new city home, we are dignified and honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, who I doubt not relishes a respite from the peculiar demands which press him at this season of the year, and greatly turns from things agricultural to a consideration of things municipal. We also welcome the presence of our faithful but "much-trying" congressional representative, who assisted on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone and is now summoned to witness the completed structure. As then together we inspect these apartments, observe how carefully every convenience has been studied. How with luxurious ease you may be entertained by His Honor the Mayor, in his sumptuous apartments. How with every modern appliance all the department work is facilitated in the various offices. How securely safe are all the valuable books and documents in their steel bound enclosures. How pleasant and convenient both to the public and clerical help the spacious library and its helpmeet the public reading room. How appropriate and eloquently suggestive the memorial rotunda. Here, inscribed on tablets of enduring marble, are traced the names of those who fell in defence of our precious heritage. Here in completed form at some future day will stand the sentinel guarding these portals, these halls and corridors, which in miniature will tell the story of the great struggle in which these heroes participated.

But time hastens. Let us take a look outward for a moment. Mark you yonder battlemented tower from which in completed form streams the emblem of freedom, the red, white and blue; the topmost peak of the central tower, from which, as we speak, the winds are measured and in time of storm the raindrops counted; that illuminated face which smilingly greets the morning sun and from its hidden resources defiantly challenges the gathering gloom of night? Hear you that musical voice, that with measured cadence intones the passing hour? See you that frontal seal which links us to the old town of Bridgewater, England, from whence comes our mother name? And so on, from turret and tower, from dome and cornice, from stone and brick, from column and arch, from step and curb, even to the green grass setting which holds all in its embrace, all, all, inaudibly but grandly, proclaim a most harmonious whole. Can a building be too grand for a people, and its representatives, animated by generous impulses and grand principles?

Why, the cost of this building has been more than saved to the people of this city during the seven years last past by the banishment of the saloon and the licensed place, by your votes, supplemented by the action of the several boards of aldermen; and ere this debt is paid four-fold its cost will have been saved in this direction alone. Is this all? This is dealing with the financial aspect only. How about the physical, moral and intellectual interests involved? Can the value of these be computed? Which is the better, this legacy of bonds to be paid to some extent by a future generation, or the bondage of ruined lives, besotted parents and beggared children which otherwise would have been entailed? This building is to be the home of your representatives who have in charge the sacred interests of this flourishing people. You have conceived, completed and furnished it as a fit temple for noble and true men, who in the administration of affairs have it in their power to so promote the prosperity of its people that what at present seem to be burdens shall prove to be blessings in disguise.

Ruskin says: "Man's social experience is written in his buildings; their grandeur and beauty are a measure of his civilization. They are the material mould of his politics, his religion and his laws." Shall then this building stand as a type of your social experience, your civilization, your enterprise, your thrift and your taste? Aye! Let it stand representing all these, but keep also the standard of your citizenship high. Let good men sacrifice of their time and devote their talents to the service of the city. Uphold your officials in all their efforts to enforce law and the enhancement of good government. Then indeed shall you point with pride to your city home as a citadel from whence emanate all the crowning virtues of a well-governed people.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The chief guest of the day, Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge, governor of the State of Massachusetts, was then presented, and the spectators gave him a warm welcome, which he responded to by bowing to the right and left. He spoke interestingly, and was listened to attentively.

Governor Greenhalge entered into the spirit of the occasion and was

greeted with most hearty applause. He said that he felt glad to congratulate the city of Brockton on the completion of the hall, but he felt, he said, that his congratulations must be extended as much to the vast crowd of patriotic people whom he saw before him as to the members of the city government. It was the workmen of Brockton, whose brawn and industry had made such a building possible. He congratulated Mayor Keith, who was in office when the building was started, and Mayor Whipple, who has assisted in its completion. He said that he felt that the future of Brockton was assured and said Godspeed to the industries of the city.

His speech throughout abounded with patriotic references, which were greeted with decided expressions of approval. When the governor had ceased, there were loud cries for the lieutenant governor, but he declined to respond.

The band rendered Wagner's grand "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser," and the formal exercises were brought to a close with the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. J. K. Richardson, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

After the dedication exercises at the city hall, the city council and invited guests went by cars and carriages to the fair grounds, where the banquet was served in the basement of the exhibition hall.

The big dining hall at the grounds of the Brockton Agricultural Society, where the dedication banquet was held, presented a scene of artistic beauty. The walls and ceilings and supporting pillars were handsomely draped with bright colored bunting and specimens of horticulture were massed in rich profusion and gave a rare fragrance. The platform on which was the table for the distinguished guests and speakers had been enlarged for the occasion, and a long line of ferns and flowers was ranged beside it. T. D. Cook & Co. of Boston were the caterers and plates were laid for 250.

THE MEMORIAL DEDICATION.

In the evening the handsome memorial rotunda in the city hall was fittingly dedicated under the auspices of Fletcher Webster Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by prominent officers of the Na-

tional and State departments. During the evening a concert was given by Porter's orchestra.

One of the pleasing features of the interior is the Memorial Rotunda of which the following is a brief description :

At the east end of this central corridor, in the centre, is a graceful arch through which entrance is made to the memorial rotunda, the principal feature of the building. This is Brockton's tribute to her dead heroes of the '60's, and takes the place of monument or arch. It is where it will be seen by hundreds every day, and is sure to keep fresh the memory of those whom it honors. The rotunda is an irregular shaped octagon. The larger of the four sides are occupied with richly decorated arches which give ingress and egress to and from it. The arches are Greek in character, and are upheld by fluted columns.

The rotunda is 28 by 28 feet, and 18 feet in the walls. In the centre of the ceiling is a light well 10 feet in diameter, surrounded on the floor above by a heavy oak railing. The ceiling is in relief work of papier mache, finished in heavy panels, and is pure Greek in character. The frieze is formed in part by four papier mache panels, modeled especially for the work from accepted designs, and representing different phases of the civil war. The one over the north arch shows the departure for and the return from the war. That over the west, infantry on the march. The one on the east represents the army passing in review; while the fourth and last represents the decorating of the soldiers' graves on Memorial day. Between the panels are medallion shaped ornaments which contain regimental insignia and the name of a prominent battle. Over the center of each arch, in the place of a keystone, is the American eagle, with outstretched wings. A dado in scagliola enriches the rotunda. Under the ornamental frieze is a finely modeled cornice, upheld by architraves with carved capitals and bases, the centre of the architraves being in the form of a panel and bearing various military emblems. In the smaller sides of the octagon are four marble tablets on which are inscribed the names of the Brockton men who died of wounds or disease, or as prisoners, while in the service during the war from 1861 to 1865. There are seventy four names, and they were furnished by Harrison O. Thomas. These are the names:

IN MEMORIAM.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER VOLUNTEERS WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Henry C. Ames,	Charles A. Gustafson,	Marcus L. Packard,
Lyman Allen,	Matthew Grady,	Albert W. Phillips,
George E. Allen,	Benjamin N. Gardner,	Samuel F. Packard,
Joseph Beal,	Harrison A. Hunt,	Austin Packard,
Christopher Brannagan,	Dennis Higgins,	Richard Packard,
John W. Burns,	George E. Holmes,	George A. Perkins,
Herbert C. Blood.	Edward E. Holden.	Richard H. Quinley,
John Canary,	Joseph Hurley,	Charles W. Reynolds,
John B. Cobb,	John S. Hamilton,	Jacob Roth,
George W. Childs,	Linus P. Howard,	Ferdinand Robinson,
Michael Connell,	Hiram A. Hurd,	Charles F. Swanstrom,
Edward F. Drohan,	Alexander Hichborn,	Charles Strummet,
Allen B. Dunbar,	Thomas Hogan,	John D. Sanford,
Albert G. Drake,	Michael Horan,	John Shanley,
Samuel D. Dean,	Samuel Kimball,	Sumner A. Smith,
Frank E. Drake,	Thaddeus Keith,	John S. Stoddard,
Malcomb F. Dhalberg,	Ellis V. Lyon,	Francis A. Sanford,
Daniel H. Dunbar,	Edward McGrane,	Henry C. R. Sherman,
Henry Edson,	John McGuire,	Charles B. Shaw,
Sidney P. Eaton,	John R. Mills,	George H. Thompson,
Galen Edson,	Francis N. Maroni,	James S. Tannatt,
William Flannigan,	George M. Nash,	Henry L. Winter,
William H. Ford,	Andrew P. Olson,	Franklin Ward,
Henry Fenn,	George W. Pope,	Daniel W. Willis.
Andrew J. Frost,	Hosea S. Packard,	

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Commercial Club—List of Members—Post-office, Brockton—Post-office, Campello—List of Postmasters—The Old Turnpike—Wales Home—Court House—City Farm.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

THE Commercial Club was organized in January, 1883, and had for its first officers R. P. Kingman, president; H. W. Robinson, treasurer; Baalis Sanford, secretary. The last named gentleman has held the office of secretary since the organization of the club, and was for five years treasurer as well.

The objects of the club, as defined, were to create and promote a social interest among the business men of the city and to encourage the business interests of the city. Its membership numbered sixty at the outset and has now reached about 260.

For five years after its organization it had no rooms, but met monthly at the various hotels, when a banquet would be served and the business interests brought to attention discussed. In 1888 quarters were secured in Washburn block. In April a fire in the building, together with the water flooded upon it, caused serious injury to the apartments, but they were repaired and occupied until the completion of the new quarters.

Mr. Kingman was president for two years, and was succeeded by the late C. W. Sumner, who held the position five years. He in turn was succeeded by the present president, Davis S. Packard. The other officers are B. O. Caldwell and Judge Warren A. Reed, vice presidents; F. M. Hawthaway, treasurer; Mr. Sanford, secretary. In addition there is an executive committee of fourteen, made up of energetic members identified with the business interests of the city.

In January, 1893, when a club house had been definitely decided upon, the club applied for and received articles of incorporation.

In May, 1893, the Commercial Club, Brockton's leading social and business organization, which was located in Washburn's block, at the

corner of Main and School streets, for several years, voted to purchase the lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, adjoining Perkins park on the north. The deal was soon consummated and in exchange for \$22,000 the club received its ideal site for a new home. The lot was purchased of Miss Lizzie S. Howard.

The question of a club house then passed into the hands of a building committee, composed of Messrs. Fred B. Howard, John A. Jackson, F. S. Tolman, W. M. Thompson, F. M. Hawthaway and Veranus Filoon.

The club house was designed by Metcalf & Hoyt, of No. 50 Bromfield street, Boston, who have produced a building pleasing to the eye. While the general style is colonial it has been departed from in the details, so that it presents a free treatment of the colonial style of architecture. It is a building which commands attention, its heavy columns and roomy porches making it especially noticeable. The bright young architects whose design it is, have presented a finished whole that attests to their good taste and ability.

It is strikingly painted in olive green with light trimmings, has a long and roomy piazza on the park side, a large front porch supported by heavy columns, and a porte cochere, or covered driveway, on the north side. These, with the cute little bay windows, are the distinguishing features of the exterior of the building. Its dimensions are 60 by 106 feet.

Thursday evening, May 31, 1894, was a memorable event in the history of the Commercial Club, the occasion being the dedication of the new and artistic club house at the corner of Main and Spring streets.

The clerk of the weather, although he tried his best, was unable to spoil the reception and dedication exercises at the new home of the Commercial Club. The rain fell all the evening, there was a penetrating chill to the air, and gloom held the earth in a clammy and dismal embrace. But within the club house the storm was held in utter defiance, and light and laughter and warmth and music drove away all thoughts of the howling and envious old fellow who rode the night winds without.

During the evening the dedicatory exercises took place, abundant

musical entertainment was furnished, all of a high order, T. D. Cook & Co., of Boston, served supper in a big tent erected on Perkins park, adjoining the club house, and there was plenty to engage the attention.

At 9 o'clock, in the assembly hall, the ceremony of dedicating the new house took place. Standing in front of the stage, Fred B. Howard, chairman of the building committee, turned over the keys to President Davis S. Packard. About a year ago, he said, the committee received their instructions to proceed with the erection of a club house. They thoroughly appreciated the responsibility vested in them, and decided to put up a building to which no man need feel ashamed to introduce his friends. The result of their labors they presented, with the best wishes for the prosperity of the club.

President Packard, replying, accepted as a pleasant duty the keys in behalf of the Commercial Club, and congratulated the building committee, the architects and the builder for their honest and faithful work. But one verdict could be rendered after seeing the results of their work—a verdict of duty done faithfully and well. He tendered to the committee, the architects and the builder the club's hearty thanks. He then pleasantly welcomed the guests of the evening.

Mayor Whipple spoke as the representative of the city of Brockton, and said:

Mr. President, I bring to you the city's congratulations upon the erection of this magnificent home. The influence in any community of such a club as the Commercial, with its membership of 200, comprising as it does merchants, manufacturers and professional men, can if it will mould and direct the business policy of the city, for as you gather here it is purely in a social sense. Political parties are unknown, and from this fact Brockton's interests stand first and foremost. Remembering that on occasions like this brevity is the soul of wit, I commend your enterprise, and wish the club a long and continued prosperity.

MEMBERS OF THE BROCKTON COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Club Headquarters, Main Street.

DAVIS S. PACKARD, President.

Davis S. Packard,

Warren A. Reed,

Frank E. Shaw,

Bion F. Reynolds,

B. SANFORD, Secretary

Dr. Geo. A. Thatcher,

Wm. P. Kingman,

Charles F. Porter,
 Fred B. Howard,
 Wm. M. Thompson,
 Frank M. Hawthaway,
 Veranus Filoon,
 Dr. H. W. Atwood,
 L. Fisher Kent,
 Morton Alger,
 B. O. Caldwell,
 Elmer C. Packard,
 Fred F. Field,
 W. W. Cross,
 Dr. J. E. Packard,
 Charles S. Pierce,
 Harvey F. Crawford,
 Zimri Thurber,
 Baalis Sanford,
 A. E. Paine, M. D.,
 Ed. L. Emerson,
 A. C. Thompson,
 Elmer W. Walker,
 Herbert S. Fuller,
 J. C. Snow,
 O. O. Patten,
 Albert H. Fuller,
 Herbert L. Kingman,
 Embert Howard,
 Rufus C. Kimball,
 Robert Cook,
 Charles Tolman,
 Jos. W. Terhune,
 Fred S. Tolman,
 Edw. M. Thompson,
 Frank M. Howard,
 E. C. Cahoon,
 C. R. Fillebrown,
 B. E. Jones,
 Aug. A. Delano,
 Dr. E. S. Powers,
 Wm. H. Bryant,
 Chas. C. Merritt,
 Wm. H. Savage,
 J. H. Carr,
 C. H. Goldthwaite,

H. S. French,
 Enos H. Reynolds,
 William Rapp,
 David W. Battles,
 E. O. Noyes,
 Geo. E. Bickford,
 A. F. Caldwell,
 S. J. Gruver, M. D.,
 Geo. E. Freeman, M. D.,
 E. M. Low,
 John T. Bullivant,
 Arthur M. Abbott,
 Chas. McDermott,
 R. B. Grover,
 Edwin H. Blake,
 Gardner J. Kingman,
 A. P. Poole,
 M. A. Packard,
 Charles Howard,
 N. S. Gould,
 Chas. N. Swift,
 Chas. L. Sargent,
 Chas. B. Packard,
 Geo. R. Washburn,
 John S. Kent,
 A. A. Dunbar,
 H. E. Barrows,
 Fred H. Packard,
 W. F. Field,
 A. M. Herrod,
 Dr. C. E. Perkins,
 W. C. Flagg,
 W. H. Caldwell,
 John H. Weeks,
 J. H. Haviland,
 Herbert L. Tinkham,
 Horace B. Rogers,
 L. E. Chamberlain,
 William Jones,
 George Tolman,
 Loring Q. White, Jr.,
 Wm. L. Reed,
 F. S. Thomas,
 T. S. Bailey,

Dr. Fred S. Faxon,
 H. E. Reynolds,
 W. R. Worthing,
 Robert M. Fullerton,
 Geo. A. Carter,
 Thomas A. Baxendale,
 Howard I. Beal,
 Curtis N. Leonard,
 Lewis Porter,
 Geo. H. Snow,
 Bernard Saxton,
 Louis E. Rich,
 John W. Snow,
 Ralph R. Littlefield,
 Elliot L. Bonney,
 Fred M. Bixby,
 J. H. Pope,
 Geo. W. R. Hill,
 E. J. Ranch,
 Walter Bradford,
 Geo. Howard,
 Arthur H. Baker,
 Wm. B. Hawes,
 S. B. Curtis,
 Fred W. Filoon,
 Fred J. Ripley, M. D.,
 Isaac F. Lincoln,
 Benjamin F. Battles,
 Clarence C. Puffer,
 C. C. Bixby,
 F. S. Howard,
 J. W. Shaw,
 Arthur B. Marston,
 Allen F. Brett,
 Wallace C. Keith, M. D.,
 Benjamin L. Boodry,
 Lucius R. Churchill,
 Horace A. Keith,
 H. H. Goss,
 Warren S. Gurney,
 Lowell M. Reynolds,
 Lucius Leach,
 Daniel E. Brown, M. D.,
 Fred A. Hoyt,

W. L. Douglas,	Walter L. Emery,	Wm. A. Alley,
C. M. Hawthaway,	Nahum Johnson,	Chas. L. Chapin,
C. H. Alden,	C. H. H. Gilbert,	Harry L. Marston,
O. B. Quinby,	J. F. Beal, Jr.,	C. C. Field,
W. B. Cross,	U. C. Smith,	D. E. Wilbur,
J. P. Morse,	H. H. Chase,	A. Q. Miller,
E. J. Fletcher,	Chas. E. Tripp,	A. H. Alger,
J. H. Cooper,	Chas. W. Bixby,	G. Myron Whitman,
H. N. Packard,	Chas. R. Felton,	Aug. T. Jones,
S. P. Howard,	Martin Thayer,	P. H. Jackson,
George A. Wheeler,	F. E. Constans, M. D.,	Wm. L. Field,
George E. Bryant,	Chas. H. Whitney,	Daniel W. Field,
Arthur P. Hazard,	Frank L. Crocker,	Sidney L. Washburn,
T. Carleton Dole,	Everett T. Packard,	Frank E. White,
O. A. Miller,	A. H. Sonnemann,	H. I. Mitchell,
L. A. Johnson,	F. Herbert Snow,	Jerome B. Briggs,
John A. Jackson,	Walter Rapp,	W. L. Wright,
A. H. Howe,	Henry Newton,	James F. Hill,
W. B. Sweatt,	Rev. Albert Hammatt,	Geo. F. Littlefield,
J. M. Hollywood,	Chas. W. Kingman,	F. E. Angerer,
Henry S. Porter,	Jos. H. Nye,	W. H. Emerson,
E. Goldthwaite,	Geo. G. Snow,	N. C. Stevens,
S. Heath Rich,	J. Howard Field,	W. B. Foster,
C. O. Emerson,	W. O. Drake,	Chas. L. Smith,
C. C. Crooker,	Nath. B. Sherman,	A. E. Kendrick,
W. O. Jameson,	Warren Goddard,	E. C. Hall,
Henry A. Brett,	Geo. J. Smith,	F. P. Richmond,
Fred Packard,	Daniel S. Howard,	Dr. H. F. Borden,
Horace Richmond,	B. Ellis Eaton,	J. J. Whipple.

All of the above names are residents of Brockton.

NON-RESIDENTS.

C. F. Worthen, Amesbury,	Mass.	James C. Leach, Bridgewater, Mass.
Fred M. Dennie, Campello,	"	Henry W. Askenasy, Boston, "
Hosea Kingman, Bridgewater,	"	Wm. H. Burges, Kingston, "
Caleb H. Packard, Campello,	"	Wm. H. Thayer, Campello, "
M. F. Thomas,	"	Julius Helburn, Boston, "
Geo. E. Keith,	"	Edward E. Piper, Randolph, "
Geo. Churchill,	"	H. F. Woodward, Campello, "
Preston B. Keith,	"	E. Morton Elmes, Stoughton, "
H. W. Robinson, Boston,	"	Archer S. Pratt, Randolph. "
Zenas Sears, jr.,	"	I. S. Tolman, " "
W. F. Skilton,	"	Chas. C. King, Campello, "

Paul O. Clark, Bridgewater,	Mass.	Milton H. French, N. Y. City.	
T. Ralph Parris, Boston,	"	Will P. Whitman, Campello,	Mass.
David H. Blanchard, Avon,	"	W. O. Faxon, M. D., Stoughton,	"
Robert O. Harris, E. Bridgewater,	"	N. C. King, Campello,	"
I. L. Blanchard, Avon,	"	S. V. A. Hunter, Newton Centre,	"
Jos. J. Livisener, Boston,	"	Albert W. Mullen, Somerville,	"
Jos. R. Hathaway, Avon,	"		

POST-OFFICE.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF ITS KEEPERS AND ITS MUTATIONS FROM 1816 TO 1894.

The recent important changes in the post-office in this city, involving the establishment of the office in new and handsome quarters, with improved facilities for handling the mails, and under conditions which are not likely to be materially changed for many years, make timely and interesting a sketch of the history of the post-office business of this town and city, and its growth from a very insignificant beginning to its present great proportions

Previous to the year 1816, the date of the first establishment of a post-office in the old town of North Bridgewater, and in fact for several years after that time, the letters and what few newspapers people had in those days were brought to town by post-riders, and by market wagons and other private conveyances from Boston. The mails, if mails they can be called, were very few and far between, and the most prominent men in town rarely received a letter oftener than once a month. When an important document of this sort came to hand it was an event which was talked over and discussed for many days by the recipient and his immediate friends and neighbors. A letter was at that time almost the only means of communication to be had with the outside world, and as it was common in writing one to mention all the interesting news of the day, its contents, if arranged and classified would have formed a sort of embryo newspaper. In 1816 the mail matter which came to this town had increased to such an extent that it was thought necessary for the convenience of the citizens that a post-office should be established. This was accordingly done and Charles Packard, who was appointed by President James Madison, was installed as the first postmaster. Mr. Packard was an old fashioned Whig and was one of the numerous line of Packards who have since sprung up to perpetuate the name and

enjoy the distinction of belonging to a family whose members in this city exceed the Smiths in numbers and whose only rivals are the Howards. The individual to whom tradition accords the name of Howard Packard must indeed have been a happy man.

At the time of his appointment, Postmaster Packard was the proprietor of a country store, which he kept in an old building a short distance north of the site of the Gazette building, owned then by Silas Packard, and afterwards the property of David Cobb and later of D. Herbert Cobb. The letters and other mail matter were then kept in a drawer under the counter in one corner of the store, and had to be all looked over every time a person inquired if there was anything for him. About 1820 the facilities for the transmission of news were increased by the establishment of a stage route, of which Silas Packard of North Bridgewater, Seth Allen of Halifax, Capt. N. H. Cross of East Bridgewater and Capt. Asa Pratt of South Bridgewater were part owners. The stage was a two-horse carriage, formerly the property of Governor Phillips. It started from Bridgewater and ran to Boston three times a week. This coach line changed hands several times during the next few years, and finally came into the possession of Messrs. Newton Hodges and Nathaniel Blake, who were for a long time the sole owners of the concern. In 1822 Col. Nathan Jones of North Bridgewater started a two horse coach, running from that place to Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, making the round trip in one day. He soon afterward went into partnership with John Madden of Randolph, and for two years their coach made regular trips to the "Hub." At the end of that time an arrangement was effected with Messrs. Hodges and Blake by which the residents of the Bridgewaters enjoyed daily communication with Boston. After a time Col. Jones purchased the whole business and afterward sold it to John Long, who continued to run the stage until the opening of the railroad.

When Andrew Jackson was called to the big chair at the White House in 1829, he removed Mr. Packard and appointed Nathaniel H. Cross as postmaster. Mr. Cross took the position on the first of July succeeding the election of President Jackson. He was an old-style Jeffersonian Democrat and an ardent admirer of the famous old warrior who appointed him. Postmaster Cross changed the location of the

post-office to the "old green store," which for many years stood at the corner of Main and Belmont streets, and was one of the landmarks of the place. It was during his term of office that post-offices boxes were first introduced. There were about forty of them, but not over one-half this number were rented. It cost money to send letters in those days. The postage was six cents to Boston, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents to New York, 24 cents to Baltimore, and a correspondingly high figure to other places. The annual income of the North Bridgewater office was then only about \$80, and the postmaster made only about \$40 a year out of his official position. Not a very "soft snap" certainly. The late well-known citizen, Tyler Cobb, whose memory reached away back to 1820 or thereabouts, was in the habit of helping Mr. Cross at odd times about his duties and frequently ran of errands and performed other services for him.

After seven years' service, Mr. Cross resigned his position and Edward Southworth, jr., was appointed, September 16, 1836, by President Jackson, that being one of the latter's last official acts before his term of office expired. Mr. Southworth at that time kept a country store in what is now known as the Gazette building, opposite the First Congregational Church site.

Thither he moved the post-office soon after his appointment. In one corner of his establishment he fitted up a little office over which the late Franklin Ames, then his clerk, presided. About a year after Mr. Southworth's appointment, another coach line between North Bridgewater and Boston was established by Jabez Gould, and was continued until the "Stoughton branch railroad" was built, when the coach was taken off the old line and run in connection with the cars. The existence of the line terminated in 1846, when the Fall River branch of the Old Colony railroad was built. Another line of coaches passed through the "West Shares," now Brockton Heights, on the old turnpike from Taunton to Boston. Jesse Smith of Taunton was for many years the proprietor.

Mr. Southworth's term of office extended through a period of seventeen years. At the time of his appointment he was an old line Democrat, but about 1835 his political views underwent a decided change and he soon afterward joined the Whig party. This did not operate to his

favor so far as the post-office was concerned, and when Franklin Pierce took the presidential chair in 1853 he appointed Aaron B. Drake, a thorough-going Democrat, to fill the place. Postmaster Drake's commission was received July 20, 1853, four months after Mr. Pierce was elected. He at once moved the office to a small building which stood where Clark's block has since been built. The accommodations proved inadequate there, however, and he again changed the location of the office to a room in Tyler Cobb's block which would not accommodate more than half a dozen people at a time, that was the North Bridgewater post-office of thirty years ago. Mr. Drake, who was then the proprietor of the Salisbury house at Campello, devoted the most of his time to the hotel business and left the office in care of Franklin Ames, whom he engaged as clerk on account of the experience he had gained in that direction while employed in the same capacity by Mr. Southworth.

Mr. Ames was as ardent a Whig as the postmaster was a Democrat, and it appears that this fact bred dissatisfaction among some of the old liners, who, after a time petitioned for Mr. Drake's removal for this and kindred reasons. Mr. Drake's resignation took effect December 11, 1855, when the late Dr. Abel W. Kingman was appointed to fill the vacancy. At that time Dr. Kingman was a true-blue Democrat. After the breaking out of the war, however, he became a Republican and remained one until his death, which occurred during the early part of the year 1883. In those days the doctor, who was a popular member of the medical profession, enjoyed a large practice in this and neighboring towns and could not on that account give his personal attention to the new duties which devolved upon him. He, therefore, engaged David L. Cowell to take charge of the office. He also made various improvements about the office and built a new set of boxes. He held the position six years.

During Postmaster Drake's term of office still another coach line was established by S. D. Butler, who ran a coach from the Salisbury House, Campello, to connect with the Stoughton cars. The line did not pay and was continued for a short time only. In 1857 A. S. Porter ran a tri-weekly coach to Boston and shortly afterward changed it to a daily line, which was maintained for some time. There was also a line of stages connecting at Bridgewater with a coach for New Bedford owned

by Pelatiah Gould, which ran through North Bridgewater to Boston about the same time.

On the accession of President Lincoln in 1861, in accordance with the request of a large number of representative citizens, Capt. Henry French was appointed postmaster. He re engaged Mr. Cowell, who became a Republican at the opening of the war, as assistant, and was aided by him in that capacity during his twelve years of service. The office was moved soon after his appointment to a building erected by him where H. P. Lewis's store was located. There the accommodations were greatly enlarged and improved. The old boxes belonging to Franklin Ames were at first purchased, but 300 new ones, including twenty-five lock boxes, were afterward added and were much more conveniently arranged than formerly. Not over six or eight of the lock boxes were rented at first and 100 of the call boxes lay idle for a long time. As business increased however, the demand for more boxes became so general that an addition was erected to the building, and the accommodations thereby considerably enlarged. The office was growing very rapidly, however, and during the last few years of Capt. French's service 500 boxes hardly supplied the public needs. The most Captain French ever received for box rent was eighty cents a year.

After twelve years of faithful service, Capt. French resigned his position and Augustus T. Jones, Esq., was appointed as his successor in 1873 by General Grant. Mr. Jones soon found that more commodious quarters were needed to carry on the business and after looking about for some time secured the lower portion of a building on the north side of Centre street owned by George E. Bryant, and then occupied by Nelson Cushman's shoe shop. Mr. Bryant raised the building and made such repairs as were necessary for the convenience of the public, after which the office was moved there from Captain French's building and its location was not again changed until the fire of February, 1883. It was during Mr. Jones's term of service that the town voted to adopt the name of Brockton in place of North Bridgewater. Postmaster Jones increased the number of call boxes to over 1,000 and added 100 of the "Yale" lock boxes, which were then a great novelty. Like most of his predecessors, Mr. Jones had private business which occupied the most

of his time, and he therefore left the office entirely to the care of his assistant, George H. Fullerton, Esq., who was aided in his duties by his two sisters.

Mr. Jones resigned in 1876 and Mr. Fullerton was at once promoted to the postmastership. He put in some additional lock boxes and increased the force of assistants, as he was compelled to do so by the rapid growth of the business. The assistant postmaster was Sumner E. Packard, a young man who had for some years been a clerk in the office and was eminently qualified in every way for the position. Mr. Packard resigned and went into business with his brother, who is of the lithographing firm of Packard, Butler & Partridge, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Joseph M. Hollywood, then the popular ticket agent at the Old Colony station in this city, was offered the position thus made vacant, which he accepted. As soon as he became familiar with his duties he was made acting assistant postmaster and during Postmaster Fullerton's frequent absences from the city was conspicuously faithful in the discharge of his obligations. At the time of the post office fire in February, 1883, Mr. Hollywood showed much tact and judgment in his management of the affair, and the removal of the office to the vestry of the Central Methodist church, necessitated by the damage done by the flames in the old office was accomplished under his direction with great celerity and little inconvenience to the public.

Larger and better accommodations had for some time been desired by the business men of the city and they judged that the conflagration afforded them the opportunity they had long wished for of changing the office to other and more commodious quarters. Petitions were accordingly sent to the department by residents of the north and south ends of the city praying for the much desired change. The north-enders wanted the new office located in Bryant's block, at the corner of Main and Center streets, work on which had just been commenced by the owner. The south-enders thought Washburn's block, then nearly completed, at the corner of Main and School streets, was the most central site in the city. The department decided in favor of Bryant's building, however, and a large and elegant office, especially adapted to Brockton's needs, was fitted up.

For some time past Mr. Fullerton has been connected with large

business interests in Riverside, California, and has been and is one of the prime spirits in the Lugonia fruit-growing company which is scoring a big success in the canning of apricots. He also found by experience that his health was better in the far west than in our variable New England climate. For these and other reasons Mr. Fullerton resigned the position he so ably filled with notable acceptance for seven years, early in November, 1883, and Assistant Postmaster Hollywood was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Arthur, and has continued to hold the position, through the administration of Cleveland and Harrison to this time. The office has had the free delivery system since 1885, beginning with five letter carriers, while at the present time there are about twenty.

The Brockton post-office was opened Monday morning, May 7, 1894, in the commodious quarters which the general government leased in the new Whipple-Freeman block, corner of Main and Franklin streets. The office occupies the two large stores in the south end of the block, and has light on three sides.

The office has not only new quarters but new fittings and furniture as well, and Postmaster Hollywood presides over as modern and convenient an office as there is in this part of the State.

The fittings are of oak, and were made by the Yale & Towne company, of Stamford, Ct., a truly elegant as well as convenient establishment.

At this writing there seems to be a prospect of a new government building for the use of the post-office department of Brockton.

Not very many persons in this city can remember the time when the "West Shares," or Brockton Heights, was the center of the town and when more business was done there in one day than was transacted at this end of the town in a week. Nevertheless, this state of affairs did exist some sixty or seventy years ago, and a post-office there of course became a necessity as well as a convenience. The office was established November 13, 1828, Heman Packard being appointed postmaster. After serving a year he resigned in favor of N. H. Cross, who at that time was postmaster of the office in this section of the town and who controlled both offices for about seven months, when finding he could not conveniently attend to the entire business, he gave up the

"West Shares" office, which was placed in charge of George Clark February 11, 1831. Mr. Clark was postmaster for nine years, when he was succeeded by Levi French. Business gradually diminished as this section of the town increased in population and about twenty five years ago the office was discontinued.

CAMPELLO.

Previous to the year 1850, the people of Campello had for some time hired the mail for that village brought down to them by a messenger for distribution at "the store" but finding the bulk of mail matter for that section was increasing to such an extent that a separate office seemed to be needed, a petition for its establishment was forwarded to Washington by some of the public spirited South Enders. Their request was granted, and February 12, 1850, Nelson J. Foss was appointed postmaster. The post-office was first located over the only store then in that village in the musical instrument manufactory of Packard, Foss & Co. The office was afterward located on Montello street in an old building owned by the postmaster who at that time was a dealer in flour and grain. The accommodations were limited, but did very well and with a few alterations served the purpose for which they were designed for over thirty years. In 1872, Mr. Foss, who was an invalid for many years, resigned on account of ill health and Albert Keith was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Keith purchased the flour and grain business of Mr. Foss and for nearly ten years conducted it in the building above mentioned. About 1881 Postmaster Keith moved away the old structure and erected a new and more modern building on the same site, in which ample provision was made for an office of a size and general character to correspond with the rapid growth of the South End of the city. The office had 600 boxes and was in charge of Assistant Postmistress Emily Grant the greater part of the time, Mr. Keith having private business which called him elsewhere. Up to about 1882, the office was a fourth-class one but it is now third-class, the postmaster receiving his commission direct from the president.

Walter L. Keith has the office in charge at the present writing, having been appointed by President Cleveland. The office is one of large business and is well kept, in the Keith block on Main street, corner of Perkins avenue.

The following are the names of the postmasters, with the dates of their appointments to the Brockton post-office :

Charles Packard.....	November 2, 1816.
Nathaniel H. Cross.....	July 1, 1829.
Edward Southworth, jr.....	September 16, 1836.
Aaron B. Drake.....	July 20, 1853.
Abel W. Kingman.....	December 11, 1855
Henry French.....	1861.
Augustus T. Jones.....	1873.
George H. Fullerton.....	1876.
Joseph M. Hollywood.....	1883,
and is the present efficient incumbent.	

A post-office was established in the west part of the town in 1828, called Northwest Bridgewater, with the following appointments :

Heman Packard.....	November 13, 1828,
Nathaniel H. Cross.....	July 1, 1829.
George Clark.....	February 11 1831.
Levi French.....	September 5, 1840.
Post-office discontinued.....	1868.

The following are the appointments of the postmasters in Campello :

Nelson J. Foss.....	February 12, 1860.
Albert Keith.....	May 26, 1873.
Walter L. Keith.....	October 15, 1886.

THE OLD TURNPIKE.

The road known as the old "Taunton Turnpike" extended from South Boston to Taunton, passing through the towns of Raynham, Easton, West Bridgewater, Brockton, Stoughton, Randolph, and Milton. Its location was like most other roads of that day—it was laid out in as near a straight line as could conveniently be done, without regard to hills or valleys, believing the shortest way to be the most expeditious.

This road was chartered as a turnpike corporation to Messrs. John Gilmore, Joshua Gilmore, Samuel Bass, and William P. Whiting, and constituted the "Taunton and South Boston Turnpike Corporation," in June, 1806, and was built during 1806 and 1807.

This road ran through the westerly portion of the town, or what is well known as the "West Shares" or North-west Bridgewater, now

Brockton Heights. At one time there was a large amount of travel upon this route, both by stages and heavy baggage teams.

It is, however, of no account as a toll road, the counties through which it passes having taken it into their own hands to repair and use for the public good.

We hear no more the clanging hoof
And the stage coach rattling by,
For the steam-king rules the travel world,
And the old pike's left to die;
The grape creeps o'er the flinty path,
And the stealthy daisies steal
Where once the stage-horse day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.

No more the weary stager dreads
The toil of the coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn;
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And the bright-eyed children play
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more we hear the cracking whip
And the strong wheel's rumbling sound;
And ah! the water drives us on,
And an iron horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.

The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate;
We have made us a road for our horse to stride,
And we ride at a flying rate;
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain side,
Around the rough crag's dizzy verge,
Fearlessly now we ride.

On, on, on, with a haughty front,
A puff, a shriek and a bound;
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To echo back the sound;

And the old pike road is left alone,
And the stagers seek the plow ;
We have circled the earth with an iron rail
And the steam-king rules us now.

THE WALES HOME.

The Ladies' Industrial Circle, to whom the credit for the founding of the home is due, is composed of members of the Odd Ladies.

The corporation, when organized comprised twenty-six members and to these is due the success of the project. From these members were chosen the various sub-committees. The ladies have received generous support outside, and have worked diligently to accomplish their object. The members of the corporation and officers are as follows :

Mrs. N. C. Howard, president ; Mrs. Alvira Willis, vice-president ; Mrs. A. R. Wade, secretary ; Mrs. Enos H. Reynolds, treasurer. The other members are Mrs. B. H. Nash, Mrs. C. L. Reynolds, Mrs. M. J. Leighton, Mrs. M. E. Blodgett, Mrs. J. B. Howard, Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. H. L. Howard, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. George H. Ackerman, Mrs. M. H. Dickerman, Mrs. Darius Howard, Mrs. Edwin Howard, Mrs. L. F. Severance, Mrs. Edna Balentine, Mrs. Charles Stone, Mrs. Henry Simmons, Mrs. E. J. Morse, Mrs. A. W. Sears, Mrs. H. H. Bromade, Mrs. N. N. Gurney, Mrs. Albert E. Harvey and Miss Lizzie Jones. The executive committee is composed of Mrs. Edna Balentine, Mrs. L. F. Severance, Mrs. Darius Howard, Mrs. A. W. Sears and Mrs. Morse.

The house now known as the Wales Home on North Main street, was originally built in 1811 by Thomas Wales, father of Mrs. Tyler Cobb, and was occupied by him immediately after his marriage. Mrs. Tyler Cobb, who donated the estate for its present use, was born there and resided in the homestead until she was twenty-one years old, when she was married and left the parental roof.

The framework of the house is solid and substantial, and with the important improvements the home is all that could be desired. It is proposed to have the grounds laid out with shrubs and plants. The location renders the grounds capable of improvements which will make them sightly and attractive.

The hospitable doors of the cheerful home were thrown open Septem-

ber 20, 1893, and during the afternoon and evening the house was open to the inspection of visiting hundreds. At 4 P. M. over 200 names had been inscribed upon the visitors' register and during the evening many more were added.

Without passing upon the cosiness and convenience of the home there is one person who deserves special recognition. It is Mrs. Tyler Cobb, to whose benevolence and generosity the Ladies' Industrial Circle is indebted for the house and land. Mrs. Cobb was present at the exercises, and her kindly face showed that the reward for her act was being amply paid in the satisfaction of having done a noble act. As she sat in a comfortable chair, in one of the rooms which had been furnished by interested friends, she was the recipient of many cordial handshakings and congratulations.

Although the building is not large it promises to become one of the leading institutions of Brockton, and the ladies who have worked so hard and earnestly for its establishment have great reason to rejoice at the result of their labors.

COURT HOUSE.

Brockton can boast of an elegant new Court House built in the latest style, and having all the conveniences of a first-class building of its kind.

During the term of Hon. John J. Whipple, being in the House of Representatives in 1885, he introduced a bill providing for the Superior Court to hold terms in Brockton. There was much opposition from several of the towns in the county. The Court held its sessions in a building owned by Henry L. Bryant on Main street, corner East Elm street, until in 1890, an effort was made to have a new Court House building. The effort was successful and the present elegant building on Belmont street is the result. This structure is an ornament to the enterprise of the citizens as well as of great benefit to the county. In this building are all the conveniences for holding sessions of the Superior Court, Probate and Police Court.

Much credit is due to Judges W. A. Reed and L. E. Chamberlain for their untiring efforts in procuring the bill from the Legislature allowing the same to be erected.

CITY FARM.

Previous to the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, it was the custom of the different towns of Massachusetts to "vendue the poor;" that is, to sell the support of the poor to the one who would do it the cheapest. The last vote we find on record in relation to selling the poor in that town was April 1, 1822, as follows: "Voted that all paupers who cannot by themselves or friends procure a home, to be put out at public auction or private sale, for one year from the 15th inst., the remainder to be provided for by the selectmen."

In 1830 the propriety of building a house for the use of the town, and to provide a place for the poor, was brought to the attention of the citizens in town meeting April 1, 1822, and a committee appointed to examine and report concerning the expediency of purchasing a poor-house. Mark Perkins, Caleb Howard, Esq., Eliphalet Kingman, Jonathan Cary, and Bela Keith, Esq., were the committee who reported that the subject of purchasing a town farm was worthy the attention of the town. Accordingly, April 4, 1831, Benjamin Kingman, Micah Packard and Abel Kingman were appointed a committee with full power to purchase a house and land for the use of the town's poor. April 25, 1831, a farm was purchased of Benjamin Kingman, Esq., in the easterly part of the town, consisting of ninety-four and three quarters acres of land and buildings thereon, formerly known as the Deacon Jacob Fuller farm, for the sum of \$2,625. A superintendent was appointed yearly to manage the farm, and take proper care of the poor. Deacon Jacob Fuller was the first person placed in charge, followed by Theron Ames, Josiah Dunbar, Weston Simons, Colwell, Jones, Nathaniel Fuller, Royal J. Peck, Ocene E. Ellis, and John E. Taylor, the present incumbent. A board of faithful and trusty Overseers of the Poor are annually elected who have the general oversight of the poor and provide for their wants and see that they are well cared for.

The above farm, which has had some additions by purchase at various times, constitutes the present city farm, now consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres. The old buildings having fulfilled all the uses for which they were intended, having become unfit for an almshouse, the subject of better accommodations had been thought of for

several years. On the first of January, 1882, the number of inmates had increased so fast that new buildings were a necessity. The board of overseers recommended to the city council of 1883, that new buildings be erected at once, and asked for \$12,000 for that purpose. Ten thousand dollars was immediately voted, which was soon increased to \$12,500. The joint standing committee on public property and the overseers of the poor were authorized to choose a location on the farm, and erect a house and barn for their use. A location on the west side of Thatcher street opposite the old house was selected. John F. Beals was the builder, for \$11,300, and R. G. Shepard received the contract for the steam heating, at \$750. The old house was vacated December 31, 1883, and the inmates became comfortably situated in the new one in the early part of 1884. The City of Brockton is to be congratulated that the management of those needing assistance has been entrusted to such faithful and competent person as have had charge of erecting the new buildings, and attending to the interests of the city. To Francis B. Gardner, especially, is the city indebted for much of the improved condition of the town poor at the present time. He has had large experience, and is a good manager. The late Isaac Kingman and Henry A. Ford were on the Board of Overseers during these changes and rebuilding and they exhibited excellent judgment in the whole matter of location, as well as in the arrangement of the entire establishment. When the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers held their annual meeting in Brockton, they visited the almshouse and declared it a "model institution."

The present overseers are Francis B. Gardner, (who is also clerk of the board), has served in that office since Brockton became a city government, Ellis Brett, who was elected in 1886, and Warren T. Copeland, elected in 1889.

The management of the house, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Tyler, is very efficient, and is kept in first-class condition; the inmates are well fed and clothed, and the entire farm as well as the house is a great credit to the warden and matron as well as to the city of Brockton.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PUBLICATIONS.

Rev. John Porter—Rev. Asa Meech—Rev. Daniel Huntington—Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D. D.—Rev. Huntington Porter—Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D.—Rev. Joshua Cushman—Moses Cary—Rev. D. Temple Packard—Rev. Edward L. Clark—Rev. James Andem—Rev. Jonas Perkins, D. D.—Rev. Paul Couch—Rev. Warren Goddard—Bradford Kingman—Hon. Ziba Cary Keith—B. Winslow Packard—D. Hudson Howard—Rev. Austin Cary—Jacob Noyes—Dr. Loring W. Puffer—Rev. Warren Goddard, Jr.—S. L. and F. C. Loomis—The Press of Brockton—Town Maps—City Seal—Ship Canal Survey.

LIST of publications by the people of Brockton :

Rev. John Porter.

"Evangelical Plan;" or, an Attempt to form Right Notions in the Minds of the Common People, and to establish them in the Minds of the People. Republished by Dr. E. Alden, of Randolph.

Rev. Asa Meech.

Ordination sermon, delivered by Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M., October 15, 1800. Colleague pastor with Rev. John Porter.

Oration by Rev. Asa Meech, delivered in North Bridgewater, July 4, 1805, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

Valedictory sermon. By Rev. Asa Meech, A.M., December 1, 1811. Preached at the North Church in Bridgewater.

Rev. Daniel Huntington.

Sermon at the funeral of Alpheus Packard, delivered in the North Meeting-house in Bridgewater, May 12, 1812.

Discourse delivered in the North Meeting-house in Bridgewater, December 22, 1820. Being the second centennial anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Published by Ezra Lincoln, Boston.

Sermon on the occasion of the death of Rev. R. S. Storrs's wife, April 9, 1818.

Discourse delivered before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. May 26, 1824.

A memoir of Mary Hallam Huntington, his daughter. Published by the American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia.

A full account of the Great Revival in 1816 was published by him in the *Boston Recorder* of June 10, 1818.

Address before the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, Mass.

Discourse delivered in the South Church in Campello, October 31, 1852, it being the fortieth anniversary of his ordination.

A poem on the Pleasures and Advantages of True Religion, delivered before the United Brothers' Society in Brown University, on their anniversary, August 31, 1819.

Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D.

Thanksgiving sermon. 1783.

Sermon before the Roxbury Charitable Society. 1794.

Sermon on the occasion of the National Fast. 1798.

Sermon on the death of Gov. Increase Sumner. 1799.

Eulogy on the death of Washington. 1800.

Sermon, New Year's. 1801.

Sermon before the Humane Society. 1802.

Sermon at ordination of Rev. Charles Lowell. 1806.

Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in North America. 1807.

Sermon before the Convention of Congregational Ministers.¹ 1810.

Sermon on the occasion of Artillery Election. 1812.

Sermon at the ordination of Rev. John G. Palfrey. 1818.

Rev. Huntington Porter.

A discourse on "Sympathy with the Afflicted." Occasioned by the death of his wife, Susannah Porter. Delivered February 27, 1794, the Sabbath following her death, which took place February 24. Text, Job xix. 21: "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends; for the hand of God hath touched me."

A discourse delivered to his people at Rye, N. H., Thursday, January 1, 1801, being the commencement of a new year, and a new century. Text, Psalms lxxvii. 10-12.

A eulogy on Washington. 1800.

A discourse delivered June 5, 1803, occasioned by the late remarkable sickness and mortality in the town of Rye, N. H. Text, Psalms ci.: "I will sing of mercy and judgment; unto thee, O Lord, will I sing."

Two discourses delivered at Rye, N. H., January, 1825, on the occasion of the closing of the fortieth year of his ministry in that place, and the commencement of a new year. Text, 1 Peter i. 12-14.

A funeral discourse. August, 1800.

Two discourses delivered on first Lord's day after President Madison's declaration of war. Upon Peace, and War. Another on the Present Unhappy and Perilous Situation of the Country, and the Duties of Ministers and People in such a Time as this. Delivered on the National Fast. Text, Ecclesiastes iii. 8. August 20, 1812.

A New Year's address to the people of Rye, N. H. January, 1836.

¹ This sermon is spoken of as being of singular merit.

Rev. Theophilus Packard, D.D.

- Sermon at the ordination of Rev. Josiah W. Cannon.
 Sermon before the Hampshire Missionary Society. 1821.
 Sermon on the death of Elisha M. Case, at Williamstown, Mass. 1831.
 Two sermons on the Divinity of Christ. 1808.
 Sermon before the Hampshire Missionary Society. 1813.
 Sermon on the Evil of Slander. 1815.
 Sermon on the life and death of his son, Isaac T. Packard. 1820.

Rev. Joshua Cushman.

- Sermon, Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1804.
 Oration, July 4, 1807, at Augusta, Me. Pp. 23.
 Oration at Wiscasset, Me., July 4, 1808.
 Oration at Waterville, Me., July 4, 1814.
 Discourse delivered before the citizens of Winslow, Me., on National Thanksgiving Day, April 13, 1815. Dedicated to James Madison, then president of the United States. Published at Hallowell, Me.

Moses Cary.

- A genealogy of the families who have settled in the North Parish of Bridgewater, to which is added an historical sketch of North Bridgewater. By Moses Cary, Boston. Printed by Bannister & Marvin, 1824.

Rev. D. Temple Packard.

- Sermon preached at Somerville, Mass., on the National Fast, entitled "The Dawn of the Morning," December 28, 1862. Published by Rand & Avery.

Rev. Edward L. Clark.

- Daleth; or the Homestead of the Nations. Egypt illustrated. Published by Ticknor & Fields, 1864.

Rev. James Andem.

- The Rise and Progress of the First Baptist Church, North Bridgewater, Mass. Being the first annual sermon. Preached on Sunday, January 26, 1851. Published by J. M. Hewes & Co., 1851.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D.

- Sermon before the Palestine Missionary Society, on the "Constraining Love of Christ," June 20, 1828.
 Sermon before the Norfolk Educational Society, on the "Treasure in Earthly Vessels," June 8, 1831.
 Sermon preached to his own people, on the "Condition of a Happy Life," December 9, 1838.
 Thanksgiving sermon, on "God's Blessing on his People," November 30, 1843.

Sermon, published in the *National Preacher*, vol. 23, No. 11. "This Life Man's Season of Probation for Eternity."

Two Tracts, published by the Congregational Board of Publication No. 10, on the "Personality and Offices of the Holy Spirit." No. 22, "Immortality of God."

Reports of the Doctrinal Tract Society, from the commencement, June 24, 1829. Published by them. (Secretary of the same twenty years.)

Farewell sermon, October 21, 1860. "Christ's Design in the Institution of the Ministry."

Rev. Paul Couch.

Two sermons, preached December 23, 1849. Published by Damrell & Moore, Boston. 1849.

Temperance sermons, on different occasions.

Sermon preached at the funeral of Rev. Daniel Thomas, former pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Abington, on Friday, January 8, 1847. Published by T. R. Marvin, 1847.

Sermon preached in the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn., August 6, 1863, on National Thanksgiving.

Rev. Warren Goddard.¹

An address delivered before the County Lyceum of Worcester county at their annual meeting in Worcester, October, 1831.

A sermon. Text, Luke ix. 24. Delivered before the Convention of the New Church in America, at its meeting in Boston, June, 1836.

Two discourses on the Commandments respecting the Sabbath, from Exodus xx. 8-11. Published May, 1837.

A discourse from Zechariah ix. 9. Published May, 1839.

A discourse from John xxi. 6. Published November, 1839.

A discourse from Matthew xviii. 1-4. Published May, 1840.

An address to the receivers of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem in the United States. Written at the request of the General Convention. Published September, 1840.

A discourse from John xiv. 2. Published February, 1844.

A discourse from Matthew xvi. 24. Published December, 1845.

A discourse from Matthew xiii. 45, 46. Published October, 1846.

A discourse from Matthew vii. 13, 14. Published June, 1847.

A discourse preached before the Maine Association of the New Jerusalem at the meeting in August, 1851. Published April, 1852.

A discourse, in two parts, from Psalms cxxxvi. 1-3, cviii. 4, and xxxvi. 5, 7, 9. Published April, 1853.

A discourse preached at the dedication of the temple of the Society of the New Church in Gardiner, Me., August, 1855, from Revelation xxi. 9-17.

A discourse preached at the dedication of the temple of the New Church Society in North Bridgewater, January 22, 1857, from John i. 1, 3, 4, 11-14.

¹ In addition to the foregoing Mr. Goddard has contributed to various journals, magazines, and newspapers, upon the doctrines of the New Church.

A discourse from Psalms xxxvii. 5. Published October, 1858.

A discourse preached before the Massachusetts Association of the New Church at its meeting October 7, 1858, from John xvii. 3.

An address to the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain. Written at the appointment and in behalf of the General Convention of the New Church in America, June, 1860.

A discourse from John xvii. 24. Published September, 1860.

A discourse from Isaiah lxiv. 4. Published November, 1861.

A discourse from Kings v. 9-14. Published March, 1862.

An address delivered before the Massachusetts Association of the New Church at its meeting in October, 1863.

Response of the ministers of the Massachusetts Association of the New Jerusalem to a resolution requesting their consideration of what is usually known as "Modern Spiritualism." Published by George Phinney, 1858. Pp. 50.

Bradford Kingman.

Contributions to the Congregational Quarterly, 1864 and 1865, being historical sketches of the churches in North Bridgewater. Illustrated.

Memoir of Deacon Lewis Bradford, of Plympton, Mass.

History of Andover, Mass., and North Andover, in the history of Essex county.

In 1866 he published an elaborate history of North Bridgewater, with a register of families 700 pages.

In 1870 he became the pioneer of newspaper publication in Brookline, Mass., publishing a paper called "Brookline Transcript."

An extensive "History of Brockton" in the history of Plymouth county in 1884.

A "History of Brookline," in the history of Norfolk county, 1889.

In 1892, Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass., illustrated and containing over 2,200 names, pages 330, with biographical and historical notes.

History of Brockton, 1894, with portraits of many of the leading citizens of that city.

Historical Collections of the Ancient and Noble Family of KEITH. Brookline, Mass., 1895.

Mr. Kingman has also contributed to various magazines and newspapers.

Hon. Ziba Cary Keith.

A genealogy of the descendants of Benjamin Keith, through Timothy, son of Rev. James Keith, together with an historical sketch of the early family and personal reminiscences of recent generations. Brockton, 1889.

B. Winslow Packard.

Honesty. A poem delivered before the Phi Beta Society of the Adelpian Academy, North Bridgewater, February 8, 1853. Published by J. B. Chisholm, 1853.

He has also written many poems for special occasions.

*D. Hudson Howard.*¹

Journey of the Israelites in the Wilderness, considered in its spiritual meaning. Published by T. H. Carter & Co., 1864.

He published a collection of poems on miscellaneous subjects, with a portrait of the author, pages 125, 1879.

Rev. Austin Cary.

Prize Tract, on dancing, by the American Tract Society.

Jacob Noyes.

Genealogical account of the Noyes, Dike, Fuller and Edson families. Printed at the Abington Standard office, 1869.

Dr. Loring W. Puffer.

Records of John Cary, the first town clerk of Bridgewater, Mass., from 1656 to 1681. Published by Loring W. Puffer, Brockton Mass. William L. Puffer, steam book and job printer, 1889.

Rev. Warren Goddard, Jr.

Address of Rev. Warren Goddard, jr., at the funeral of Miss Harriet F. Woods, Thursday, October 18, 1879. Printed at request of friends, Brookline Chronicle Press, Arthur & Spencer, 1879.

*Silas L. and L. F. C. Loomis.*²

The Messrs. Loomis of the Adelphian Academy published a literary magazine entitled "The Adelphian and Mirror." The first number was dated October 11, 1850. How long this publication continued we have no means of knowing. Various persons assisted as editors.

THE PRESS OF BROCKTON.

The first newspaper published in Brockton was commenced by George H. Brown, Esq., of East Bridgewater, August 22, 1835, under the name of the Bridgewater Patriot and Old Colony Gazette, in the hall over Maj. Nathan Hayward's store, in what is now the south corner of East Elm and Main streets.

Mr. William H. Burleigh and Rev. E. Porter Dyer assisted Mr. Brown in the publication of the paper till its removal to East Bridgewater.

¹ Mr. Howard has contributed a large number of articles for the "New Jerusalem Magazine," to which the reader is referred. There are but a few numbers of that magazine that do not contain something from his pen, either poetry or prose, since 1845. He has also contributed poems for various public gatherings.

² For the publication of the Messrs. Loomis, see Biographical Sketches on pages 111-112.

Among the present generation of Brockton people but few remember that great champion of temperance and liberty who was once a resident of old North Bridgewater. In 1835 he was the editor and proprietor of a paper called the *Amaranth*, which survived for a year and went out, not on account of any lack of ability in management, but for want of patronage. He came from Schenectady, N. Y., where he was in the newspaper business, to North Bridgewater and remained only a short time.

Mr. Burleigh was a native of Woodstock, Conn., where he was born February 2, 1812, the same year and month as Charles Dickens, with whom he was quite intimate during Dickens' stay in this country. He was an indefatigable worker in the temperance cause, who, with the tongue of an orator, the pen of a poet and the heart of a philanthropist, devoted his best early years to the advocacy of total abstinence. As a matter of boyish wit it was said that he was "dying to live," as he was apprenticed to a dyer, to learn the trade, where he stayed only one year and then at the age of seventeen went to Norwich Conn., to learn the printers' trade.

Mrs. Celia M. Burleigh, widow of William H. Burleigh, was the well-known graceful writer and an eloquent lecturer. Mr. Burleigh was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford.

The next paper in town was entitled the *Old Colony Reporter and North Bridgewater Union*, and was published by Messrs. F.W. Bartlett and Thomas D. Stetson, of Kingston, Mass., under the firm name of Bartlett & Stetson, commenced October 27, 1848. Mr. Bartlett left the firm after a term of one year, after which Mr. Stetson and Rev. William Whiting continued the paper in Col. Edward Southworth's hall till 1851.

The first instance of illustrations in the newspapers of Brockton was said to have been in the *Old Colony Reporter* October 19, 1849, where may be found a three-column wood engraving view of the furniture warehouses of Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., in Campello, furnished by, and now in the possession of Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline.

About the same time there was a small sheet published at the office of the *Reporter*, devoted to the temperance cause, edited by young people.

During the latter part of the winter of 1850 and 1851, one Dr. Cawdell commenced the publication of a paper called the Bay State Clipper. A few numbers were printed, and the paper, press, types, and one form of the paper were left in the hands of Colonel Southworth, the owner of the premises occupied by the doctor, for expenses.

The Adelpian, a literary paper, was published for two years from October 11, 1850, by the Messrs. Loomis, late principals of the Adelpian Academy, which was edited by the young ladies of the academy, and was especially devoted to the interests of the young.

On the 16th day of May, in the year 1851, the North Bridgewater Gazette was commenced in the hall over Col. Edward Southworth's store, by George Phinney, Esq., late of the Waltham Free Press, who continued to publish the same till July 25, 1855, when he removed his office to a new building on Franklin street. Mr. Phinney continued to edit and publish the paper till 1863, when he sold his interest in the paper and printing office to Mr. Augustus T. Jones, who removed to the old stand in Southworth's hall, opposite the First Congregational church, and continued to publish a weekly paper until April 1, 1884, when the management was for a time under the care of F. H. Buffum & Co. On the first of September Mr. Jones sold the paper to A. M. Bridgman, a person well known among the newspaper fraternity as connected with the Haverhill Gazette and other papers.

In 1874 Mr. G. F. Andrews, of Plymouth Mass., started a paper called the Old Colony Press, which had but a short existence. The material was closed out by E. Y. Perry, Esq., of Hanover, Mass., who held a mortgage on the entire property.

Mr. Albert H. Fuller, thinking the time had come for a second paper in an enterprising town like Brockton, purchased the material and published the first number of the Brockton Weekly Advance, May 6, 1876, under the firm of A. H. Fuller & Co., Walter L. Hathaway having an interest in the same, and W. J. Jenks editor. Mr. Fuller sold the paper to Isaac Folger and S. Heath Rich, of Nantucket, who conducted the same from September, 1878, to May, 1879, reaching a circulation of about 2,200. This enterprise not meeting the expectations of its proprietors they surrendered it to their creditors and the material was sold March 15, 1882, to Arthur E. Fessenden, who published the same a few months only.

Albert H. Fuller, mentioned above, started the Brockton Weekly Enterprise July 5, 1879, and is now the publisher of the same, assisted by an able corps of journalists. This paper is in a prosperous and thrifty condition, S. Heath Rich, editor, having a circulation of 700 copies. Mr. Fuller started the first daily newspaper in Plymouth county, January 26, 1880, and has a circulation of over 700 copies. S. Heath Rich, editor; Herbert S. Fuller, city editor.

The Enterprise Publishing Company was incorporated January 26, 1886, with Albert H. Fuller, treasurer; S. Heath Rich, president; Herbert S. Fuller, clerk. The above officers hold nearly all the stock.

The Enterprise has been a success from the commencement and the following figures may be of interest to our readers. Circulation, daily average for

1885	2,543
1886	3,826
1887	4,177
1888	4,524
1889	5,108
1890	6,067
1891	6,702
1892	6,940
1893	7,275
1894	7,393

Mr. Fessenden started a penny paper in 1880 which had a short existence. It was called the Daily Advance.

In 1872, the Brockton Trades Bulletin, a paper printed at the Sentinel office, in Stoughton, had a short life, and was soon forgotten.

Several years since G. A. Goodall published a miniature paper called Campello Press, which was sold to Augustus T. Jones, of the Gazette. It was an advertising sheet, and given to the public.

Mr. J. F. Hardy afterwards purchased the same, and with J. C. Russell as partner, under the firm of Hardy & Russell, published the same for a short time.

In 1883, Mr. Goodall published a paper known as the Campello Herald, also short lived.

On the 8th of March the Campello Leader was first issued, and was published sixteen weeks. This was more of a literary than a newspaper, and was illustrated by the well-known artist of Brockton, Mr. A.

F. Poole, having cartoons and pictures of local scenes, etc. Not being remunerative, this also shared the fate of its predecessors and stopped.

The Brockton Eagle was the name of an eight-column weekly paper published by William L. Puffer, at No. 5 Green street. The first number was issued Feb. 20, 1884. Discontinued in a short time.

Thus we see there were published for a short time only three weekly and two daily papers in the city in 1884.

The Brockton Evening Gazette (daily) was started by Mr. Jones April 13, 1881.

He sold the paper to F. H. Buffum in 1884, who sold to A. M. Bridgman in 1885, who issued a new evening edition April 13, 1891, called the Daily Despatch, a few months later, December 31, 1891, became a penny paper. After a short experience it changed back to a two-cent evening paper. January, 1894, this paper was changed to Brockton Daily News, Elmer C. Linfield editor and publisher. March 19, 1894, changed to a penny paper and suspended May 5, 1894.

A paper called the Morning Sun was published by L. E. Lounsbury editor, sold to Gazette Publishing Company October 25, 1890.

The Brockton Sunday Times was started by Parmenter & Cook September 8, 1889, after a few weeks experience it was discontinued.

The Weekly Courier was issued by the Courier Publishing Company at Campello May 23, 1891, lived three weeks.

A paper called the Weekly Diamond was first published December 18, 1892, with E. Gerry Brown as editor and still lives.

Another attempt to have a daily paper was August 27, 1894, when the Daily Herald was issued by parties from Boston. It survived eight days.

February 1, 1890, Allston C. Ladd, formerly connected with the Enterprise, issued a monthly publication entitled the Brockton Shoe, in the interests of the shoe trade. It was in magazine form, elegantly printed and was continued for about three years and was a creditable trade magazine.

In 1882 A. F. Poole published a bird's eye view of Brockton, 38x23 inches in size, with pictures of some of the principal manufactories.

A daily paper was started February 4, 1895, entitled "The Brockton

Times." Hon. William L. Douglas, proprietor, and J. Armoy Knox, as general manager, and if we judge by its first number and an examination of the machinery of the establishment, and its workings, it has come to stay.

TOWN MAPS.

March 1, 1830, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve requiring the several towns in the commonwealth "to make a survey of their territory, and deposit a copy in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth." In conformity to this resolve, and by a vote of the town passed May 10, 1830, Jesse Perkins, Esq., made a survey of the town and a map was published which was about twenty inches square.

Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, has made a map of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, locating the inhabitants in the year 1831.

April 5, 1853, at a legal meeting of the town George W. Bryant, Chandler Sprague, Edward Southworth, jr., Benjamin Kingman, and Frederick Howard were chosen a committee to cause the town to be surveyed and a new map to be published. The contract for publishing the same was given to Messrs. H. F. Walling and E. Whiting. The map contained names of residences, views of churches, manufactories, roads, woods, streets, ponds, rivers and divisions of the various school districts. The last map was thirty by thirty-nine inches. The first map of the old town of Bridgewater, including what is now Brockton, was drawn with a pen by Beza Hayward, and at that time one of the selectmen, June 16, 1795, and is a very crude affair.

A survey was made by Silas L. Loomis, A. M., in 1851, which was about twelve inches square.

An elegant copy-plate map was published by Bradford Kingman, Esq., in 1866, for his "History of North Bridgewater." The surveying and copy from which it was made was executed by Otis F. Clapp, Esq., a native of Brockton, now in charge of the "Providence City Water Works," and is a skillful specimen of map drawing.

In 1873, F. W. Beers & Co., of 36 Vesey street, New York, published a map thirty-eight by sixty.

In 1880, Elbridge L. Brown, Esq., Civil Engineer, made a survey of the town, showing the different wards of the city. Nearly the same thing was published in the "Brockton Directory," in 1884.

Several maps have since been published at different dates for the directory of Brockton, by the "Littlefield Directory Publishing Company," of Boston.

CITY SEAL.

As soon as the government of the new city of Brockton was fairly organized, a seal was made. Mr. A. F. Poole, the artist, designed the following described, which was adopted, July 4, 1882:

It is circular in form, within which is a ring inclosing a shield, on which is a representation of "Sachem's Rock," with Miles Standish and Massasoit treating for the purchase of the Bridgewaters, and beneath which representation is the inscription, "Sachem's Rock, 1649;" across the upper and central portion of the seal, and across said ring and shield, the words, "Education," "Industry," "Progress;" at the top of the whole design, and crossing said ring, a keystone-shaped escutcheon bearing the device of a beehive; on the right, across said ring, a rectangular shield on which is represented the electric light; and on the left a similarly-placed and shaped escutcheon with the globe for a device; the upper portion of said ring having the inscription, "Settled, 1700," on the left, "A Town, 1821;" on the right and on the lower portion of the same, the words, "City of Brockton, 1881."

SHIP CANAL THROUGH BROCKTON.

Many of the readers of this work will be surprised to learn that the present City of Brockton once had a survey through its limits for a "Ship Canal" which for some reason did not arrive at an accomplished fact, thus she escaped being a seaport.

The only time that Brockton or North Bridgewater then ever got a taste of such a thing was in 1832—sixty-two years ago—when Congress allowed a certain sum for the survey of a ship canal to connect the tide waters of Massachusetts Bay with those of Narragansett Bay, the object being to provide a passage way for vessels that should obviate the necessity of the voyage around the Cape. This canal was projected from Weymouth landing to Taunton River, and its course lay directly through this place, the line being run not far from the present railroad track where it strikes in at the North End, following the stream

along its western bank down as far as what is now Elliot street, then bearing to the westward and passing along near the present site of Soule's lumber yard, Holmes's stable, Wilder's bake house, and the Whitman school building, where it crossed Main street, and then took a course down through the Cary property, and thence towards the southwest corner of the town. From a point a short distance north of the town line, a branch survey was made to Massapoag pond in Sharon, the object being to furnish a "feeder" for the canal from this source. The line of this channel ran directly across the tract now occupied by the basin of the Brockton water works. This survey was made by Col. John Anderson of the United States topographical engineer corps, assisted by Lieut. Hannibal Day, who afterwards rose to the rank of Brigadier General, and by Lieutenant A. J. Pleasanton. It is needless to say that nothing ever resulted from the project, and that Brockton is still suffering from inadequate connections with tide water. It staggers the wildest imagination to think what this little inland burgh might have become had the commerce of the world found a passage way across our pine barren and peat meadows.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ANNEXATION OF A PART OF WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Petition for a Charter—Names of Petitioners—Official doings of the Town of West Bridgewater—Bill of Annexation—Certificate of the City Clerk of Brockton—Proclamation of the Secretary of the Commonwealth—Old Colony Line—Line Established in 1640—1664—Report of Commissioners—Land Grant to Peregrine White, 1665—Line Established in 1713—County Lines Fixed in 1773—Angle Tree Monument—Survey of the Line by the Writer—North Boundary of Brockton.

SINCE the foregoing chapters were begun a portion of the inhabitants in the northerly section of the Town of West Bridgewater were desirous to be set off and become a part of the City of Brockton. Having that in view, Edward H. Keith, of West Bridge-

water and ninety-six others petitioned the Legislature in the following language:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court Assembled:

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the Town of West Bridgewater and City of Brockton, respectfully present and petition,

That the boundary lines between the said Town of West Bridgewater and said City of Brockton be so changed as to include with said City of Brockton all that part of said Town of West Bridgewater that lies east and north of the following described lines, namely: Beginning at a stone post on the southerly side of Oak street, marking the crossing of the present town line with said street; thence at a right angle southerly from said town line two hundred and eighty-nine (289) rods, thence easterly in a line parallel to the said town line of East Bridgewater; and this line subject to such changes as may be deemed advisable by the legislative committee.

All of this territory is situated east and north of said lines and contains about seven hundred and sixty (760) acres, and the interests of its people are almost wholly connected with the city of Brockton owing to their being so far distant, about two (2) miles or more, from the centre of West Bridgewater, and some portions of said territory being separated from said centre of West Bridgewater by low swamp lands; and making this change we believe you will confer a great benefit upon them; therefore we would most earnestly pray that our petition may be granted.

Edward H. Keith,
Herbert A. Millett,
W. R. Keith,
Pardon K. Bacon,
John A. Millett,
Henry N. Thayer,
Joseph D. Williamson,
M. G. Coughlan,
F. T. Morrill,
Martha D. Jackson,
Henry E. Reynolds,
Lucius Hayward,
Charles W. Copeland,
Davis Copeland,
Henry S. Keith,
Frank E. Wellington,
James C. Keith,
William H. Bismore,
Charles F. Maceer,
Jennie Howard,
S. F. Keith,
L. M. Toothaker,

L. F. Gurney,
H. O. Thomas,
D. Cary Keith,
Oscar C. Davis,
A. F. Keith,
George E. Keith,
C. H. Monk,
C. L. Reynolds,
J. Emery Mechan,
Warren T. Copeland,
John I. Rackliffe,
Fred H. Moore,
B. H. Waugh,
Horace W. Tinkham,
Clarence F. Walker,
Chester O. Wiley,
George Percival,
W. L. Cox,
C. K. Ferris,
Kenneth McLeod,
Charles E. Martin,
Jacob Welch,

S. W. Turner,
Fred Wilder,
B. O. Caldwell,
P. F. Tormey,
B. J. Doody,
Arthur Grant,
Mary C. Keith,
Lucy R. Keith,
George W. McDonald,
Winslow Gray,
F. H. Thayer,
Frank P. Keith,
Levi W. Keith,
David H. Shields,
William King,
Herbert A. Alger,
John A. Howard,
Edgar E. Willey,
Fred R. Hayward,
Henry F. Packard,
Edwin F. Packard,
William Murdock,

E. B. Copeland,	George E. Hayward,	Irving H. Fisher,
Frank B. Le Baron,	F. Hayward,	Lyman A. Eldridge,
Charles E. Packard,	L. E. Holmes,	Charles H. Eldridge,
Japhet B. Packard,	Frank L. Howard, 2d,	Alton M. Thayer,
Ernest L. Packard,	Herbert E. Day,	W. S. Knowles,
James F. Shields,	Henry Hiatt,	Myron A. Snell,
John E. Grainey,	G. W. French,	Rufus P. Keith,
Caleb H. Packard,	James B. McAdams,	F. W. Park,
Charles C. Fullerton,	S. Elliott Keith,	Edmund G. Fanning,
Arthur B. Marston,	A. D. Copeland,	Herbert S. Dalton,
Henry A. Brett,		

The foregoing petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, January 27, 1863. Edw. A. McLauthlin, Clerk.

OFFICIAL DOINGS OF THE TOWN.

On the nineteenth day of December, 1892, the Selectmen of West Bridgewater issued a warrant for a town meeting to be held on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of December, 1892, at seven and one-half o'clock in the afternoon.

Art. 2—"To see what action the town will take in regard to annexing the north portion of the town to the City of Brockton."

Joseph A. Shores,
E. Bradford Wilbur,
S. G. Copeland,

Selectmen of the Town of West Bridgewater.

Special meeting December 28, 1892.

At this meeting George C. Howard was Moderator.

Voted.—That the town unite with the people of the north portion of the town in petitioning the Legislature to annex to the city of Brockton, that portion of the town of West Bridgewater, as described in the petition to the Legislature of Edward H. Keith and others.

Charles R. Packard, Town Clerk.

On the 30th day of December, 1892, the Selectmen of West Bridgewater, Joseph Shores and E. Bradford Wilbur, called a Special Meeting for January 7th, 1893.

To see if the town will vote to rescind the vote of December 28, by which the town voted that the town unite with the people of the north portion of the town in petitioning the Legislature to annex to the City of Brockton, that portion of the town of West Bridgewater as described in the petition to the Legislature of E. H. Keith and others.

Art. 3.--Providing that a motion to rescind does not prevail, to see what action the town will take in regard to changing and establishing a new line between the town of West Bridgewater, and the City of Brockton.

Art. 5---"To see if the town will vote to choose a committee or instruct the Selectmen with power to employ counsel to appear before the Legislature and oppose the petition of E. H. Keith and others."

Special meeting January 7, 1893.

Voted.--"64 yeas, 38 nays, To endorse the vote passed at the meeting of December 28th last, which provides that the town unite with the people of the north portion of the town in petitioning the Legislature to annex to the City of Brockton, that portion of the town of West Bridgewater as described in the petition to the Legislature, of E. H. Keith and others."

Charles R. Packard, Town Clerk.

After the usual hearings before the committee, the Legislature passed the following act.

AN ACT TO ANNEX A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF WEST BRIDGEWATER TO THE CITY OF
BROCKTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the town of West Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, as lies between the present boundary line between said town and the city of Brockton, in said county, and the following line, that is to say: Beginning at a stone post standing at the intersection of the present line between the city of Brockton and the town of West Bridgewater with the south line of Oak street; thence at a right angle southerly from said town line two hundred and eighty-nine rods; thence easterly in a line parallel to said town line to the town of East Bridgewater; thence northerly by said town line of East Bridgewater to said present boundary line,—with all the inhabitants and estates therein, is hereby set off from the town of West Bridgewater and annexed to and made a part of the said city of Brockton. The portion thereof lying west of Main street shall constitute a part of the third ward thereof, and the portion lying east of Main street shall constitute a part of the fourth ward thereof, until a new division of the wards of said city is made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 2, 1893.

Passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM E. BARRETT,

Speaker.

IN SENATE, May 4, 1893.

Passed to be enacted.

ALFRED S. PINKERTON,

President.

May 8, 1893.

Approved,

WM. E. RUSSELL.

By the addition of the territory included within the limits of this addition to the city bounds, there is added to her population an enterprising, energetic and active class of people, such as the city may be proud to receive into their fold.

The vote of Brockton on the acceptance of the Act of the Legislature was Yes 3179, No 1037, a majority for annexation was 2142.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
CITY OF BROCKTON,

BROCKTON, MASS., November 14, 1893.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 6, of Chapter 332 of the Acts of 1893, I hereby certify that upon the Question of accepting said chapter 332, submitted at the State Election, holden on the seventh day of November, 1893, the number of ballots cast in favor of the acceptance of said chapter, in all the voting Precincts in the city, was three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine, and that the number of ballots cast against such acceptance in all the voting Precincts in the city, was one thousand and thirty-seven.

[L. S.]

DE WITT C. PACKARD, City Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BOSTON, November 16, 1893.

Whereas, it appears that by a return made to this office by the city clerk of the city of Brockton, that upon the question of the acceptance by said city of chapter 332 of the Acts of the year 1893, entitled "an act to annex a portion of the town of West Bridgewater to the city of Brockton," submitted to the people of said city at the annual State election, held on the seventh day of November, instant, a majority of the votes cast in said city are in favor of such acceptance.

I do, therefore, in compliance with section six of the Act above cited, issue this, my certificate, declaring said act to have been duly accepted.

In testimony of which, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the Commonwealth, on the day of the date first above written.

[L. S.]

WM. M. OLIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE OLD COLONY LINE.

As we have given the doings of the Annexation of a portion of West Bridgewater to Brockton, we have deemed it proper to give the boundaries of the northerly part of Brockton, which is the northerly boundary of the county of Plymouth, as well as what was formerly the Old Colony Line, and we deemed it due to our readers that we give the same to its fullest extent.

The charter of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, granted by Charles

I, 1628, describes the south line of the Colony as a straight line from a station distant three miles from the south part of Charles River, and any and every part thereof to the southward of the southernmost part of Massachusetts Bay. This line, which was the north boundary of Plymouth Colony, was for a long time the subject of animated controversy, and especially between what is now Avon and Brockton, formerly Stoughton and (North) Bridgewater. (Stoughton, now Avon, was formerly a part of Dorchester.)

In 1640 Governor Endicott and Israel Stoughton, on the part of Massachusetts, and Governor Bradford and Edward Winslow, on the part of Plymouth, were the commissioners for settling the line.

From the mouth of a brook called by them "Bound Brook," a name given to the same on account of its being the boundary line, they run directly to the middle of a great pond that lay on the right hand of the upper path or common way that led between Weymouth and Plymouth, close to the path as they went along, which was formerly named, and still they desired might be called "Accord Pond;" and from thence with a straight line to the southernmost part of Charles River, and three miles southerly inward into the country. It is not so stated in their report, but the fact is said to be, that when the commissioners arrived within three miles of the most northerly part of Plymouth Colony on the easterly side of Rhode Island, they found their course would carry them far south of the true station. Under these circumstances, instead of rectifying their whole line, they made an angle, and run so far north as to reach the intended point. At the angle there stood a white oak tree, marked, which from that circumstance was called "Angle Tree."

The doings of the above commission were not confirmed, and the line, excepting that between the pond and bay, remained unsettled.

In 1664 another set of commissioners were appointed, viz.: Cornet Robert Stetson, Constant Southworth and Josiah Winslow, on the part of Plymouth, and Joshua Fisher, Robert Clapp and Eleazer Lusher by Massachusetts, to run the line, and finally agreed that a right line from Accord Pond to Angle Tree "should be the dividing line of the Colonies." Here follows the report of the above named commissioners:

Whereas the Generall Courts of the colonies of Massachusetts & New-plimouth, in New England, did (in order to the settlement of the bound line betwixt the said

colonjes, that is, so much thereof as is hitherto vndetermined) order, depute, and impower vs, whose names are herevnto subscribed for the effecting thereof, as by that act of theirs recorded in the records of the respective Court in each colony may more fully appeare, wee, the persons so intrusted and impowred, in pursuance of the service aforesajd, being all assembled at Dedham the 9th of the 3d moneth, comonly called May, anno 1664, did the next ensuing trauaile together into the woods forthe discouery of the southermost part of Charles Riuer, which hauing found out, partly by oune vejw, & partly by ye sattisfying report of them p'sent with vs, (that had labored therein) wee all mutually agreed vpon the first station. Hauing measured three miles southerly of the southermost part of the said riuer, wee marked a tree and from thence a west line to *Neetmock* Riuer, which, by estimation, wee judged to be about five miles, in w^{ch} līne wee went on the north side of a great pond, ouer a smale parcell of course meadow, & on the southerly of which pond is an Indjan plantation by them called *Seenecheonet* & at the sajd *Neetmock* Riuer wee marked a black oake tree on fower sides, viz.—wth a M. L. on the north side & a (P) on the south side, and seuerall letters vnder each of them, & on the east wee sett in figures the date of the present yeare 1664. This tree so marked standeth on the side of an hill, ouer against w^{ch} līeth, on the west side of the riuer, the north end of a parcell of course meadow; & hauing marked diuers trees in this līne, from thence wee came backe about three miles & a halfe past the tree first mentioned to that station w^{ch} is the east of this west līne, where wee markt a white oake, in a plaine full of trees, in the same manner we had markt the tree by the Riuer aforesajd, at w^{ch} place wee made an angle, and began an east northeast līne to come to Accord Pond, in fllowing of w^{ch} we were east more than halfe a mile to the southward of the midle of sajd pond, (the bounds formerly settled,) for the rectifying whereof, wee hauing found the midle of the sajd pond, wee marked there a black oake tree, as the trees formerly mentioned, wth letters and the date of the yeare, & so returned west southwest, southerly by marked trees, in that līne vp to a ffoote path that goeth from Weimoth to Bridgewater, on each side of w^{ch} path, in the līne wee erected a heape of stones, and so thence to a maple tree by a swamp side that brancheth to the north, & at a cart way that goeth from Braintree to Bridgewater;¹ wee ended that līne at a heape of stones on the west side of the path, and a great marked stake on the east; flynally, wee agreed that the līne stretched from Accord Pond vpon such a course, and so marked, and so, as aboue sajd, to the white oak angle-tree before mentioned; and from that oake westerly to Neetmocke Ryuer, as is before described, is and shall be accomted and reputed the true and settled bound līne betwixt the colonjes of the Massachusetts and New Pljmouth, and that the līne by vs first draune and marked from the sajd angle tree to Accord Pond shallnot be vnderstood to be the līne of diuision, it being wholly w^{thin} Pljmouth lands. The length of the whole līne is by estimation as wee judge, about forty (40) miles, according to the līne before expressed; Vnto all w^{ch} wee, the parties respectively entrusted and empowered, doe,

¹ This stake and heap of stones was on the present main street or road from Brockton through Avon to Randolph, a little more than half a mile southerly of the dividing line between the two first-named towns, where a bound stone was placed several years since.

each & every of us, mutually agree, concur, and doe hereby declare it to be our full conclusion & fynall determination concerning the premises.

In witness whereof wee haue heerevnto set our hands & seales ye 17 of 3 m^o, 1664.

ROBERT STUDSON, & a seale.

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, & a seale.

JOS. WINSLOW, & a seale.

JOSHUA FISHER, & a seale.

ROG^r CLAPP, & a seale.

ELEA: LUSHER, & a seale.

This was read in full Court, May 29, 1664, as attests.

EDWARD RAWSON, Secret.

This is recorded, word for word agreeing wth the originall, in the records of ye Court. Attests

EDWARD RAWSON, Secret.

In 1665 Plymouth Colony granted Peregrine White 200 acres of land "at the Path that goes from Bridgewater to the Bay, adjoining the Bay line."

White sold his grant, describing it as containing four hundred acres, to one Colonel Searle, of Dunstable, from whom, in 1703, it came into the hands of Thomas Snell, senior, John and Ephraim Howard. About this time grants had been made on the Massachusetts side of the line to the towns of Boston and Dorchester. This led to controversy and suits in law, and before the Legislature, from 1709 to 1787, which would fill volumes, one of the closest and strongly contested cases being between 1747 to 1754, which was by Robert and Daniel Howard, of Bridgewater, and John Wendall, of Boston.

Snell and Howards brought suits in Plymouth Court against Daniel Waldo in 1709, to recover 200 acres of land, bounded westerly on the Braintree and Bridgewater road, southerly on the line of 1664, easterly on *Trout Brook*, and northerly on Half Way Brook. This suit was pending till 1713. In the mean time the parties had a hearing before the whole court, which resulted in the appointment of Col. Samuel Thaxter, of Hingham, Jacob Thompson, of Middleborough, to run out and mark the whole line from "Accord Pond to Angle Tree." This service they performed in May, 1713, and the line called the "New Colony Line," in contradistinction from that run in 1664, called the "Old Colony Line," was ratified and established by the court. Among the bound marks set up by the committee was a stake and heap of

stones near a *beech tree* in the line between Dorchester (afterward Stoughton and now Avon) and Braintree (now Randolph and Holbrook). From the pond westerly, this line run northerly of the old line, and at the Bridgewater and Braintree road was over half a mile distant from it, so that there was between the two lines a large gore of land extending easterly to "Accord Pond."

This gore, by a resolve of the Legislature, passed 1720, on the petition of the representatives of Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, and Dorchester, was ordered to be continued in the county of Suffolk, "provided, however, that no man's right of property in the lands adjacent should be thereby infringed."

About the same time another resolve passed, "that the Old Colony Line [the line of 1664] be and is hereby declared to be the southerly bounds of the town of Dorchester and of the grant made to the town of Boston, and that the lands lying between the Old Colony Line southerly and the New Colony Line northerly from the dividing line between the Boston Grant and Weymouth easterly, and the stake and heap of stones westerly, be and hereby is confirmed to the town of Dorchester and the assigns of the town of Boston respectively—*provided it interfere not with any former grant*, and that the remainder of the said lands to the westward of said stake and heap of stones be to the use of the Province."

This line was the subject of much litigation until 1772, when there was some abatement of the controversy, and during that year the court appointed Artemas Ward, Esq., Col. Whitcomb and Major Fuller a committee, to be assisted by John Child, jr., as surveyor, to run the line from "Accord Pond to Angle Tree." In the committee's report they say: "Your committee find, to run from the monument aforesaid at Accord Pond west $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south, will lead on to many of the bounds said to be made by Col. Thaxter and Capt. Thompson, in the line run in 1713, and strike the tree aforesaid. And your committee are of opinion, that the return of the doings of the committee in the year 1664 is vague and uncertain, and that the line run in 1713 is the only line that has been properly run out and marked." After a full hearing of all parties concerned before the whole court, an act was passed March 6, 1773, "for establishing a line of jurisdiction between the county of Suffolk, and the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, so far

as the line heretofore described shall extend." The act provided "that for the future, a line beginning at a certain heap of stones on the west side of, and within five or six feet or thereabouts of a pond called Accord Pond, being a known and anciently reputed bound between the town of Hingham and the town of Abington, and running from said monument west $20\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south, leaving the towns of Weymouth, Braintree, Stoughton and Wrentham adjoining on the north, and Abington, Bridgewater, Mansfield and Attleborough on the south, to a certain old white oak tree anciently marked, now standing and being a boundary between the towns of Wrentham and Attleborough, by some called Station Tree, and by others Angle Tree, shall forever hereafter be the bounds between the county of Suffolk and the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, so far as said line extends, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding," "provided that nothing therein should have any effect in determining the right of property in the lands bounded on the line of 1664."

SURVEY OF THE LINE.

The writer, feeling an interest in old Indian Trails, Roads, Turn-pikes, Boundary Lines, etc., among other investigations took the trouble to follow the various changes in old colonial boundaries, and for that purpose, on Tuesday, March 14, 1893, followed out the line between Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies. Beginning at the sea, on the east, and following up Bound Brook to Accord Pond in Hingham, thence through and between the towns of Weymouth, Braintree, Abington, Randolph, Stoughton, Sharon, Avon, North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Wrentham and Foxboro.

In the course of investigations on the above named subjects, he was desirous to visit especially the boundary monument so often mentioned above, and known as the "Angle Tree Monument." This famous stone stands on the line between Attleborough and Wrentham, on a level tract of land covered by woods, and known as the "Fales Farm," and Ellis's Woods; about two miles west of North Attleboro, and about one-quarter of a mile north of the old Cumberland road. It is made of stone, of a slatish formation, flat, about two feet wide and fourteen feet high, at the top of which is an oval shape. Heading on north side of which is inscribed "Massachusetts Colony;" on the south side is

“Plymouth Colony.” The circular portion of the top was painted red. The shaft is supported at the base by a heap of encircling stones, and is perfect with the exception of a few small pieces having been broken from the lower corner on one side. Each surface of the stone is covered with an inscription. That on the north or Wrentham side reads as follows :

This monument was erected by order of Government to perpetuate the place on which the late station, or angle tree formerly stood. The commissioners appointed by the old colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts to run and establish this line in 1664, were Robert Studson, Constant Southworth, Jos. Winslow, Jos. Fisher, Roger Clapp, and Eleazer Lusher. They began their work on the 10th of May, the same year, and marked a tree then standing on this spot, being three miles south of the southernmost part of Charles River. Lemuel Kallock, Esqr., was appointed agent to cause this monement to be erected.

By an order of the General Court, the selectmen of the towns of Wrentham and Attleborough were present, viz.: Elisha May, Ebenezer Tyler, and Caleb Richardson, Esquires, of Attleborough.

From this stone the line runs east 20° and half north to “Accord” pond.

The inscription on the south, or Attleborough, side of the stone is as follows :

This monument was
erected by order of Government,
to perpetuate the place on which
the late station, or Angle Tree,
formerly stood. The commissioners appointed
by the old Colonies of Plymouth
and Massachusetts to run and establish this line in 1664
were Robert Studson, Constant Southworth,
Jos. Winslow, Jos. Fisher, Roger Clapp, and Eleazer
Lusher. They began their work on the 10th of May, the same
year, and marked a Tree then
standing on this spot, being three miles south
of the southernmost part of Charles River.
Lemuel Kallock Esq.
was appointed agent to cause this
monument to be erected.

By an order of the general Court
the selectmen of the towns of Wrentham
and Attleborough were present viz.
Samuel Fisher, John Whiting, Nathan Hawes,
Nathan Comstock and Nathaniel Ware, Esquires.
From this stone the line runs due west
the extent of the Commonwealth.

Done at Wrentham the 29th of November, 1779, by Samuel Fisher and Son.

The above monument was erected by order of the Commonwealth, of which the following is a true copy of the order for the same by the General Court :

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

In the House of Representatives, June 2, 1790.

Resolved, That a Stone Monument be Erected on the Southerly Line of the Old Colony of Massachusetts in the Place where the Late Station or Angel tree formerly stood, said Monument to Consist of one Stone of Sufficient Length above Ground, to have ingraven on each side, the several letters set on said tree by the Commissioners appointed by the old Colony of Plymouth, and the Massachusetts, And the Date when said Bound was first made, also this Inscription, viz. This Monument is erected by order of Government to Perpetuate the Place where the Late station or angle tree formerly stood And be it further Resolved that Lemuel Kallock Esqr. be a committee to cause the said Monument to be erected, ingraven, as above directed, and that he make a Return of his Doings into the Secretary's office With a Certificate from under the Hands of the Selectmen of the Towns of Wrentham & Attleborough, or the Major Part of them.

Sworn to before some Justice of the Peace certifying that said stone is erected in the same spot where the said station or angle tree formerly stood & is one of the Bounds between said Towns & lay his account before this Court for allowance and payment.

These Certify that we, the subscribers, selectmen of the Towns of Wrentham and Attleboro, met ont the Twenty-ninth Day of Nov^r, 1790, at the request of Lemuel Kallock Esqr. at the place between Wrentham and Attleboro, where the station or angle tree formerly stood, and there with a Number of Gent^l Assembled on the Octation Erected a stone monument on the spot where formerly the station or angle tree stood with the Several ingraving, agreeable to the order of the General Court of June 2, 1790.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Set our hands and Subscribed our Names the Day and year abovesaid.

SAML FISHER,
JOHN WHITING,
NATHAN HAWES,
NATHAN COMSTOCK,
NATHANIEL WARE,
Selectmen of Wrentham.
ELISHA MAY,
EBEN TYLER,
CALEB RICHARDSON,
Selectmen of Attleborough.

Suffolk ss. November 29, 1790.

Then the above Named, Samuel Fisher, John Whiting, Nathan Hawes, Nathan Comstock, Nathaniel Ware, Elisha May, Ebenezer Tyler, and Caleb Richardson Personally appeared and Made Solemn oath to the Truth of above Written Instrument by them subscribed according to the best of their Knowledge, before me,

BENJAMIN GUILD, Justice of the Peace.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The city of Brockton has excellent banking accommodations. Previous to 1854 there had been no necessity for banking facilities, the town of Randolph furnishing the limited accommodations. During that year a new bank was organized under the Massachusetts Laws, known by the name of "North Bridgewater Bank."

The business of the town of North Bridgewater had increased to such an extent, and the wants of the people were such, as to induce a few public-spirited individuals to petition the Legislature for a charter to do banking business, which was granted to Messrs. Bela Keith, Benjamin Kingman, and Jesse Perkins, March 28, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The bank was organized with the following officers: namely, Martin Wales, of Stoughton, president; Rufus P. Kingman, cashier; Benjamin Kingman, Frederick Howard, Chandler Sprague, William F. Brett, Ebenezer Tucker, and Pardon Copeland, directors. In 1857 Mr. Brett resigned his office, and in 1860 Elijah Howard, of Easton, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The first bills issued from this institution was September 4, 1854. It proved a valuable addition to the business of the town, and a mark of the enterprise of her citizens. Previous to the establishment of this bank, the business people, wishing banking accommodations, were obliged to go out of town for the same.

This bank closed its affairs in 1866, as a new National Banking Law had taken the place of State banks, thus between 1866 and 1874 the town was without banking facilities. During the latter year a new bank was authorized with a capital of \$200,000, by the name of "Home National Bank," June 8. Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., was the president, and C. D. Fullerton, cashier. Its location is at the corner of Main and Church streets, in a brick block which the bank built for that special purpose. Mr. Kingman held the office of president up to the time of his decease in 1894. Since that time Preston B. Keith, Esq., has been the president. Fred B. Howard, Esq., has been the faithful cashier of this institution for a long time, and is now the vice-president. Probably there has been no person in the town and city who had done more for the interest of Brockton than the late president of this bank.

In 1881 the demands of business seemed to call for more banks and

a new one was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, under the name of the "Brockton National Bank." Davis S. Packard, Esq., was its first president and has ably managed its affairs up to the present time. Charles R. Fillebronn, Esq., was the first cashier and still continues in that position.

Mr. Packard, the president, is widely known and an excellent business man. The affairs of these two monetary institutions are a credit to the city of Brockton.

The Brockton Savings Bank is another institution which has done much for the business of the city. It was incorporated March 3, 1881, with Sanford Winter, Esq., as its president. He resigned in 1883 when Mayor John J. Whipple was elected to take his place. Mr. Whipple was succeeded by Baalis Sanford, Esq. He was elected to that position April 4, 1892, and still fills the place. Charles R. Fillebronn, Esq., was the first treasurer, until April 15, 1891, Charles R. Crooker, Esq., was elected as his successor. This institution like the others is in a thrifty condition, having large deposits. This bank owns the elegant block in which they are located, at the corner of Main and Court streets.

There are two co-operative banks in the city, one in Campello, this being the oldest and known as the "Campello Co-operative Bank," Preston B. Keith, Esq., president; Warren T. Copeland, secretary and treasurer, located in Franklin building at the corner of Main street and Perkins avenue. The other is the "Security Co-operative Bank," located at 86 Main street; Bradford E. Jones, president. By the above one can see that the finances of the various moneyed institutions are in the hands of good and responsible persons.

In addition to the above institutions a new moneyed organization was established under the name of The Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company in 1893, and is located in their new and elegant fire and burglar proof block on Main street. Ex-Mayor Ziba C. Keith is the president, and Isaac N. Nutter, Esq., treasurer, and the business has been very successful from its beginning.

" Few town histories will ever be written a second time ; the pains are too great, and the praise too little."—N. A. Review.



BIOGRAPHICAL.





H. M. Robinson

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. HENRY WINCHESTER ROBINSON.

To no man is the community more indebted than to one who by diligent attention to business and years of labor has risen by his own inherent force from almost nothing to competency, and is acknowledged as a self-made man. No one is better entitled to this appellation than the subject of this sketch. Certainly no man has done more than he during the last half century and since he became a resident of Brockton to help forward every important enterprise, and a brief sketch of his career may be perused with profit.

Mr. Robinson is the eldest son of Winthrop and Sophia (Hildreth) Robinson, and was born in the town of Stow, a small village in the westerly part of Middlesex county, Mass., October 9, 1819. His father was the proprietor of a country store, where the inhabitants of that region obtained their supply of groceries, farming tools, dry goods and hardware.

He received his education at the academies at Stow and at Derry, N. H. At the age of thirteen years he entered his father's store, where at the end of two years he took charge of the books, and two years later became buyer of goods, being sent to Boston for that purpose. Upon arriving to the age of twenty-one his father took him into co-partnership under the firm of Winthrop Robinson & Son. Up to the time of the young man's entering the store he had in addition to mastering the common branches of school education acquired a good knowledge of algebra, trigonometry, mental philosophy, and all the natural sciences as then taught, excepting chemistry, together with a fair acquaintance of the French language.

Being of an active temperament and ambitious the monotonous life in a small store did but little to awaken any special enthusiasm in commercial pursuits, but the contact he there had with the common people and his experience with them in endeavoring to suit their various tastes, proved valuable to him in after-life.

There was one thing in his occupation which was especially distasteful to his feelings, and that was the selling of ardent spirits which in that day was a common article of trade in all country stores, and was not considered as anything dishonorable. But so strong was the feeling of the son that at the age of seventeen years he told his father he must give up the traffic or he should leave the store. The father agreed to give up the sale of spirits if all the other traders would. The young man visited all the others, six in number, and before evening he got them to agree to have no more to do with it, and this was the commencement of the temperance reform in Stow in 1836.

The co-partnership of father and son had continued three years, when the son concluded that the field which he then occupied was too circumscribed for him, and decided to leave with the purpose of entering a larger business in Boston. In this, however, he was disappointed, but continued to reside in the city, boarding at the then famous hostelry known as the "Bromfield House" on Bromfield street, kept by Seldon Crockett, Esq. There he lived for several months, keeping his eyes open for any chances that might afford him scope for his business talents.

Some of his friends in trade called his attention to the fact of a small country store being offered for sale in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and thither the young man wended his way to investigate, little dreaming that he would soon be the proud possessor of the largest store in the vicinity. The store which he went to see had been conducted by William H. White, and his widow, Mrs. Eliza White, not caring to conduct the same, desired to dispose of it. After an examination of the premises and getting what information he could regarding the business prospects, etc., he purchased the stock and good-will June 19, 1844, having the sum of seven hundred dollars as his capital stock, five hundred of which he borrowed.

The building used for the store was comparatively a small affair, twenty-four feet in width, and forty feet in length, and two stories high, a one-story section in the rear, twenty feet long, in which was an old forge formerly used by Ephraim Howard in the manufacture of shoe tools. This stood some six feet lower than it does now and twelve feet further back. The stock of goods consisted of groceries and West India goods, hardware, dry goods, etc., all on one floor. The second story was then partially occupied by Elisha B. Bumpus, who had come to town from Wareham and established a custom tailoring establishment, and Nahum Johnson and Charles Hovey, in the manufacture of shoes.

Brockton has much to be grateful for in the introduction of such an addition to her list of prominent men as H. W. Robinson, and the story of his advent to town may have some thing of interest to the present generation as well as a lesson in success in life, as those who know him best must admit that he has been a potent factor in the best life, thought, and growth of the city of Brockton.

On the day of Mr. Robinson's first appearance in town he put up at the only "tavern" in the village then kept by Edward E. Bennett, at the corner of Main and School streets, on the site where "Washburn's Block" is now located. The landlord was quite a character in his day, and liked to know the whys and wherefores of everything. He was extremely curious to ascertain what brought the spruce looking "city feller" to the town, for strangers were not then numerous, and Mr. Bennett sounded him in every way he could think. He soon found he was not an agent or a quack doctor, and was surprised when the young man told him he had purchased the William H. White store and was going to run it.

"You have got into the wrong town, young man," said the landlord. "Nobody can do business here but William F. Brett." The "young man" thought differently however, and the success that future years brought him justified him in disagreeing with landlord Bennett.

The principal competitors which the young merchant found as he started in business

were William F. Brett, then established in the "Tavern" building, at the corner of Main and School streets, who was then in the height of success; William Penn Howard, a popular young man who had a short time previous come from Easton and located in the "Old Green Store," then at the corner of Main, and what is now Belmont street, and on the site of the present "Hotel Belmont;" also David Cobb, whose well known store on the hill, corner of Main and Court streets, was centering trade from all quarters.

The new comer made no great stir in starting, but he was not long in taking his place among the leading merchants of the town, and the public was not long in discovering his purpose to please them by the styles and qualities of his goods, and by his cheerful willingness to make any reasonable effort to accommodate and suit them.

The amount of trade which came to his store rapidly increased, the business more than doubling during the first six months, and by the end of the year "Robinson's Cash Store" had acquired an established reputation throughout that and the neighboring towns. The business was an unexpected success. The store was soon after raised and Ambrose Hayward was placed in the new grocery department in the basement and is well remembered by many now living for his genial and affable manners and who had selected that as their place of trade because he was its presiding genius.

When the Central Block was erected at the north corner of Main and Center streets, nearly opposite, the ready made clothing department was sold to George E. Bryant, who afterward made that an exclusive line of business. The grocery business was subsequently sold to John F. Hale, also a native of Stow. When these different classes of goods had been removed it left a chance for an enlargement of his stock of dry goods, carpets and cloths for gentlemen's wear, a large business being then done in the tailoring line in connection with Mr. Bumpus who was then the merchant tailor up stairs.

In 1850 William B. Barry became the first business partner. He had previously had an extensive experience as partner with the well known dry goods house of George W. Warren & Co. in Boston. At this time, Mr. Barry having unusual qualifications as a buyer, he attended to that part of the business, while Mr. Robinson managed the store. About that time among those who were behind the counter were Christopher Dyer, jr., Cephas W. Drake, Elbridge W. Morse, Samuel B. Ripley, Gorham B. Howard and Henry Milliken, the latter of whom was afterward a partner in a commission house in Boston.

Mr. Barry continued as a partner till 1855, when he removed to Boston where he continued to do the principal part of the buying for the store for two years. In 1857 Mr. Barry became a partner in the firm in Boston with which he had formerly been connected, the name being changed to G. W. Warren, Barry & Co.

In 1851 Mr. Baalis Sanford, a young boy of sixteen years from the adjoining town of East Bridgewater, came into the store taking the place of Melville Hayward, who had left to engage in the study of law and afterward became distinguished in his profession in New York city. Young Sanford, now senior partner of the present firm, was at once given charge of the books, a responsibility which he has had from the first till now.

In 1858 a new partnership was formed, Gorham B. Howard, Elbridge W. Morse and Baalis Sanford, jr., being admitted associates with Mr. Robinson. In 1869 Messrs. Howard and Morse retired from the firm, both afterward setting up business on their

own account. At this time Joseph W. Robinson, son of H. W. Robinson, was admitted to partnership, the firm name remaining the same.

These relations remained unchanged till 1875, when H. W. Robinson and Baalis Sanford, jr., were the only remaining partners.

Thus we have seen that from the small beginnings of 1844 the business has grown to be among the largest in Eastern Massachusetts with hardly an exception; its annual sales amounting to upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. We have not attempted to give all the various changes by enlargement of their business facilities for conducting their extensive trade, as they have been constantly adding to their establishment large rooms, till they are larger than the average stores of the principal cities of Massachusetts.

Of the private life of Mr. Robinson we may say that he brought to the town a good character, intelligence, habits of industry, self control, not afraid to work, and applied himself to his vocation as he had done in his youthful days. Endowed with remarkable energy and business tact, with a good constitution and vigorous health, he devoted himself to as many hours of service as he required of his employees, and prosperity crowned his efforts. He was of a generous, noble nature, commending himself not only to his business associates and others whom he met in a business way, by his practical wisdom, financial ability, trustworthy judgment and downright honesty of purpose, but also to the general public by those more general qualities of character which go to make a complete manhood, and which are well calculated to secure the confidence and regard of all classes of people.

As a consequence and in proof of this he was often called to fill numerous positions of responsibility and trust, the duties of which he discharged with such fidelity and care, with such cheerfulness and courtesy as to constantly gain to himself new friends, or to rivet more closely friendships previously formed.

There are hosts of persons who can bear witness to his kindliness of manner, and how true in word and deeds of help he is, as severe words are seldom spoken by him. Pleasant words come easily from his lips and carry comfort to many hearts.

He was president of the North Bridgewater Savings Bank, one of the incorporators of, and a director in the Home National Bank of Brockton. He was the president of the first Young Men's Christian Association ever organized in Brockton; also a charter member of the "Commercial Club of Brockton," and charter member of the old "North Bridgewater Gas Light Company," of which Mr. Robinson was treasurer until 1887. He was one of the original sixty charter members who organized the "Brockton Agricultural Society," of which he has been president since its organization, and which has been the most successful of its kind in the Commonwealth.

Although not an active politician he was early associated with the Whig party, casting his first vote for Gen. William H. Harrison for president, and is now a firm Republican, loyal to its principles and devoted to its interest, never aspiring to leadership in its councils or to any office at its disposal, although he has represented his Senatorial District in the Massachusetts Senate in 1875 and 1876, with honor to himself and to his constituents. During the Rebellion of 1861 he rendered valuable aid to a successful prosecution of the same and was a financial strength to his town.

Mr. Robinson's business life tells the story of the growth of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and in every way he has been interested in the prosperity of his adopted town and city. Soon after he came to town he early saw the need of better communication with Boston, and immediately became an earnest advocate for railroad facilities, which was secured.

He was prominently identified with the laying out of Centre street, after the county had refused to do the same, and with Col. E. Southworth, Lyman Clark, and William Perry paid for building the street for its acceptance by the county.

In all his business cares and public life his relations with his partners and his employees have been of the most cordial and pleasing character, the greatest harmony prevailing throughout his business career.

In his religious views he is associated with the Trinitarian Congregationalists and belongs to the liberal type of that order, and was one of the original members of the Porter Evangelical Church and Society, of which he has ever been a generous patron. He was superintendent of their Sabbath School for several years and an active, interested member of the Parish Committee of that society.

On the 1st day of March, 1890, Mr. Robinson retired from the active business in which he had been engaged for nearly a half century, since which time he has entered a somewhat less onerous activity and has been the eastern agent of the large dry goods business of the J. W. Robinson Co., which his son had successfully established in Los Angeles, Cal., and left at his death, which took place in February, 1891.

Although Mr. Robinson has withdrawn from the business firm in Brockton he still maintains his residence there and his citizenship as well. During the summer months he has a beautiful quiet retreat in his home at Auburndale, Mass., but a few miles from Boston, where one can see many objects of refined ornamentation such as the accumulations of wealth and taste afford.

In his family life he has found great comfort in cultivating his literary tastes by a well selected library of valuable books, although he has not had the time he would have liked to devote to study. His habits and inclinations are largely domestic and he has taken much delight in making his home cheerful, pleasant and happy, and in it he has found his enjoyment.

Mr. Robinson has been married twice. He was first united in marriage with Elizabeth Hapgood, of Stow, April 6, 1843, an estimable lady of culture and refinement, of great kindness of heart, and particularly did she become deeply interested in the soldier's welfare in the days of the Rebellion. She was in early life a teacher, and she had also superior ability and force of character, which gave to his home helpful inspiration and incentives to good work, and was beloved by those who knew her the best, and her memory is cherished with affection.

The fruits of this marriage were :

1. Maria Louise Robinson, born February 6, 1844, married Nathaniel B. Blackstone of Brockton, and who are now residents of Los Angeles, Cal.

2. Joseph Winchester Robinson, born September 17, 1846, married Julia Ann, daughter of Chandler and Rhoda (Shaw) (Packard) Sprague of Brockton.

Mr. Robinson was united the second time in marriage with Miss Helen Frances,

daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah Cushing Perry Beamis, of Boston, December 18, 1873, a person of domestic as well as of literary tastes, of true womanly fidelity in all the varied experiences of life.

Mr. Robinson is still in the full vigor of his powers and may reasonably look forward to many more years of active usefulness. Though the hand of time has dealt gently with him he has also been good to himself, as the phrase runs, having practiced life-long habits of temperance and right living. He is carrying his years lightly as a glance at his portrait testifies, and with his advancing years he is cheered by a devoted wife and a large circle of warm friends.

He may well feel that "his lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places."

ABEL WILLARD KINGMAN.

BROCKTON is signally fortunate in having among her citizens, many, born within her limits, who have by their ability, enterprise and integrity, added greatly to her prosperity and renown, and by a careful perusal of these biographical sketches, the reader will find she has furnished many, who have gone out into the world to help build other and larger communities, and have contributed their full share in upholding the fair name which that city enjoys. Among these we find a notable representative in the person of Abel Willard Kingman, whose name is at the head of this sketch, and whose portrait accompanies this article. He was born in what was North Bridgewater, now Brockton, July 8, 1838. He is the eldest surviving son of Dr. Abel Washburn and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman.

The father, a man who at Amherst College, the Harvard Medical School and Columbian College, Washington, D. C., had received unusual educational advantages for his time, was the leading physician of his town, honored and loved by all who knew him, while the mother, a direct descendant of John Alden and of others of the most famous of New England's settlers, combined their noble traits in a rare type of cultured, Christian womanhood. These two formed the center of a home, the influences of which were well calculated to impress upon a son brought up amid such surroundings, those sterling qualities that are essential to successful manhood.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was of the practical kind gained from the district schools of the town, supplemented by a course of higher instruction under the competent tuition of the Messrs. Loomis, who were then at the head of the Adelphian Academy of North Bridgewater. From his boyhood Mr. Kingman's tastes had turned towards a mercantile career, and to the accomplishment of this he applied, while still quite young, that energy of purpose, and promptness in action, for which he has since been so well known. Soon realizing the necessity of a broader field of training than any afforded in his native town, at the age of sixteen he went to Boston and entered the employ of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., one of the leading dry goods houses of the city, then doing business at 129 Milk street. Here he remained for several years, his ability securing him rapid promotion, the firm relying upon his taste and



W. Kingman

judgment to such a degree that, after having been with them for ten years, at the age of twenty-six, he was sent by them to Europe as purchasing agent, and remained with them in that capacity until he, with his two brothers, who had been associated with him in the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., commenced business for themselves, under the style of Kingman Brothers & Co., at 91 Summer street, Boston. Mr. Kingman had no sooner organized his new firm than he received an invitation to give up his project, and to join the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York city. The offers made to him were so flattering that he finally consented to close his Boston business, on condition that Messrs. Stewart & Co. would include his brothers, and any of his employees whom he might wish to bring with him, to which they assented. He then left Boston, entering the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. January 1, 1870. He remained in New York three months only, at the end of which time he sailed for Europe, intending to remain abroad for a short time, but the Franco-Prussian war occurring during his visit necessitated his prolonged stay, and developed the opportunity for him to show most efficient service in securing desirable merchandise, and shipping it to New York during a period of commotion and interrupted transportation facilities and the general derangement of commerce growing out of the siege of Paris, and consequent cessation of all regular communication with that city. Mr. Kingman was among the first to re-enter Paris under military escort upon the raising of the siege. In recognition of his valuable service, Mr. Stewart placed him in the entire charge of his continental business, giving him power of attorney and the signature of his firm, an honor and confidence which he rarely bestowed.

Mr. Kingman occupied this position in Paris for just ten years, during which time he was active in securing for Mr. Stewart some of the finest works of art in his famous collection, notably the world renowned picture of Meissonnier, entitled "1807," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city, and in this connection he was in close relation with artists like Meissonnier, Gerome, Bougereau and other French painters of celebrity.

In 1880 Mr. Kingman returned to New York and formed the commission house of Brown, Wood & Kingman, his two brothers joining him; the firm represented several of the largest textile manufacturers of New England. This partnership having expired by limitation, Mr. Kingman still retains his connection with a large part of that business.

As a merchant, Mr. Kingman stands in the first rank, commanding the confidence and respect of the entire community of great merchants, for which New York is justly famous, and is well known throughout the commercial centers of this country as well as those of Europe.

He is conspicuously endowed with a kindly disposition, of genial and social temperament combined with much strength of character; is active in benevolent and charitable work; a liberal patron of the arts, a man of marked ability, who, while devoted to business, has found time to cultivate the gentler side of life. Mr. Kingman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the City Club, the Colonial Club, the Merchants Club, the Republican Club of the city of New York, the Union League Club,

is treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and is one of the Board of Directors of the New England Society in New York.

As to the ancestry of the subject of this article, we find him descended from highly respected, good old English stock, on the paternal as well as the maternal side.

His ancestors on the paternal side were Henry Kingman and his wife Joanna, who left Weymouth, England, and came to America in 1635 and settled in Weymouth, Mass., the line being as follows: Henry, 1; John, 2; Henry, 3; Henry, 4; Matthew, 5; Hon. Abel, 6; Dr. Abel Washburn, 7; Abel Willard, 8.

On the maternal side his ancestor was the sturdy Hon. John Alden, of Pilgrim memory, so well known in the history of the Plymouth Colony as one of the signers of the original compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, the seventh in order on that memorable list, and tradition says, he was the first to plant his foot on Plymouth Rock.

The line of descent in the Alden family is Hon. John, 1; Joseph, 2; Joseph, 3; Samuel, 4; Samuel, 5; Williams, 6; Clarissa Alden (Kingman) mother of Abel Willard Kingman, 7; Abel Willard Kingman, 8.

Mr. Kingman married Martha Wyman, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth (Lord) Wyman of Boston, March 1, 1866.

CHILDREN :

Arthur Clifford Kingman, born September 1, 1867, died September 9, 1868.

Alden Wyman Kingman, born October 12, 1868.

Lucy Ely Kingman, born July 3, 1870.

Willard Lord Kingman, born November 17, 1872, died March 7, 1882.

LUCIUS RICHMOND.

THE name of Richmond has been intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of a large section of country included in Bristol and Plymouth counties. We find the name of John Richmond at Taunton as early as 1637, where he was among the list of purchasers. He is said to have come from "Ashton-Keynes," a parish of Wiltshire, England, about four and one-half miles west of Cricklade, where he was baptized in 1597. He died at Taunton, March 20, 1664, aged seventy years.

The subject of this notice was one of the descendants, and was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1829, from which place his father removed in 1830, when Mr. Richmond was very young, to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he resided for ten years conducting the house painting and papering and cabinet business. During the spring of 1840 the family removed to the then village of North Bridgewater and resided at the corner of Crescent and Main streets. Mr. Richmond's place of business was located in the "Old Green Shop," on the land now occupied by the Hotel Belmont, and he became the leader in his branch of business. Here the father and son remained till upon arriving at the age of eighteen the son bought his time of his father and began business for himself. In 1847 he embarked in the same line of trade on High street, remaining a short time, when he leased a shop of Waldo Bradford at the junction of Lincoln and School streets, where

the present firm of L. Richmond & Co. are located, opposite the new City Hall. At one time Joseph Whittle was associated with Mr. Richmond as partner for two years under the name of Richmond & Whittle, at the expiration of the partnership the junior partner removed to California. In 1860 Mr. Richard Holland learned the trade of Mr. Richmond, and excepting the time spent in the Civil War he has been in his service to the present time. Specimens of Mr. Holland's work may be seen in the decorations of the new City Hall.

Mr. Richmond continued in business with constantly increasing patronage, until the call of President Lincoln for aid to suppress the Rebellion in 1861, when he left his business and prepared for service to his country. He was at that time Captain of a Company of Dragoons. He immediately enlisted as many of his company as he could and offered them to the government, which were accepted¹. He left town for camp duty September 11, 1869, and was mustered out December 17, 1864, after a term of three years and three months faithful service. The following document we enclose for the purpose of showing the appreciation of Captain Richmond's soldierly qualities, which tells its own story:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
CAMP "FINEGAN," February 25, 1864.

General } No. 1.
Order }

The commanding officer cannot fail to express to the "Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry" and his command his high admiration of their coolness and bravery during the Battle of "Olustee." You had already distinguished yourselves by your constancy and endurance, but at "Olustee" you evinced the highest qualities of a soldier. You formed the rallying point for troops, encouraged the infantry by your coolness, and prevented the enemies' cavalry from charging the retreat you assisted to cover, remaining miles in the rear of the Infantry. Your position was most trying, being exposed to heavy fire without the least chance for any excitement to divert your minds from your danger. The only Battery that came out as it went in was the one you assisted to support; to you belongs the heroic satisfaction of having saved an Army.

GUY V. HENRY.
Col. 40th Mass. Infantry,
Commanding Light Brigade.

Upon returning home and taking rest for one year and a much needed recuperation Captain Richmond resumed his former calling, since which he has been at the old stand on School street. In 1877 his eldest son, Fred Pool Richmond, was admitted to partnership in the business, and later on, in 1885, a younger son, Horace Richmond, also became a partner, since which time the father and two sons have continued in the same line of business, to which several additions have been made, and at present they are wholesalers of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Lead, Oils, Paints, Varnishes and Artists' Materials, a specialty being Drugs and Chemicals, the firm name being L. Richmond & Co., 56 and 62 School street, Brockton, Mass. To summarize the various stages of Mr. Richmond's business career, we find a young country bred boy engaged in assisting his father, spending his leisure time in attending such schools as the town afforded during the winter season, and diligently at work the rest of the year. Established in business for himself at the age of eighteen he has led a life of activity for upward of a half century in the town and city of his adoption, and has been identified

¹ For particulars see narrative of Captain Richmond's services during the war. Pages 109 to 141

with the growth and prosperity of the same during that time, till to-day at the allotted age of nearly three score and ten years, he lives in the undisputed possession of a good name, which stands for integrity, modest worth, an upright life, wherever he is known.

His success and modest competence has been fairly earned by the steady and intelligent application to business, having courage and enterprise in his methods, simple in his tastes and habits, and a keen knowledge of the value of a sound reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

His military title by which Mr. Richmond is known, is no hollow mockery, but one honorably earned by faithful service in camp and field during the Rebellion of 1861-1865.

In politics he is a Republican, active but not aggressive, preserving in all the relations of life the same manly and genial traits which have won for him the respect and regard of his comrades in the army and a host of warm friends in business and social circles. He has ever avoided making himself conspicuous, preferring rather the quiet duties and enjoyments of home life when not engrossed with business cares. He has no ambition for public office, but when he has been sought after or the same has been thrust upon him, he has ever been faithful to the trust and confidence reposed in him, and shrinks from no responsibility. In the early history of the town of North Bridgewater he held a few offices, and when the city machinery of Brockton was fairly in working order he was called to a seat in her Councils.

He was a principal mover in the organization of the "Church of the Unity,"¹ and was on the Building Committee to procure plans and construct the church edifice. He has been one of the Church Committee to the present time.

The desire for notoriety or for political office are foreign to his nature, and his business cares have prevented his cultivating that most disquieting guest of a mind serene. Notwithstanding his early life was one of activity, a portion of which was spent in the exciting and tumultuous times of the Rebellion, the remainder of his time has been spent thus far more retired and quiet than formerly.

As a member of the community, of which he forms a part, he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, gentlemanly in his manners, of energy and decision, and has always been conscientiously temperate in food and drink, genial and kind hearted in his disposition, and in all the relations of life he is a type of the self-made man. In the domestic circle he is of cheerful temperament and is never happier than when he is at his home, surrounded by his loving family, consisting of three sons and two daughters.

Captain Richmond has lived to see a sleepy country village of about two thousand inhabitants transformed by rapid growth to a bustling city of thirty-two thousand population. At about the time of the advent of Mr. Richmond to the old town it was said that much was to be expected from those who were born in the town, and always had their residence there, that success might be looked for from those to the manor born. To some extent that might be true, but while much was done by the earlier families of Packards, Keiths, Howards, Kingmans, Carys, Jones, Dunbars, Gurney, and others, indications are not wanting that much of the growth and success of the city of

¹ Unitarian.

Brockton is due to a new generation of young blood, which has been active in bringing about its present thrift, many of whom came within its precincts at a later period, prominent among whom may be mentioned the family whose name is at the head of this notice, whose sons have done much to add to the business facilities of the city, to the real estate interests, which will prove a valuable acquisition to the same.

FAMILY RECORD.

PHILO WASHBURN RICHMOND, son of Apollas and Silence (Richmond) Richmond, born in Middleboro, Mass., May —, 1807, married Abigail Briggs, born June 23, 1805, died July, 2, 1855, aged ninety-three, daughter of Abiel and Abigail (Briggs) Washburn, born January, 28, 1805, of Middleboro, Mass.

The father died October 30, 1853, aged forty-nine years. The mother died in Hyde Park, Mass., December 19, 1890, aged eighty years.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary Elizabeth, September —, 1831. Benjamin F. Battles, November 23, 1848, (son of David and Jerusha Eaton (Adams) Battles). Children:

1. George Franklin Battles, born July 7, 1849; married Lucretia Stratton, of Manchester, N. H., 1875. Children:

(a). Bertha Florence, born in Brockton, March 17, 1876; died February 10, 1886.

2. Louisa Jane Battles, born March 8, 1851; married Zephaniah Hix Neal, November 2, 1872. Children:

(a). George Franklin Neal, born in Brockton, August 26, 1876.

3. David Wallace Battles, born January 20, 1854; married Fannie Bixby Howard, June 23, 1881. Children:

(a). Edith Howard Battles, born in Brockton, April 19, 1884.

(b). Mildred Broadhurst Battles, born in Brockton, November 16, 1886.

The mother died December 12, 1886. Mr. Battles married (2) Lizzie Jane Clark, July 12, 1894.

4. Ellis Richmond Battles, born October 8, 1857; March 3, 1863.

5. Cora Francis Battles, born July 26, 1862; married Dr. George Clarence Gammon, September 20, 1882. Children:

(a). Fred Battles Gammon, born in Brockton, May 31, 1884.

(b). Hazel Richmond Gammon, born in Pautucket, R. I., August 5, 1886.

II. Lucius, May 3, 1829. Ann Maria Pool, of Easton, January 16, 1853.

III. Francis Waldo, May 13, 1837. Sarah Neiss, of Pottsville, Pa.

IV. Clara Fuller, July 27, 1843, married William Murray Hall, of North Bridgewater, born April 26, 1838, married August 4, 1864.

CHILDREN.

1. William Richmond Hall, born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1865. He is an accountant.

2. Edward Elmer Hall, born in Braintree, Mass., November 23, 1871. A traveling salesman.
3. Lucius Franklin Hall, born in Neponset, Mass., July 27, 1874. Commercial clerk.

LUCIUS RICHMOND, son of Philo Washburn and Abigail Briggs (Washburn) Richmond, born in Middleboro, Mass., May 3, 1829, married Ann Maria, born September 15, 1833, daughter of Horace Minot and Abby Ann (Avery) Pool, of Easton, Mass., January 16, 1853.

CHILDREN.

- I. Fred Pool, November 16, 1855. Annie Mayhew Howard, September 1, 1880
- II. Mary Alice, March 12, 1858. Died August 29, 1859.
- III. Horace, August 18, 1860. Annie Newell Thompson, April 15, 1884.
- IV. Jennie Hall, January 3, 1864.
- V. Agnes, November 14, 1867.
- VI. Charles Franklin, August 16, 1873, graduate of High School, Brockton, student at School of Technology, having in view the thorough study of electricity. Entered Amherst College, September term, 1894.
- I. FRED POOL RICHMOND, son of Lucius and Ann Maria (Pool) Richmond, born November 16, 1855. Married Annie Mayhew, daughter of Lysander Bradford and Matilda Perkins (Packard) Howard, born April 8, 1857, of Brockton, Mass., September 1, 1880.

CHILDREN.

1. Helen Pool Richmond, August 2, 1881.
- II. HORACE RICHMOND, son of Lucius and Ann Maria (Pool) Richmond, born August 18, 1860, married Annie Newell, born April 12, 1861, died March 22, 1893, daughter of Henry and Ann Withington (Thayer) Thompson, of Brockton, Mass., April 15, 1884.

CHILDREN.

1. Alice Newell, September 16, 1885.
2. Edward Avery, June 10, 1887.

HON. JONATHAN WHITE.

JONATHAN WHITE, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Holbrook) White, was born in East Randolph, Norfolk county, Mass., August 22, 1819. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating as the valedictorian of his class, and entered Yale College in 1840, where he was graduated in 1844 as second in a class which numbered more than one hundred. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and with Richard H. Dana, Esq., and opened a law office in North Bridgewater in 1849. He was appointed a justice of the peace March 19, 1851, and a justice of the peace and quorum throughout the Commonwealth March 15, 1859,



John White

Mr. White has always been a public spirited citizen and in everything pertaining to civil, social, educational and moral advancement of the town and city of his adoption has taken a deep interest, and to these ends has freely given his time and abilities. In 1867 he was one of the town auditors; in 1868 he served as selectman. Previously to the incorporation of the city he had acted for a long time as counsel for the town, and was the first city solicitor of Brockton, resigning the last named office in the spring of 1883. His thorough knowledge of law in general and of municipal law in particular made his service very valuable to the town and city.

Mr. White's connection with the Public Library has been intimate and almost without a break since 1857, when he was appointed by the town one of a committee of nine "to procure a library and establish rules and regulations for the use of the same." Although at a subsequent meeting the authority given this committee was revoked, the matter was not suffered to be forgotten, and after the excitement of the Civil war had passed, a new committee of nine was appointed at the annual town meeting of 1867, of which committee Mr. White was also a member.

The library has increased from a few hundred volumes in 1867 to nearly twenty thousand in 1893, and Mr. White's accurate knowledge of English literature, and his wise judgment in regard to the usefulness of the books selected for the library, have made him one of the most valuable members of the Board of Trustees.

Persistent efforts to establish a High School in the town began to be made in 1849, and was renewed from year to year, until in 1864, a committee, of which Mr. White was a member, was appointed to consider what measures the town should take in the matter. This committee reported May 30, 1864, in favor of establishing a public High School.

In 1866 arrangements were made for securing the building previously occupied by Mr. S. D. Hunt as a private academy, and a lease was taken for a term of years. Since that time no private school of academic grade has been able to compete with the public High School. Mr. White became a member of the school committee in 1869, and in that year the town voted to abolish school districts. The next important step in school matters, was the result of the report of the school committee of 1869, recommending the erection of large buildings, centrally located, and the separating of pupils into grades. This step was taken in 1870, when the Perkins School was built, followed the next year by the Whitman and Huntington buildings. In 1871 the High School was moved to the center school building on School street, and later to the Whitman building on Main street. Mr. White took an active part in bringing about both these changes, which the growth of the school in numbers required. Mr. White has always taken especial interest in the High School, visiting it frequently, and keeping himself well informed in respect to the studies pursued and the methods adopted. He has secured for the school a valuable microscope, and has generously furnished specimens, and books explaining the use of the instrument. He is a critical observer of school work and has ever been a helpful friend to the teachers.

In 1892 the alumni of the High School procured a finely executed portrait of Mr. White for the adornment of the High School building, and hung it in a conspicuous position as an indication of their esteem for his character and services in behalf of the school.

In 1864 and 1866 Mr. White represented the town in the Legislature, and in 1869, 1877, 1878, and 1879, he was chosen as the senator from his district, being for the last three years on the judiciary committee, and for the last year chairman of that committee. He took a prominent part in the discussion and decision of public questions before the House and Senate, and there established a well earned reputation as a wise legislator and a man of learning, ability and good judgment in public affairs. Mr. White has always been a Republican in politics, and those in authority in his party have repeatedly sought his advice and profited by his counsels.

As a close, accurate student of the law, and as a clear logical reasoner, Mr. White has few superiors. His brethren of the bar, and authorities from neighboring towns, frequently consult him on important questions and his legal opinions, among lawyers as well as among clients, are always considered as entitled to great weight. He has a large practice and has conducted many cases to a successful issue before the Superior and Supreme Courts. For many years he practiced law alone, but in later years he was connected in business with Charles W. Sumner, Esq., under the firm name of White & Sumner, and for the last four years he has been associated with Warren Goddard, Esq., as the senior member of the copartnership of White & Goddard.

Mr. White, though now seventy-five years old, is vigorous in body and mind, is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and maintains an undiminished interest in all that concerns the public welfare. He has taken time for the study of literature and science outside of his profession. His microscope and walks into the country form his chief sources of recreation. He has a fine critical taste in the use of language and his arguments before the courts, aside from their legal aspect, as well as his literary productions, are models of terse, chaste and effective English. Above all, he is a man of unblemished character, and though, at times, his outspoken opinions have made enemies, these freely acknowledge his ability and spotless integrity. The community at large recognizes him as one of its first citizens, and the estimation in which he is held as a man and as a public servant deepens as the years roll on.

DR. GEORGE EDWARD FREEMAN,

Who has been for many years a popular and leading physician of Brockton, was born in Brewer, Me., June 22, 1841. He was the second son of Reuben and Nancy (Clark) Freeman in a family of six children, all of whom have filled positions of usefulness and honor. The doctor inherited from his parents two things that have helped him amazingly in his life work—a strong and vigorous constitution and a high ideal of what should constitute a true and noble manhood. His ancestry is all in his favor. It is easily traced on his father's side to one of three brothers who came from England to this country many years ago. One settled in Ohio, and the other two came to Eastern Massachusetts. A marked characteristic of their descendants has been a strong love for educational and professional life. The father of the doctor was a successful teacher for many years and was a zealous advocate of educational progress and religious inter-



W. Freeman



ests all his life. His services on the School Board and as justice of the peace where he resided for over twenty years, made his opinions valuable, to be often sought and adopted. His mother was the daughter of Nathan and Nancy Clarke, of Brewer, Me., a highly esteemed and worthy family from whom she inherited superior qualities of character. Her ardent devotion to the welfare of her family led her to feel that no sacrifice was too great to make for the intellectual and religious culture of her children. By her strong sympathies and faithful teachings she early impressed upon them the importance of making the most of life.

Dr. Freeman from boyhood manifested a noticeable degree of energy and perseverance. It was during those youthful days that he made choice of his profession in life, and his preparatory course of study was well fitted to aid him in the fulfillment of his duties. He took high rank, not only in the public schools of his native town, but through all his career as a student. No pains were spared that he might be thoroughly prepared to meet the responsibilities of the medical profession. At seventeen years of age he commenced teaching and met with marked success. His preparatory course was completed at Hampden Academy, Maine, after which he commenced his professional studies, in which he made rapid progress. He began the study of medicine with Dr. McRuer, an eminent surgeon of Bangor, Me. He soon entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, where he enjoyed excellent facilities for gaining the knowledge sought. He was a diligent and faithful student, with a natural inclination towards investigating the truth for himself. He was of a keen mathematical and argumentative turn of mind, and a promoter of enthusiasm among his fellow-students.

In 1864 he took up the course at the Bellevue Hospital in New York, and there completed his professional studies, graduating with high honors in 1866. He commenced practice soon after as an associate with a physician in Belmont, Me. There he remained two years, and on receiving encouragement to come to this city, located here in 1868.

Dr. Freeman has been a success in Brockton. He ranks as one of its most skillful physicians and stands easily among its foremost citizens. His practice has been large and lucrative and he is not among those who have neglected to multiply their talents; consequently he is well to do, and is a large holder of real estate in the city. He is public spirited, and so has been largely useful in the community outside of his own circles. In his professional life he has been liberal in his treatment of the poor and unfortunate, and has often freely given the benefit of his skill. If Dr. Freeman had not been a physician he would have made an admirable lawyer. He has an analytical turn of mind, and nothing more delights him than the unravelling of some intricate question of law or politics. Politics, by the way, is one of the doctor's most thoroughly enjoyed diversions. He is a Republican from start to finish—a red hot Republican—and he has always stood high in the councils of his party in this vicinity, as evidenced by his influence in frequently directing the local policy of his party in municipal affairs of the city in which he lives, and his active influence in the selection of Republican candidates who are to be intrusted with responsibility of the State and National politics. Whenever accepts public office; he is too busy for that, and gets too much pleasure out of political affairs in acting as director rather than as one directed. Dr. Freeman was elected

presidential elector from Massachusetts in 1868, voting for Harrison, represented the 12th Congressional district in the Republican National Convention held in Minneapolis in 1892. Next to politics Dr. Freeman enjoys whist, into the playing of which noble game he enters with characteristic zeal, earnestness, understanding and success. Personally the doctor is a striking and graceful figure, a good talker, capable of making an interesting and clever speech, and altogether is one of the best known men in this vicinity. He lives with his charming wife in a handsome home on Main street, near the center of the city.

SAMUEL FRENCH.

THE ancestor of the family whom we commemorate in this sketch was John French of Dorchester, Mass., who was admitted Freeman in 1639. He was a native of Thorndie, Scotland, and came to this country at the age of twenty years. His early married life was spent in Dorchester. His wife was Grace —.

Children born in Dorchester :

I.—John, February 28, 1641.

II.—Thomas, July 10, 1643, died in Braintree August 28, 1656. He removed to Braintree where he spent the rest of his days, and where the following children were born :

III.—Dependence, born January 7, 1648, married 1st, Mary —, 2d, Rebecca —.

IV.—Temperance, born January 30, 1651, married John Bowditch of Braintree.

V.—William, born January 31, 1653, married Rachel Twells, 1689.

VI.—Elizabeth, born July 29, 1655.

VII.—Thomas, January 10, 1657, married Elizabeth —.

VIII.—Samuel, born December 22, 1659, married Anna —.

The mother died February 1, 1680. The father died August 6, 1692, aged eighty years.

DEPENDENCE FRENCH, son of John and Grace (—) French, married Mary Marsh, and had :

I.—Mary, born March 30, 1684, married Samuel Savil, April 25, 1707. The mother died —. He then married Rebecca—.

CHILDREN :

II.—John, born March 10, 1688-9, married Mary Vinton, February 19, 1711-12.

III.—Dependence, born April 15, 1691, married Anna Thayer, July 10, 1718.

IV.—Rebecca, born May 13, 1694, married John Thayer, May 26, 1715.

V.—David, { born March 4, 1699.

VI.—Elizabeth, { born March 4, 1699, married Capt. Samuel Vinton.

JOHN FRENCH, son of Dependence and Rebecca (—) French, married Mary, born January 2, 1692-3, daughter of John and Hannah (Green) Vinton, of Malden, Mass., February 19, 1711-12.

CHILDREN:

- I.—Mary, born about 1713, married Josiah French, of —.
- II.—John, born December 25, 1714, married 1st, Mary Fenno, of Stoughton, January 19, 1748.
- III.—Dependence, born December 25, 1714, married Mary Linfield, May 23, 1738.
- IV.—Hannah, born September 17, 1716.
- V.—Elizabeth, born January 1, 1722, married Caleb Hobart, jr., Christian Holbrook, 1753.
- VI.—Abigail, born December 6, 1725, married Micah Thayer, January 14, 1748.
- VII.—Mehetabel, born October 14, 1727.
- VIII.—Rebecca, born June 11, 1728.
- IX.—Abiathar, born April 7, 1732. Removed to Northampton.
- X.—Joshua, born in 1734, married Esther Wales.

DEPENDENCE FRENCH, son of John and Mary (Vinton) French, married Mary, daughter of — Linfield, who settled in the south parish of Braintree, now Randolph, Mass., May 23, 1738.

CHILDREN:

- I.—Dependence, born April 21, 1739, married Rebecca Hammond, February 7, 1765.
 - II.—Levi, born April 27, 1740, married Amy Packard, November 29, 1764.
 - III.—Deliverance, born January 31, 1742.
 - IV.—Mary, born October 7, 1744, married Jeremiah Beal, June 20, 1768.
 - V.—Martha, born July 24, 1747, married Samuel Chessman.
 - VI.—John, born January 26, 1749, married Damaris Howard, January 20, 1779.
 - VII.—William, born November 2, 1751.
 - VIII.—Elizabeth, born —, married Seth Bryant, February 7, 1765.
 - IX.—Silence, born November 14, 1756, married Ephraim Churchill.
 - X.—Martha, born February 14, 1759.
 - XI.—Olive, born April 5, 1761.
- The father died —, 1803, aged eighty-nine years.

LEVI FRENCH, son of Dependence and Mary (Linfield) French, married, November 29, 1764, Amy, daughter of William and Sarah (Richards) Packard, and resided in North Bridgewater.

CHILDREN:

- I.—Levi, born September 6, 1765, married Betsy Merritt, May 5, 1799.
- II.—Samuel, born October 21, 1766, removed to Amherst.
- III.—Amy, born July 5, 1768, married Barnabas Pratt, August 23, 1787.
- IV.—Dependence, born March 9, 1771, married Hannah Harris, September 4, 1794.
- V.—Rebecca, born March 9, 1771, married Theophilus Curtis, April 11, 1791.
- VI.—Lemuel, married Hannah Noyes, March 18, 1830.
- VII.—Isaac, married Polly Reynolds, November 26, 1801.
- VIII.—Sylvanus, married Silence Keith, February 9, 1805.

IX. — Hannah, married Luther Swan, November 10, 1796.

The widow married George Monk, July 15, 1798.

DEA. SYLVANUS FRENCH was the son of Levi and Amy (Packard), born —, married Silence, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Snell) Keith, February 9, 1805.

CHILDREN :

I.—Isaac Keith, born March 2, 1808, married Susanna Wade, April 19, 1830.

II.—Sylvanus, born January 30, 1810, married Olive Hayward Marshall.

III.—Hiram, born May 25, 1812, married 1st, Lucy Ann Richards; 2d, Mary Long, of Worcester.

IV.—Samuel, born January 20, 1816, married 1st, Ann Judson Alden; 2d, Abigail Amanda Alden.

V.—Susanna, born April 13, 1820, married Davis Kingman, April 22, 1838.

VI.—Thomas, born September 1822, died single, September 5, 1843, aged twenty-one years.

VII.—Lucius, born August 23, 1825, married Lucia Ware, born April 13, 1825, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Olive (Tucker) Alden, of Randolph, Mass., and removed to Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN :

1.—Eugene Lucius French, born —; died September 9, 1849, aged sixteen months.

2.—L. Vernon French, born —; died September 30, 1851, aged one month.

3.—Julian H. French, born October 31, 1858; died July 26, 1859.

The wife died October 2, 1833. He then married Jane, daughter of — Keith, of Easton, 1836.

The father died March 12, 1856, aged seventy-five. The widow died August 14, 1861, aged sixty-eight.

SAMUEL FRENCH, son of Dea. Sylvanus and Silence (Keith) French, married Ann Judson, born February 25, 1822, daughter of Dea. Daniel and Olive (Tucker) Alden, of Randolph, Mass., December 11, 1844.

CHILDREN :

I.—Charles Henry, born February 17, 1846; died October 11, 1857. The mother died August 3, 1848. He then married Abigail Amanda, born September 2, 1829, daughter of Dea. Daniel and Abigail (Marsh) Alden, sister of the first wife, February 17, 1849.

CHILDREN :

II.—Ann Maria, born March 1, 1850; died October 2, 1851.

III.—Herbert Judson, born December 29, 1851, died May 22, 1857.

IV.—Forrest Temple, born May 26, 1854.

V.—Anna Alden, born December 3, 1856; died July 28, 1872.

VI.—Charles Herbert, born September 30, 1862.

The children in this family may take pride in descending from one of the earliest settlers in the country, who was Hon. JOHN ALDEN and Priscilla "Molines" or "Mullens," his wife. She is said to have been very beautiful in her youth, as her husband was comely in person, and when Capt. Miles Standish sent young Alden as his messenger to solicit her hand in marriage, it is not strange that she preferred the messenger to the message:

"As he warmed and glowed; in his simple and eloquent language
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

The following is the order of the different generations: Hon. John and Priscilla,—Joseph and Mary,—Dea. Joseph and Hannah,—Samuel and Abiah,—Samuel and Hannah,—Daniel and Sally,—Daniel and Abigail.—and ABIGAIL AMANDA FRENCH, the mother of this family of children, in Campello.

The subject of this biographical notice was born in that section of the city of Brockton known as Campello. Passing up Chestnut street to the west towards Easton, a short distance, one cannot fail to notice a large and attractive dwelling house occupied by Samuel French. It stands on one of the best sites of any in his native village, the land is elevated with a beautiful slope down to a small rivulet, from which the writer remembers well of having taken good sized fish in his boyhood days, and as it was quite near the "Old Brown School House," it became a favorite resort for the young lads.

It was in the early part of the present century that there stood upon the same spot as the present residence a two story hip-roof house facing south, having an orchard, shoe shop, stable and three buildings surrounding the same. This was the birth place of six brothers and one sister, all of whom lived to adult age.

Samuel was the fourth son and has always resided on a section of the old place. His father was a farmer and shoemaker and was a much beloved deacon of the church for a number of years; there was but one in the village, and to those who knew the father it is not strange that the sons should have become respected citizens.

The early formative influences to which our young friend was subjected, were of the best and healthiest nature, for his early home, although quite humble, was one in which religion and morality were exemplified and faithfully taught. He was reared to habits of industry and sobriety and followed in the footsteps of his father by remaining on the old homestead, although for a few years he resided in a new house which he erected about the time he entered upon married life near by.

The father, we have said, was a shoemaker and occupied his leisure time in inclement weather and in the cold wintry season in making shoes for his neighbors as well as for himself. The original farm contained about sixty acres, which came into the son's possession upon the decease of his father, and as it was centrally locality for residential purposes, and as the town increased in population and in business, there was a demand for new streets and house lots, and while Mr. French availed himself of the opportunity to sell a few, he not only was a benefit to the town as well as to himself. When the farm came into the sons' possession his two sons had arrived to a time when they could assist in caring for the same, and thus father and sons have continued to the present time to improve the same and besides being ordinary farmers, they have been

dealers in several kinds of farm products, as grain, apples, and for many years, while the sons were ripening for business and getting their education, the father was a drover and attended the live stock market at Brighton weekly. At present the care of his estate with other kinds of business absorbs the most of his time. Being of a vigorous and active temperament he is never idle, and labors himself, believing that

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either ho'd or drive."

Of the private character of Mr. French we never had it brought in question, and it must be in his favor; of firm integrity, of thrifty habits, he is a respectable and useful citizen, plain and frank in his manner of speech. He is a regular attendant upon the South Congregational Church of Campello, of which both he and his wife have long been members.

WARREN GODDARD.

WARREN GODDARD, Esq., was a son of Rev. Warren and Sarah (Eldridge) Goddard, born in North Bridgewater (Brockton), October 10, 1849. After instruction in some of the private schools of the town, among which was S. D. Hunt's Academy, he entered the North Bridgewater High School in the first class ever entering that institution, and after completing its full course was graduated with the first honors of his class, receiving the valedictory. He entered Dartmouth College in the class of 1871, and remained one year and a half, when he was obliged on account of ill health to withdraw from that institution. So persistent was he, however, that he continued his studies at home, and afterwards received therefor the title of A. M. from that institution.

Mr. Goddard was soon after appointed principal of the East Abington (Rockland), High School, which position he held most successfully for about a year and a half. Soon after, he entered the New Church Theological School, now of Cambridge, and after finishing its three years course was at once made pastor of the Brookline Church of the New Jerusalem, which society extended to him a cordial and unanimous call. After eight years' faithful work here, he received another unanimous call from the Providence Society of the same faith, which call he thought best to accept, though it was with great reluctance that the Brookline people could accept his resignation. After eight years' service in this his new field of labor, and much to the regret of his parishioners, he saw fit to study law, and for this purpose entered the office of Van Slyck & Van Slyck, city solicitors of Providence, R. I., where he studied for two years when he took a rigid examination in writing for two days and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, it being said that he answered every question correctly. Upon the death of his father in 1890 he removed to Brockton, having been appointed one of the executors of the estate. Here he associated himself with the Hon. Jonathan White, under the firm name of White & Goddard, where he has since remained, enjoying a constantly increasing practice and having among his clients several towns and large corporations. In 1890 he accepted the clerkship of the police court, and by hard and earnest work

brought it up out of its disreputable position, on account of the defalcation of a former clerk, till now it has been pronounced by the State controller of accounts one of the best managed offices in the State. On January 1, 1894, Mr. Goddard resigned the clerkship of the court to give his full attention to the business of his profession.

Mr. Goddard was a member for eight years of the Brookline school committee, acting as its secretary and chairman of the committee on teachers and other sub-committees. He is also a member of the Brockton school committee as well as a member of the Common Council of Brockton.

Mr. Goddard's first love was for the law, and as a boy he read with great interest the lives of such men as Webster, Choate, Jeremiah Mason, Pinckney and Wirt, but was temporarily diverted from his first choice by outside misrepresentations of what a lawyer's use and calling were. While a minister he regularly spent his "Mondays," the clergyman's weekly holiday, in the courts of Boston and Providence, where he heard with great pleasure the arguments of the most renowned advocates at the bar in those localities. Mr. Goddard has been but four years at the bar, but is fast becoming used to the requirements of his new profession and has the confidence as well as the respect of all his town's people.

Mr. Goddard married Alice C., daughter of Avery and Martha (Kidder) Wellington, of Brookline, Mass., October 8, 1874.

CHILDREN:

I—Langdon, born in Brookline November 19, 1875, died in Providence, R. I., December 21, 1888.

II—Margaret, born in Brookline October 7, 1887.

III—Edith, born in Brookline April 28, 1879.

IV—Warren, born in Brookline November 5, 1880.

V—Arthur Eldridge, born in Providence, R. I. October 30, 1881.

VI—Alice Wellington, born in Providence, R. I. December 22, 1884.

VII—Mary Elizabeth, born in Providence, R. I. September 28, 1886.

VIII—Miriam Leslie, born in Brockton October 31, 1892.

BAALIS SANFORD

Was born in East Bridgewater, Plymouth county, October 4, 1833, his parents being Rev. Baalis and Abby (Burt) Sanford.

The common schools of his native town furnished his early educational training, this being supplemented by an attendance at the Bridgewater and East Bridgewater Academies.

In April, 1851, he began work as a bookkeeper and cashier in the dry goods house of Robinson & Barry, in what was then known as North Bridgewater. On February 1, 1858, he was admitted as a member of the firm of H. W. Robinson & Co., of Brockton,

(successors of the above named firm) of which house he has ever since been a member, and is now the senior partner of the firm.

He was married in North Bridgewater, (now Brockton), August 19, 1856, to Lucy Cotton, daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Anne (Whitman) Hapgood. From this union there were three children: Irene Gertrude, Anne Cora (who died in 1860), and Mabel Louise (who died in 1869). His paternal grandfather, Capt. Joseph Sanford, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, being for a time stationed at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. He was a mason by trade, and a well now within the precincts of the fort and a chimney still in existence, show the quality of the work he was accustomed to perform.

He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1879, and served on the committee on mercantile affairs. A member of the School Board of Brockton for ten years, from 1875 to '85 inclusive, serving as secretary during the entire period.

He was elected city auditor January, 1882, being the first auditor under the city charter, which position he now holds. Has been justice of the peace since 1881. Was elected the first president of the Security Co-Operative Bank in 1878, serving two years in that office. Treasurer of the Brockton Gas Light Company, 1886-87-88. Elected president of the Brockton Savings Bank April, 1892. He is treasurer of the Lugonia Fruit Growing and Packing Co., of Redlands, California, and a director of the Brockton Agricultural Society. He has been the secretary of the Commercial Club since its organization in 1883.

He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1864. Was W. Master of Paul Revere Lodge in 1867 to 1869, H. Priest of Satucket R. A. Chapter in 1869 to 1872, and Eminent Commander of Bay State Commandery K. T. in 1876 to 1878, and has been Recorder of Bay State Commandery for fifteen years. He is a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, and also of the Grand Council American Legion of Honor; and a life member of Massachusetts Consistory (32d degree). In politics, Mr. Sanford is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In religious matters his affiliations are with the Congregationalists. For seven years he was treasurer of the Porter Evangelical Church.

MARCUS LEACH.

MARCUS LEACH is the son of Oliver and Mercy (Stetson) Leach, the ancestral line from Giles Leach from Weymouth, Mass., being as follows, viz:—Giles, John, Timothy, Nathan, Oliver, Marcus.

He was born December 7, 1818, in the east part of the town, on the old homestead of his father, on the road leading from Brockton to Whitman, now Crescent, near Quincy street. The farm on which his new residence is situated was included in the farm that was his grandfather's, Nathan Leach, and whose possessions extended from the Curtis farm on the west several miles into what is now Whitman and East Bridgewater on the east. His grandfather was said to have been one of the largest landholders in the east part of the old North Parish of Bridgewater, now Brockton, which contained several



Morris Leach



hundred acres. He was a remarkably industrious man, and did much in clearing the original land for settlement and for agricultural purposes, which all the first settlers in the town had to do. He was the first of the name to settle in the North Parish and came from Scotland, Bridgewater, and located on what is now the Peleg S. Harding farm, near the corner of Quincy and Crescent streets. He was also extensively engaged in purchasing large tracts of woodland and converting the wood into charcoal, with which he supplied the neighboring forges, even as far as Boston.

In addition to the regular duties pertaining to a farm he resorted to the usual custom of hammering wrought nails, which was in his day as common a trade as shoemaking is to-day.

Oliver Leach, the father of the subject of our sketch, located a short distance to the west of the above farm, erected a house and became the father of eighteen children, and the old house, after coming into the possession of Marcus Leach, was occupied by him nearly forty years, when he razed it and erected his present fine residence on an elevated spot—a short distance northwest of the old house. His father, Oliver, belonged to that class of farmers which at that time comprised more than one-half of the population of old North Bridgewater. He was an industrious man, and was a prosperous farmer, living comfortably. In addition to farming he furnished quantities of timber to the ship builders of North River at Hanover, Mass.

MARCUS LEACH, the son, was always ambitious to have an education, and his opportunities at home were somewhat limited by the industrious habits with which the family was brought up on the farm. But the young man seemed to make most of his time. After the usual short attendance in the district school he completed his education in that excellent and well known private school of Marshall S. Rice of Newton Centre, Mass., and at the academy at Holliston, Mass. In 1841 he went to Missouri, where he taught school for three years, returning to Massachusetts. He commenced to manufacture boots and shoes in 1846, and may well be called a pioneer in that line of industry in Brockton. In 1857 Mr. Leach's brother, Lucius, became a partner with him, under the name of M. & L. Leach.

In politics Mr. Leach was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison, and when the Free Soil party came into existence he was among them and became a firm believer in its measures, and later joined the Republican party, of which he is a firm supporter. He is one who does his own thinking, and is fearless in the expression of his opinions. Has been frugal and industrious, lived comfortably, and brought up his family in respectability, believes in honesty and morality and the golden rule. In his early youth Mr. Leach and family were regular attendants on the ministry of the First Congregational Church, then the only church in the North Parish. He well remembers the aged deacons, Sylvanus French and Jacob Fuller, the latter of whom was his teacher in the Sunday school. He remembers the time when in April, 1827, the second meeting house of the Parish was pulled down to make room for another. At that time "they called it an old fashioned thing, and said it must be sold."

Although Mr. Leach has now passed his three score and ten years, yet he still lives in a lively recollection of what took place over a half century since. The chief qualities,

which had led him to success, has been his activity, integrity and good judgment, and still believes in the motto: "Omnia vincit labor," and we think the words of the poet are very applicable to his case:

"Be active—Be active—
Find something to do,
In plowing a prairie,
Or making a shoe,
Dont stop at the corners
To drag out the day;
Be active—Be active
And work while you may "

The result in his case is obvious and is easily stated. He has much wealth and many friends, and an excellent reputation. Being a man of much modesty he has never sought public office of any kind, preferring the great satisfaction of managing his own business well to that of serving the public, believing in the character of the man described by Dr. Franklin, who made a thousand dollars a year by attending to his own business, and a thousand dollars more by letting other peoples' business alone. About 1870 Mr. Leach purchased the mill property known as the "Howard Mill" on Belmont street, used as a box and grist mill, and still owns the same. He has never found it necessary to compound with his creditors, or take a discharge from his honest debts in an Insolvent Court, but firmly believes in one hundred cents to a dollar, although he does not think the chief end of man is to gather up riches.

GILES LEACH came from Weymouth, Mass., and settled in West Bridgewater, Mass., near Scotland, Bridgewater, previous to 1665. He married Anne Nokes, 1656. She lived in the family of Deacon Samuel Bass in Braintree, Mass.

CHILDREN:

- I.—Sarah, born in Weymouth, married John Aldrich.
- II.—Elizabeth, born —, married John Emerson, 1693.
- III.—Samuel, born in Weymouth, 1662, married Mary Byram.
- IV.—David, born —, married Hannah —.
- V.—John, born —, married Alice —, 1695.
- VI.—Ebenezer, born —, married Prudence Stetson of Scituate, December 17, 1707.
- VII.—Benjamin, born —, married Hepzibah Washburn, 1702.

JOHN LEACH, son of Giles and Anne (Nokes) Leach, — 1656, married Alice, daughter of —.

CHILDREN:

- I.—John, born November 10, 1695, married Susanna White, February 20, 1719.
- II.—Giles, born March 28, 1697, removed to Halifax, N. S.
- III.—Stephen, born January 28, 1699, married Sarah Hooper, 1725.
- IV.—Abiel, born December 18, 1700.
- V.—Ebenezer, born December 3, 1702, married Joanna Washburn, December 26, 1734, and Deborah Sampson, 1751.

VI.—Mehetable, born November 14, 1704.

VII.—Timothy, born October 15, 1707, married Sarah Leach, December 5, 1732.

VIII.—Nehemiah, born December 18, 1709, married 1st, Mercy Staples, 2d, Jerusha Bryant of Plympton.

IX.—Solomon, born February 19, 1711, married Tabitha Washburn, April 14, 1736.

X.—Jesse, born October 16, 1714, married Alice —.

TIMOTHY LEACH, son of John and Alice (—) Leach, born —, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Hepzibah (Washburn) Leach of —, December 5, 1732.

CHILDREN :

I.—Rebecca, born 1733, married Joshua Warren, jr., July 8, 1760.

II.—Ichabod, born 1735, married Penelope Cobb, October 11, 1770.

III.—Sarah, born February 18, 1739, married Jonathan Hayward of Easton, 1762.

IV.—Jonathan, born November 20, 1741, married Experience Hartwell, February 28, 1768.

V.—Levi, born April 7, 1744, married Hannah Fobes, November 18, 1771.

VI.—Nathan, born December 22, 1746, married Deborah Leach, November 14, 1771.

VII.—Anne, born November 21, 1749, married James Sturtevant, 1769.

VIII. Timothy, born October 23, 1751.

NATHAN LEACH, son of Timothy and Sarah (Leach) Leach, born December 22, 1746, married Deborah, daughter of William Leach, ——— widow of Ebenezer, November 14, 1771.

CHILDREN.

I.—Reliance, born May 29, 1772, married Noah Tirrell, 1794.

II.—Thaddeus, born March 13, 1785, died a soldier at the South.

III.—Oliver, born May 1, 1782, died August 28, 1848; married Sally Brown, 1803, who died in 1816.

IV.—Sarah, born —, married Allen Smith, 1815.

V.—Libbeus, born —, died single.

VI.—Eliphalet, born —, married Hannah Shaw, December 11, 1806.

VII.—Nathan, born —, married Mehetable Gloyd, 1805.

The father died February 1, 1826, aged seventy-nine. The mother died January 14, 1834, aged eighty-three.

OLIVER LEACH, son of Nathan and Deborah (Leach) Leach, married Sally, daughter of Knight and — (—) Brown, of Abington, Mass., 1803.

CHILDREN :

I.—Elbridge, born —, married Deborah H. Joslyn of Hanson, Mass.

II.—Oliver, born December 15, 1805, died November 6, 1885; married Susanna Howland of Pembroke, Mass., October 27, 1828.

III.—Aaron, born in 1807, died May 31, 1821.

IV.—John, born in 1810, married Lydia French of Sidney, Me.

V.—Allen, born December 9, 1813, died November 27, 1893; married 1st, Lydia Jenkins Howland, 2d, Mary Jane Morey, of Orford, N. H.; 3d, Huldah Morey.

VI.—Sarah, born May 12, 1816.

The mother died May 15, 1816, aged thirty-four. He then married Mercy, daughter of Peleg and — (Gurney) Stetson of East Bridgewater, Mass., 1817.

VII.—Marcus, born December 7, 1818, married Eliza P. Bourne, daughter of Abel Bourne of Hanson, Mass., October 24, 1847.

VIII.—Clarissa Stetson, born April 1, 1820, died January 18, 1842, aged twenty-two years.

IX.—Aaron Davis, born January 18, 1823, married Sophia Worth of Cape Breton.

X.—Emily Jane, born March 8, 1825, married Josiah Gurney of Whitman.

XI.—Ruth Gurney, born January 24, 1827, died March 20, 1827.

XII.—Lucius Leach, born February 21, 1828, married Celia Statira, daughter of Robert Howland of Pembroke, Mass., March 7, 1855, and had these

CHILDREN :

1.—Lucius Melvin, born November 25, 1855, married — Hayward of Bridgewater.

2.—Celia Ellen, born June 27, 1862, married Abraham L., son Leopold and Joanna Strauss of New Haven, Conn.

3.—Robert Howland.

XIII.—Peleg Stetson, born April 1, 1830, married Angeline, daughter of Elijah Damon of Hanson, Mass., February 9, 1854.

CHILDREN :

1.—Peleg Stetson, born December 9, 1855.

The father married 2d, Eliza Augusta, daughter of Israel and Mary Jane (Morton) Packard of Brockton, Mass., December 31, 1863. He was an extensive shoe manufacturer on West Elm street.

XIV.—Levi, born January 2, 1832.

XV.—Charlotte Eveline, born February 17, 1834, married Daniel Hall of Marshfield.

XVI.—Maria Augusta, born October 10, 1838, married George Henry Kingman.

The mother died February 3, 1846. The father died August 28, 1848, aged sixty-nine years.

MARCUS LEACH, son of Oliver and Mercy Stetson, of Brockton, Mass., married Eliza Paris, daughter of Abel Bourne of Hanson, Mass., October 24, 1847. The mother died April 3, 1887.

CHILDREN :

1.—Wendell, born October 1, 1848, married Bertha Frances Smith, of Waltham, Mass., October 27, 1880.

(a).—Marion Dana, born October 13, 1881.



Charles C. Bigley

- 2.—Anna, born June 11, 1853. Lady principal of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
- 3.—Abby, born May 28, 1855. Professor of Greek at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 4.—Edith, born October 28, 1861.
- 5.—Merton, born November 15, 1866. Died February 9, 1870.

CHARLES CHANCY BIXBY,

SON of Jacob and Sophia (Cooley) Bixby, was born in Bridport, Vt., January 28, 1822. He was an only son of his father, and being a farmer his son helped him on the farm, where he spent most of his earlier years, attending school during the winter months only. He had early acquired a strong inclination towards the practice of medicine as a profession. With this end in view he fitted for college at Poultney Seminary, Vt., and graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1847. He at once entered upon a course of medical studies which he pursued interruptedly for three years, and removed to the then town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, in November, 1847. His trip from Middlebury, Vt., to Fitchburg, Mass., would at this time be considered an eventful one. He left the paternal home of his nativity with a capital of twenty dollars, borrowed from a friend—which on his arrival at North Bridgewater was reduced to about one dollar and fifty cents. During the following winter he taught school in the south part of the adjoining town, Easton. In the spring of 1848 he was called to take charge of the school in the building which until recently occupied the locality, where now stands the "New City Hall" in Brockton. After occupying this position two years he reluctantly relinquished his cherished idea of the practice of medicine and decided to follow a business course, which he commenced by entering the employ of Messrs. Brett & Kingman, then the leading mercantile house in the town, doing an extensive business. After a connection of three years in their service in 1852 he engaged in business for himself in a building at the corner of Main and School streets, having a sign "Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery." In that business and on that spot he conducted a successful trade for about thirty years. In the meantime he had become owner of the property to which he made large additions and many improvements until in 1883, when he removed the old building and erected in its place the present new elegant five-story brick block, well known as "Bixby's Block." From the time of his adoption of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, as his place of residence, Mr. Bixby has ever taken an active interest in its municipal affairs and been more or less identified with all the public and private enterprises tending to promote its healthful growth and prosperity. Mr. Bixby was one of the earnest advocates for a change of name of the town of North Bridgewater, and is the first signer on a petition to the Legislature with 802 other citizens. He was secretary and treasurer of the first Co-operative Bank Association in the town, and during a period of seven or eight years that he occupied that position the bank paid out over one hundred thousand dollars, most of which was spent in the erection of comfortable homes for the laboring classes of

the town. He also took an active interest in the schools of the town and was chairman of the School Committee in 1855.

He was one of the organizers of the "First Gas Light Company," and for about thirty years was one of its directors, when the plant was sold to another party. He was one of a company to secure a charter for the first horse railway company, which did not immediately materialize, as public opinion was not then quite ripe for such an enterprise. They, however, later sold their charter to a company organized under a new charter, which constructed and successfully conducted the system known as the "Brockton Street Railway Company," afterwards merged into the present Electric System of Street Railways.

He was one of the first to initiate the first public water works, which were operated several years and until the town had outgrown the capacity of the works. They finally purchased the property, paying the cost of the same preparatory to entering upon the construction of the present extensive works. He was a charter member of the First National Bank established in the town, the "Home National Bank," and still retains the position of one of its directors. He was also a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from the town of North Bridgewater in 1868, and from the city of Brockton in 1888 and 1889. Was a delegate to the National convention in 1872 which renominated General Grant for the presidency. A Mason of forty years standing—a member of all the Masonic organizations in the city. Past Master of Paul Revere Lodge, Past High Priest of Satucket R. A. Chapter, and Past E. C. of Bay State Commandery. Has been District Deputy G. H. Priest of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and Grand Lecturer of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He is also a member of Massachusetts Consistory.

Mr. Bixby married Alice, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Cole) Crocker, of Brockton, August 10, 1852, and had these

CHILDREN:

I.—Nellie Crocker Bixby, born 1857, married Herman A. Dunbar.

II.—Charlie Webster Bixby, born 1861, married Anna Clark.

III.—Fred Morton Bixby, born December 1, 1863, married Lilly Hallett, November, 1887.

FRANCIS BAKER WASHBURN

Was born in the town of Troy, Orleans county, Vt., the year 1820, and was the oldest son of Reuben Washburn, a farmer and mason. There he was brought up and received what education the county schools of the time afforded, and got an idea of his father's trade. When he was seventeen years of age he left home and went to Middleboro, where he learned the mason's trade of his uncle, Harrison Washburn.

During the period of his apprenticeship occurred the disastrous conflagration which swept away a large section of Charleston, South Carolina. With many other artisans, his uncle hastened to that city, taking him with him. There his uncle secured several

contracts, so that the larger part of his apprenticeship was served in Charleston. Soon after returning from the South his uncle died and the subject of this sketch returned to his native town and assisted his father for a year or two in running the farm. Then he went to Cambridge and opened an eating house which he conducted for two years. During that time he married Nancy P. Abbott of Maine, and after the eating house had been closed they went to Troy for a short time, then they removed to Fairhaven in this State, and Mr. Washburn resumed his trade, did a successful business until 1848, when he came to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and started in business in Campello.

Three years later he went to California where he remained two years, and returning, went into partnership with George Henry Sherman; they bought out "Hancock's" Express Line to Boston and conducted it for a year or two. Mr. Washburn sold that out and bought a cake, bread and pastry store at the corner of Main and Church streets in the "Studley building," of David Wilder. He was successful in this and after a while hired a store in the old "Goldthwaite's building," and opened an eating house in connection with his other business. One year later he took his brother, Sidney L. Washburn, with him and they started a bakery in the basement of the building; business increased and they built a second one on High street.

During this time Mr. Washburn conducted the best eating house in the place and many of our present business men recall the days when they boarded with him.

About 1863 S. L. Washburn retired and Capt. R. B. Grover was admitted in 1864, the firm bought the old "Satucket" House of Tyler Cobb which stood where Washburn's block now stands, and they run both places. They finally closed up the place in Goldthwaite's block and about 1872 built the brick bakery and confectionery manufactory back of Washburn's block on School street. Capt. Grover retired from the firm in the 70's and Mr. Washburn conducted the hotel and bakery in a profitable manner. He at one time conducted a hotel at Craigville on the Cape. He remained in charge of the "Brockton" House, which name was given to the hotel when the town's name was changed, until it burned down June 25, 1881, when upon the site he erected the large business block which bears his name.

The bakery he conducted personally until failing health obliged him to relinquish active business, when he formed a stock company with his sons, Frank and George, his son-in-law, Kenneth McLeod, as active partners, which firm was maintained up to his death.

Although never an active politician he was at one time influential in the Republican party and was especially prominent in matters which had to do with the material prosperity of the town and city. He was a member of the committee on construction of the water works, and also of the committee that framed the city charter. He was also closely connected with the movement which resulted in the change of the name of the place from North Bridgewater to Brockton. He was also connected with the Masonic fraternity.

As has been said he married Nancy P. Abbott and they had seven children, Reubin, George R., Emma, Joseph, Ella, Elizabeth, Emma, Olivia, Frank and George, the two latter being the only ones now living.

F. B. Washburn was a man who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow

citizens, and had great faith in the future of the young city and was one of the men who helped its growth. The baking and confectionery business he established has reached large proportions and all through this section and on Cape Cod his name is a familiar one.

HENRY AUGUSTUS FORD

Was the son of David and Polly (Wild) Ford, the grandson of David and Olive (Packard) Ford, and the grandson also of Richard and Rhoda (Cary) Wild. The lineage of the Fords being traced to Andrew and Elinor Ford, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Weymouth. The Wild lineage being traced to John Wild, who came a young man about the middle of the seventeenth century from England and settled in Braintree.

He was born May 16, 1826, was married March 10, 1859, to Abby Williams, daughter of Martin and Susan (Williams) Wild, of Easton, Mass. They have no children. In his youth he learned to make shoes, attended school—including three terms at the Adelphian Academy—and taught school several winters with fair success. In the decade ending 1865 he served eight years as a member of the School Committee, and two years as collector of taxes. In 1870 he was chosen on the Board of Selectmen, Assessors of Taxes and Overseers of the Poor.

That period in the history of Brockton embraced between 1870 and 1885 is of much interest. During that period the population of the town increased from 8,007 to 20,783. The valuation increased from \$3,443,780 to \$12,889,213. The selectmen then first assumed the duties of a Board of Health, formulating and publishing rules and regulations as such. Great improvements were made in laying out and improving the highways. The name of the town was changed, water was introduced, large school houses were erected, several important lawsuits were contested, a franchise was granted to a street railway, a city government was assumed and inaugurated, a police system was established, a new Alms House was erected. During this period no individual perhaps was more continuously interested and active in municipal affairs than the subject of this sketch. During these years he served nine years as selectman, six years as assessor, fourteen years as overseer of the poor, three years on the Board of Health, two years as School Committee, two years as town clerk, and five years as city treasurer.

In early life Mr. Ford had mapped out a course of study, which he could not fulfill, owing to ill health, and has been in various kinds of business. The most prominent was the shoe manufacturing, and for several years previous to his death he was not engaged in any business. He was well known throughout the county as a man of culture and wide reading, a friend of education, and gave much time to the schools of the town, the public library and everything that tended to uplift and educate the people. He always took pride in the fact that during all his official life he was never defeated when a candidate for town office, and looked back to no betrayal of trust, and to a very few mistakes. He often spoke with pleasure of the success which attended

his official action, which he attributed in a great measure to those who were associated with him, and remembered with affection and respect many marked instances of public spirit. His administration of the various offices which he held for a great many years, was characterized by a strict devotion to the interests of his native town and city, which will be interwoven with her history so long as paper, ink and memory lasts.

While Mr. Ford was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1880 he had much to do with the introduction of a modified "Gothenburg System" for the management of the liquor business. Mr. Ford having studied the system as used elsewhere he became an enthusiast upon that subject and induced his colleagues to try the experiment, and he was appointed the agent to carry out their plan, which he did by opening an agency in the building south of Perkins' Block on Main street. The plan, although it did not meet with public favor enough to continue the same, was a success financially, resulting in a net income to the town of \$10,000.

In politics Mr. Ford was a Republican in early life, but soon after arriving to manhood he became a believer in the doctrine of free trade and united with the Democratic party as coming the nearest to his ideas. In early life he embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, in which he remained an earnest believer to the close of his life.

Soon after leaving the Adelpian Academy, Mr. Ford entered Phillips Andover Academy, where he remained some time, until feeble health compelled him to relinquish the course he had marked out, and we here place upon record a tribute to his memory lately received from a schoolmate of his while at Andover, and ever after a warm friend. He says: "I have met in college and elsewhere many bright and amiable characters, but I have always insisted that I have never seen his equal in keenness of intellect, soundness of judgment, or a *profound sense of justice*. Had his health allowed, he was worthy of any position he might be called to fill, and would have honored it."

Also from a local paper we quote: "Alderman White paid the highest possible compliment to ex-treasurer H. A. Ford on Wednesday night, when he said that Mr. Ford's name is a synonym for all that is *just, upright and honest*."

Since 1888 he has made his residence in Middleboro, although he never lost his interest in his native place, and was a weekly visitor to the same. His death was sudden, having retired to bed in his usual health, and died on Friday, November 2, 1894, at three o'clock in the morning, his death being due to heart failure. The funeral services of Mr. Ford were held at the New Jerusalem Church, Brockton, Monday afternoon, November 5, 1894.

HON. ZIBA CARY KEITH.

Among many of the fine mansions in the city of Brockton, some of the most elegant are in the southerly portion of the city, which formerly bore the euphonious name of "Salisbury Plain," now Campello. As the stranger pauses to admire the elegant abodes he naturally desires to learn something of those who reared them. Noticeable among these fine homes is one which is located at the junction of Main and Plain

streets. Standing, as it does, in a commanding position, it is a beautiful picture. From its grounds fine views of the city and surrounding country may be had. To the many friends of the occupant and to the great body of his fellow citizens who knew him well his history may appear almost too familiar to need recapitulation. It is in this beautiful abode, surrounded by its many objects of refinement, taste and wealth, that the subject of our sketch resides.

He was born on the opposite side of the street to the lot on which his dwelling is located, on the homestead of his father, Captain Ziba Keith, and his grandfather, Benjamin Keith, July 13, 1842.

Mr. Keith early learned that his success in life depended largely upon his own exertion, and he soon addressed himself to the work before him. From the time he was able to wield the hammer and drive pegs in the "old red shop," and the rake and hoe upon the farm he was improving his opportunities, afforded by the district schools of his native village and an attendance at the "Pierce Academy" in getting an education, until he arrived to the age of eighteen years, when he engaged in the shoe manufactory of his brothers, Martin L. Keith & Co., then doing a large business in their line. He was afterward bookkeeper and salesman for the same firm in Boston until July, 1863, when he returned to Campello and engaged in the dry goods and variety store trade with Embert Howard, under the firm name of Howard & Keith, which partnership continued for two years, when the business was sold to Jonas Reynolds, and the partnership was dissolved. At the end of six months Mr. Keith bought the business, which he continued till 1882. For a year or two H. N. P. Hubbard conducted the dry goods department, and then Mr. Keith purchased the entire business interests. He afterward disposed of his entire business to Messrs. Pitts & Hayward, and Thayer & Whitman in 1882. While not a graduate of any college he had a good education, which has been found sufficient for a foundation upon which to build the superstructure, reared day by day by reflection, association with people of culture, much intelligence and elevated thought.

He is not a seeker of office, but has been largely honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has filled such as have come to him without the sacrifice of his sturdy self respect and characteristic devotion to his own principles of life and conduct.

In 1875 and 1876 he was elected representative to the General Court from the town of Brockton. In 1879 he was elected one of the Board of Selectmen. In 1881 he was a member of the committee for drafting the city charter. When the town was changed to a city form of government in 1881 Mr. Keith was elected as their first mayor and again has served in the years 1884, 1885, 1891, 1892 and 1893. Not only has he served the town and city of his nativity, but he has been called to serve the citizens of the Second Plymouth Senatorial District in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1887-88, and was tax collector in 1887, '88, '89. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Campello Co-operative Bank, which has been of great service in building the southerly wards of the city and stimulating the workmen in the many large factories to own and occupy their own homes. He is also director and first vice-president of the Brockton Savings Bank, director of the Brockton National Bank. He was one of the incorporators of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and is now its presi-

dent. In 1890 Mr. Keith was appointed by Governor Ames on the "State Commission of Health, Lunacy and Charity" January 1, 1890. He is also a justice of the peace and was elected in the fall of 1882, member of the Governor's Council for Massachusetts, which office he has held to 1895. He has ever had the interests of Campello in mind, having done much to promote its growth and prosperity, was a member of the Parish Committee several years, and when the society remodelled and enlarged their building in 1888 he was one of the committee to forward the same.

Mr. Keith is prominently identified with the commandery, chapter and lodge of the local Masonic fraternity.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in religion his affiliations are of the Trinitarian Congregational order and has been for years prominently identified with the South Congregational Church and society in Campello.

It will be seen by what has already been written that the life of Mr. Keith has been an eventful one, and such an one as those who have been more conspicuous in life might wish they had imitated. By example it attracts, and thus accomplishes a most worthy end. To such men it matters little whether or not the trumpet of fame sounds along their path in life, for they realize its keenest blast can never reach the other shore.

Mr. Keith's life from his birth to the present writing is an open record of an honorable and successful man, whose original stock in trade consisted chiefly in that old fashioned family legacy, personal industry, honesty and brains.

It is not strange that he has earned a large measure of success and an honorable recognition in the ranks of Brockton's substantial and reliable citizens. Mr. Keith was a corporate member of the original street railway corporation in Brockton, and treasurer of the same for several years; also treasurer of the Monarch Rubber Company, of Campello.

Mr. Keith has been a figure of public and practical importance for twenty years. He was a valuable town officer and able legislator, and his repeated elections to the office of chief magistrate of the city show that he is regarded as an able administrator of the duties of that responsible office. Wherever he has served it has been to the satisfaction to the great mass of citizens, and thus with honor to himself.

In March, 1889, Mr. Keith published a complete memorial to the memory of Benjamin Keith, of Campello, and his descendants, a work on which Mr. Keith had bestowed a vast amount of time and expense, and is worthy of great commendation.

During the mayoralty of Mr. Keith, several large enterprises were consummated, as the laying out of a system of sewerage for the city of Brockton, which has just been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Snow, city engineer, and which is believed to be a great addition to the many benefits being derived to the city in the way of public improvements.

Another advance has been made by the city, and the Old Colony Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, by which sixteen grade crossings have been abolished, the agreements all having been made within two years time, a dispatch not usual in matters of this magnitude.

The new and elegant City Hall has also been constructed during the administration of Mayor Keith, and brought to a successful termination.

That a good share of the prosperity of the early history of the new city of Brockton was due to his able, honest and energetic administration of its municipal affairs is well known, and his wide knowledge of men and affairs added to a courteous personality has endeared him to his fellow citizens. Mr. Keith is a person universally beloved and esteemed, as any one whom it is our pleasure to know. Any one meeting him and know him could not be impressed with his sterling integrity of character, while admiring his frankness and kindly bearing towards every person irrespective of nationality or station. Being notably urbane and kindly in his intercourse with his associates and acquaintances he also possesses magnetic qualities which makes and keeps friends.

Mayor Keith has a fine ear for music and is a gentleman of refined taste in such matters, and the writer well remembers seeing him at the early age of ten years playing the violin with all the enthusiasm of an adult person. For forty years he was a musician in the South Church choir, as organist, and has ever displayed an interest in the music at the church. He has also a high appreciation of life as demonstrated in his speeches upon all sorts of topics and occasions, and it is not saying too much that Brockton and Campello, in particular, is exceptionably fortunate in possessing a mayor such as they have in Hon. Ziba C. Keith.

Mr. Keith married Abbie Frances, born October 21, 1848, daughter of Oliver and Malvina Frances Packard Jackson, of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, December 31, 1865, and have one son.

I.—Willie Clifton Keith, born August 31, 1866, married Eva M. Place April 28, 1877, and have one son.

1.—Ziba Cary Keith, born June 13, 1888.

HENRY CLAY JACKSON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of that section of Brockton, known as Campello. He was the son of Ephraim and Lucy (Wild) Jackson, born April 19, 1838. After the usual attendance in the district schools, he entered the Adelphian Academy, under the management of Messrs. Silas L. & L. F. C. Loomis, where he received the rudiments of a good practical business knowledge, which fitted him for the after duties of life. Upon arriving at the age of seventeen years, in 1855, he entered the dry goods house of William F. Brett & Brother, afterward known as Brett, Gannett & Co., and Brett, Newell & Co., located on Federal street in Boston. Here he remained until 1861, when he engaged with Josiah Caldwell & Co., in the same line of trade, where he remained until 1863. His business experience up to that time was such that when the firm of Pierce, Stearns & Adams, successors to the old and well known firm of Pierce, Howe & Co., was reorganized, Mr. Henry C. Jackson was invited to take an interest in the new firm, and from that date to January 1, 1867, he gave an impetus to the new firm by his energy and keen perceptions of the requirements of the trade. At the above named date he became a general partner and remained with the firm until December 31, 1891. A new firm was established under the firm name of Jackson, Mandel & Daniell, the members of the firm being Gustavus Jackson, Thaddeus S. Mandel, Josiah



Henry C. Jackson



E. Daniell, B. S. Luther and Dwight Prouty, with Solomon H. Howe as special partner. With the inauguration of this firm a radical change took place in the general character and manner of conducting the business, with the purpose of making it a New England house. In 1878 Gustavus Jackson's health having become impaired, he withdrew from the firm, and Henry C. Jackson became the head of the firm, being then in the prime of life with a strong and vigorous constitution, he was able to perform any amount of physical and mental labor. Mr. Jackson was by nature endowed with remarkable energy, having keen perception, possessing a high order of executive ability, and therefore was admirably adapted to fill just the position to which he was called, a forceful and positive character, as well as aggressive. With these qualifications he was well fitted to lead in a concern, which with able associates became the leading house in their line of goods in Boston. Year by year from the commencement of the business, the reputation of the house gained in strength and became known throughout the entire business community, as one of the best, with unbounded credit.

During the disastrous fire of 1872, when so many houses were crippled in their business, this firm stood up and asked no favors but immediately set at work with their usual energy and a new building was immediately erected for them by J. Montgomery Sears, where the firm is now engaged in trade, at the corner of Chauncy and Summer streets. It may here truthfully be said that this firm has always met its obligations notwithstanding the fire, and has never been obliged to give its notes.

December 31, 1891, Henry C. Jackson and Dwight Prouty retired with a competency and are living in the enjoyment of a well earned fortune. Upon the retirement of these partners the firm of Jackson, Mandel & Daniell ceased to exist, and the present firm of Chatman, Kendal & Daniell, became their successors. After two years of rest and recuperation, the Bank of North America needing a person to fill the office of president of their affairs, Mr. Jackson was solicited to take that position, and was appointed, and he accepted and is now located at the corner of Franklin and Devonshire streets. His extensive acquaintance with monetary and business institutions, his methodical, exact, and painstaking methods, render him eminently fitted for the position to which he was called. Being a man of sound judgment and strong common sense, he has often been called upon to advise in corporation matters, and has been trustee in settling estates. He is a trustee of the Home Savings Bank on Tremont street, and one of the investment committee of that institution.

Mr. Jackson married Maria Amanda, daughter of Dr. Alvah and Mary (Dalton) Moulton of Ossipee, N. H., August, 15, 1860, and resides in an elegant house on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

OLIVER A. MILLER.

BROCKTON has been noted for the character and ability of its prominent business men, especially in the manufacturing industries. Those who have had any part in the transformation of a community of ten thousand people into a thriving city of thirty-two thousand population have been foremost in courage, sagacity and enterprise, and a new

generation of people are coming forward, captains of industry, with all the energy and spirit of those who have preceded them.

Notable among these is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Miller was attracted to the town of Brockton in 1877, since which time it has grown to a "Greater Brockton." Having received marked encouragement from its energetic shoe manufacturers, he decided to cast his lot among them, and to remove his business there. In 1878 he opened a small shop in the second story of a shoe building in Factory village, now Salisbury Heights. The merits of his output soon compelled him to secure additional room, and in 1879 he leased the entire building, thinking that would last him for many years. Within fourteen months, however, he became cramped for floor space, and in 1880 he leased a three story building, 22 by 30 feet, on Prospect Hill, fitted up for his special use.

He continued in this factory about twelve years, with two additions, all the time selling his splendid machinery, which had become famous all over America and in foreign countries. Needing additional room in 1892, he purchased a fine lot of land at the corner of Ford and Cherry streets, near the old factory, where during the next season he erected the present new and commodious establishment, known as the Miller Shoe Treeing Machine Works, the largest and most complete factory of its kind in the world.

The present building is 180 feet in length, 35 feet in width and three stories in height. The building is fitted with every modern safeguard from fire, including the sprinkler service, automatic fire alarm, etc.; also, a fire pump capable of throwing five hundred gallons a minute.

The Miller machines are conceded to be the best manufactured for fully restoring to a shoe at the least possible expense all of the style and form of the original last, so that the finished shoe will be in the most presentable condition. The best evidence of this fact may be found in the demand for the goods, which has constantly been increasing.

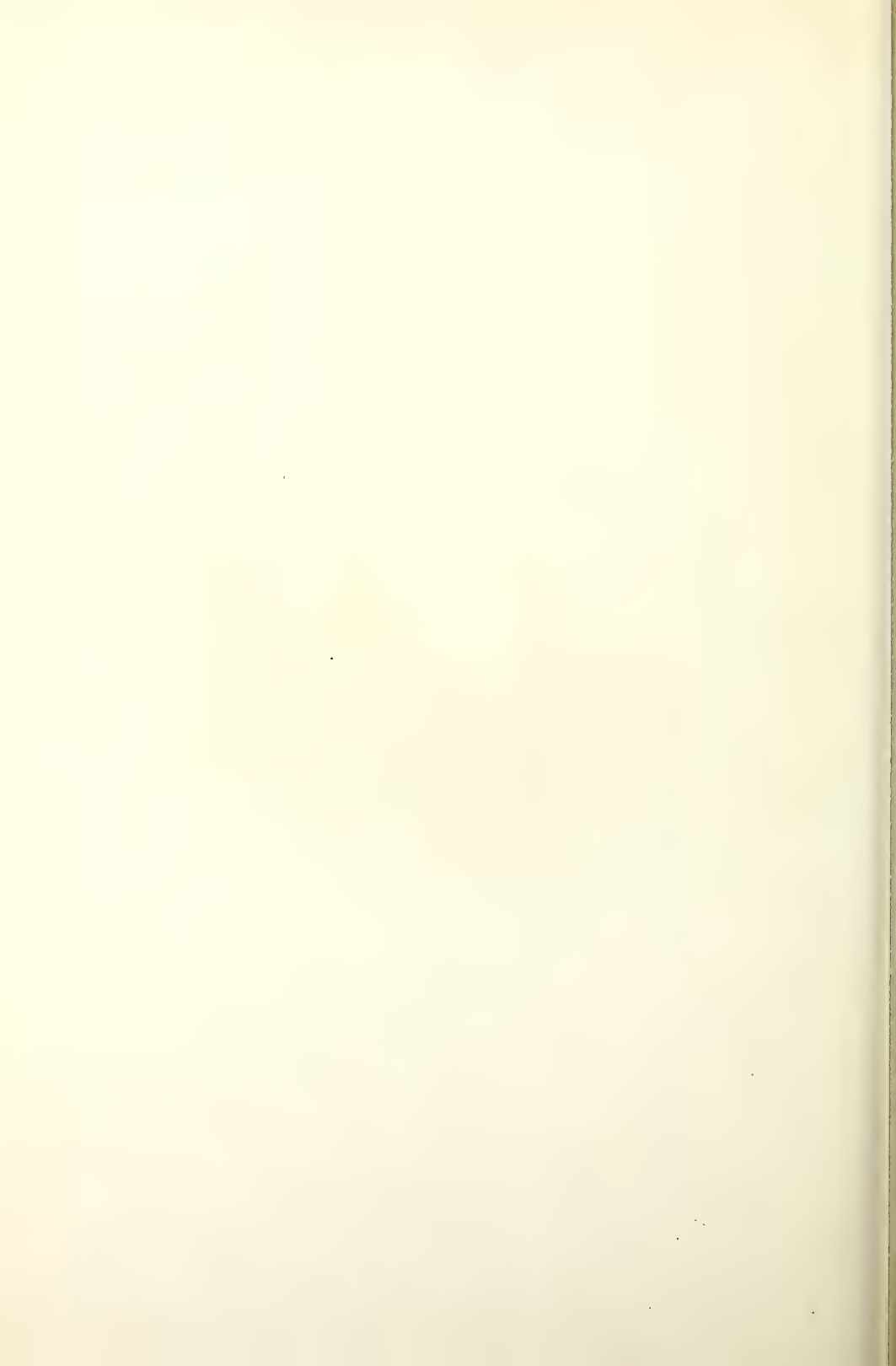
It was in Rochester, N. Y., the early home of Mr. Miller, that he became convinced that there was need among shoe manufacturers of a good shoe treeing machine. Fully believing in that idea, after many years of experiment he perfected his present machines, which ninety-five per cent. of the shoe manufacturers now use and endorse as the best machine that can be made for treeing shoes. The first machine he made was sold in 1876 to G. & D. Silver of Tarrytown, N. Y., and they are still using the Miller Tree at the present time. This is the best testimony as to the value of the Miller machines.

The house of Oliver A. Miller here mentioned is thoroughly representative of American superiority in the product of this kind of machinery, especially relating to the shoe manufacturing industry. The home office is at his factory, with salesrooms at 57 Lincoln street, Boston, and at 3 Victoria Road, Northampton, England, with agents in Paris, France, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and Melbourne, Australia.

Oliver A. Miller, the well known manufacturer of shoe trees, is one of the most enterprising of the citizens of Brockton. He is the son of Ammi Rogers and Martha (Tracy) Miller, of Bennington, Wyoming county, N. Y. His father was a farmer and carriage manufacturer, and is now located at Attica in the same county. His father's family were eight in number, three boys and five girls, a happy family, and successful. One brother is living in Alexander, a successful farmer; another brother doing an extensive dry goods business in Attica, N. Y.



O. A. Miller.



The subject of this notice was the fifth in order of birth, and has always been successful in his business pursuits. He was born in Bennington, N. Y., March 3, 1855. Received his education in the Genesee County Seminary at Alexander, N. Y., entering the same at the age of fifteen years. His early life previous to entering the seminary was similar to that of most boys who live on a farm. The young man had a laudable desire to be in business for himself at an early day. His first business experience was as clerk in the hat, cap and fur store of Messrs. Tweedy, Smith & Son of Buffalo, N. Y. He afterwards became a traveling agent on the road, selling a machine known to the trade as the "carriage painter's automatic jack." It was while engaged in this business, and his extensive acquaintance acquired in traveling through all parts of the country, extending from Boston on the east, to Iowa on the west, including Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., on the south, with other prominent cities and towns, which gave the young man breadth of ideas and helped to foster his ambition to be in business on his own account. We have already seen that Mr. Miller has from the first been prospered, not with a mushroom rapidity, but in that steady growth which brings the largest results. He has been successful only by his untiring activity and industry, constant and earnest effort, backed by a clear head and a trained mind, not afraid of work. He believes in the progress of his adopted city and delights in everything that tends in that direction, and is a cheerful promoter of the interests of the same. The following quotation from Shakespeare may well apply to him:

"Not propt by ancestry, neither allied to eminent assistants, but by the force of his own merits he makes his way."

Of the private life of Mr. Miller, we may safely say he is exceedingly domestic in his habits and tastes, and with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and one daughter, he enjoys life in his quiet and delightful home on Prospect street, on the top of an elevated spot of land known as Prospect Hill, overlooking the city, which includes many "hives of industry" where his productions are in common use. He strives to make home the chief centre of life, a happy one, where, after the cares and toils of the day are over, he can spend the cheerful hours of evening in the delights of the family circle. In order to enhance the pleasures of his family, he has erected a bowling alley, billiard room and a music room, where with them he can enjoy his "Sans Souci" retreat.

In May, 1880, when he began his increased business on Prospect Hill he purchased the homestead of Aberdeen Keith on Prospect street, containing about three fourths of an acre of land, on which is plenty of fruit, and where his home is situated.

Mr. Miller is a man of strong, positive ideas and utterances, and thinks for himself, firm in his convictions, and liberal in his belief. In politics he has always been a Republican and a Protectionist. He cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant for president. In his religious belief he is a pronounced Spiritualist, and is a director of "Onset Bay Grove Association of Spiritualists." Notwithstanding this he is in touch with the other denominations in the city, and has assisted by liberal contributions in erecting houses of worship for those differing from him. In fact, he cares little for names, and believes in character rather than in creeds, and places no confidence in professions unless backed by uprightness in character and life. Mr. Miller is a regular attendant on church services at the Church of the Unity.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Isabella W. Lathrop of Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1878.

CHILDREN :

I—Georgia Belle, born May 5, 1879, and is now a student in Dana Hall, Wellesley, a preparatory school for the college in that town.

II—Howard Oliver, born May 9, 1881.

III—Everett Percy, born July 20, 1883.

IV—Lawrence Lathrop, born May 4, 1889.

BENJAMIN KINGMAN.

BENJAMIN KINGMAN was the third son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman. He was born in the North Parish of the old town of Bridgewater, now Brockton, December 3, 1793, and, like most men in his day, worked upon the old homestead farm, which he afterwards owned, situated in what is well known as the Kingman neighborhood, on Summer street, in the easterly section of the city of Brockton. Besides the service rendered to his father on the farm during the summer season, he with his brothers spent their leisure time during the days and long winter evenings by hammering and making wrought nails, then the only nail used, which were all made by hand. At the age of seventeen years he commenced his apprenticeship with Josiah Perkins to learn the blacksmith's trade. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, he embarked in trade, keeping a variety store in the house which formerly stood at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, the residence of the late Isaac Keith, in Campello. He afterwards removed his store to the corner of Main and Belmont streets, now occupied by Hotel Belmont.

While engaged in trade at the latter place, about 1821, the year of the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, he commenced the manufacture of shoes for the wholesale trade, and was one of the earliest manufacturers in this city. During the winter season he would go to Savannah, Ga., to sell his goods, where he had a store, and at the time of the great fire, in which a large portion of the city was destroyed, his was the only one in his section that was saved. He afterwards spent one winter in Cuba, West Indies, selling his goods.

In 1812 he was a member of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln's company of militia, and was called to do duty at Plymouth. His widow drew a pension for a long time. He was the first person engaged in the sale of lumber in the town. He opened a lumberyard on the land afterward occupied by the brick dwelling-house of the late Hon. Edward Southworth, on Main street. He was also engaged in building houses on contract. When the third meeting-house was erected, in 1827, Mr. Kingman was the most active member of the building committee, and was the agent to carry out all the plans in removing the old church and building the new, and at the dedication of the same he was on the committee of arrangements. August 10, 1835, he was appointed

agent to build the parsonage house for the First Congregational Church, which stood on the spot now occupied by "Perkins's Brick Block."

In 1833, in company with Bela Keith, Esq., Mr. Kingman built the public-house, which was the only one in the city for a long time, and destroyed by fire, at the corner of Main and School streets, now occupied by "Washburn's Block." He was the first proprietor, where he remained but a few years. At another time he became joint owner of the public house now known as the Hyland House, in Bridgewater.

In all the walks of private and daily life, Mr. Kingman was highly respected as a citizen, unostentatious, quiet, honest and decided. He was possessed of an active mind, and was very communicative to others and highly enjoyed life, fond of society, and felt a deep interest in all the great topics of the day. A person of excellent judgment, calm and considerate in all of his movements, his conduct was prudent and discreet, and in public affairs ever reliable. He seldom took part in the strife of political life, excepting as a voter, but was always firm as a Whig and unwavering as a Republican.

That he enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-citizens may be seen in his having frequently been called to fill offices of trust and responsibility. He was prominent in all the public affairs of his native town, and filled nearly all the offices in the gift of the same. He was one of the selectmen, overseers of the poor, represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature, and for upwards of thirty years was a deputy sheriff for the county of Plymouth. He was one of the first directors of the Randolph and Bridgewater Railroad corporation, now merged into, and forming a portion of the present Old Colony Railroad Company. At the time of the incorporation of the first bank of discount in the city, Mr. Kingman was the chief promoter and organizer, and became one of its directors. At the time of his death he was an agent and director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Although Mr. Kingman never made any public profession of religion and belonged to no particular denomination, yet there was no person more devoted to the interests of and success in the First Parish than he. In his early life, and almost to the close, he was a regular attendant on the public services of the sanctuary, and had a deep interest in its prosperity. He was the principal man in maintaining the legal rights of the parish, in court and out, during the long term that the same was in litigation; and in the settlement of all matters pertaining to the same, where there were any differences, he was the leading spirit. He was the principal in the building of and completion of the elegant church edifice, known as the Brown church, erected in 1854 which was destroyed by fire, January 24, 1894.

Mr. Kingman passed peacefully away from the scenes of earth on the 13th of April, 1870, at the age of seventy-seven years.

His interest in the parish matters as a public officer ceased by his resignation, May 14, 1860, upon the reception of which the society passed the following resolutions, which we find on their records:

"Whereas, By the resignation of Benjamin Kingman, in the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee of this parish, after having filled the same for a long series of years, and therein acted a prominent part in our history as a parish, we, the members

of the Parish, are led to consider the energy, the large experience, the sound judgment, and the public spirit which he has manifested in the discharge of the duties of that office; now, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That his services in said office are entitled to our grateful acknowledgments, and that we deem it a just and proper act, as well as a pleasant one, to place upon record this testimonial of our appreciation of those services and of the benefits resulting to us therefrom.

"JONATHAN WHITE,
"JONAS R. PERKINS,
"WILLIAM F. BRETT,
"Committee,"

Mr. Kingman married Rebecca, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Perkins) Packard, of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, December 4, 1817.

CHILDREN :

- I.—Julia Ann Kingman, born August 22, 1819, married Rufus Emery Howard, May 18, 1838. He died July 8, 1838. She then married Hon. Edward Southworth, February 2, 1843. He died March 14, 1877.

CHILDREN :

- 1.—George Southworth, October 5, 1843. Died single.
 - 2.—Ella Frances Southworth, October 10, 1845.
 - 3.—Frederic Southworth, March 3, 1851, married Esther Louisa, daughter of Atwood and Almira T. Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass., October 18, 1874.
- II.—Rufus Packard Kingman, born November 4, 1821, married Abbie Baker, daughter of Capt. Winthrop Sears and Sally (Hawes) Baker, of Yarmouth, Mass., August 30, 1852. Mr. Kingman died February 20, 1894. (See biographical memoir on another page).
- III.—Henry Lyman Kingman, born July 27, 1829. Died single, November 21, 1862.
- IV.—Benjamin Franklin Kingman, born October 27, 1831, married Ada Eels, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eels) Ramsdell, of Warren, Mass., December 18, 1854. The father died at Minneapolis, Minn., July 14, 1875.

CHILDREN :

- 1.—Susan Homer Kingman, born May 16, 1857.
 - 2.—Joseph Ramsdell Kingman, born April 15, 1860.
- V.—Maria, born October 19, 1840, married Charles F. Marston, of Barnstable, Mass., October 19, 1863. She died March 9, 1864. He died January 23, 1865.

FRANCIS E. WHITE.

AMONG the leading and prominent citizens of Brockton is the subject of this sketch, whose name is at the head of this article. He was born in South Weymouth, Norfolk



J. E. White

county, Mass., August 8, 1837, and received what education could be obtained from the common schools of, and one year in the first High School, established in his native village. In 1854, at the age of seventeen years, he entered a counting room in Boston, where he received a good business training, and at the age of twenty-one went to New York city, where he engaged in the same line of business experience, remaining until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. The country needing patriotic young men, he felt it his duty to help by enlisting, which he accordingly did in Company G., Fourth New York Cavalry, September 2, 1861, where he served in the army of the Potomac over three years, being mustered out with his regiment at Winchester, Va., October 28, 1864.

He was promoted early in the service, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant.

At the close of the war he settled in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and soon after married Adaline Frances, born February 17, 1844, daughter of Charles Little and Betsy (Morton) Hawthaway, of Brockton, May 2, 1866. He engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, becoming a partner of Daniel S. Howard & Co., one of the leading and most successful manufacturers in Massachusetts.

In November, 1879, he retired from that firm and established business in his own name, in which he has been prosperous from the commencement, which has continued to the present time. Mr. White is one of the wealthy residents of the city, and is always among the most zealous and interested in any measure for the progress of the city and its material prosperity.

He was an early advocate of the proposed change of the name of North Bridgewater to one more distinctive in character and favored the name which was finally adopted. He earnestly advocated the change from a town to the city form of government, and has since served two terms in the Board of Aldermen, and is at present one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He is a director in the Brockton National Bank and of the Boylston Bank, Boston, and a member of different Masonic bodies and also of the Commercial Club. He also belongs to the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R.

Mr. White's ancestors on both sides are essentially and distinctively direct from the "Pilgrim Fathers," tracing his descent in a direct line from Peregrine White, the first child of the Mayflower party, born in New England. His family connections in Weymouth embrace the well-known and highly respected old families of Burrell, Loud and Tirrell.

Two of the ancestors of Mr. White were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His father was in the war of 1812, although only seventeen years old, and out of seven brothers five were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion and did good, faithful service.

Mrs. Adaline, the wife of Mr. White, died May 24, 1884, and in October, 1885, he married Fannie Carlton, only daughter of Rufus Carlton and Mary (Foley) Kimball, of Brockton, and widow of George F. Gurney, of Brockton.

His only child by his first wife was Henry Preston, now seventeen years of age, and a member of the Brockton High School and preparing for admission to Harvard College.

In politics Mr. White has always been a Republican, and in local municipal affairs he is of the temperance stripe. He is also quite an extensive traveller, having covered this country and nearly all of England and the continent of Europe.

WELCOME HOWARD WALES.

WELCOME HOWARD WALES, son of John and Olive (Howard) Wales, was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, January 20, 1821, at the old Wales homestead, which was located on the site now occupied by the residence of the late R. P. Kingman, Esq., corner of Main and Belmont streets. During the years which immediately followed his majority, Mr. Wales engaged in machine manufacturing and continued in this business until the year 1862. At the town election in March, 1862, he was chosen to the office of town clerk, a position for which he was especially adapted. Upon assuming control of the office he determined to discharge its duties with an eye single to the public welfare, and how faithful he was to the trust imposed is evidenced by the fact that he was re-elected annually for a period of sixteen successive years, and oftentimes by a substantially unanimous vote. His sphere of usefulness, however, was not confined to this office alone. In 1864 he was chosen collector of taxes, and held the position until his death, and so well did he discharge the delicate and difficult duties of this office that he was designated as the "model collector." He represented the town in the Legislature in 1869 and 1871, and in 1873 was chosen a selectman, and re-elected each succeeding year. He was also chairman of the selectmen several years. It was his constant aim to please those with whom he came in contact, and to perform in a conscientious manner the various trusts which devolved upon him.

In his death the town lost an experienced and valued servant, and the public one who was ardently interested in all that pertained to the advancement of the various interests of Brockton.

October 16, 1845, Mr. Wales united in marriage with Lois, daughter of John Washburn and Almira Copeland Kingman, and their family consisted of one child, Abbie Penn, born August 28, 1848, who died February 8, 1866. Mr. Wales died July 2, 1879. Mrs. Wales is now a resident of Quincy, Mass.

CHARLES PERKINS KEITH.

MR. KEITH was born on the homestead of his father, which was formerly his grandfather's, which stood near where the present residence of Rufus P. Keith is now located, corner of Main street and Keith avenue, Campello. He was always a resident of the town of his nativity and never lived outside the limits of the district of his boyhood, honored and respected by his fellow citizens, never desiring public office, rather shunning publicity of service and was the most quiet and unpretending of men, and to

an unfamiliar observer seemed indifferent to what was passing about him, but in matters of business or socially he was quick of hearing, and keen of vision. He always clung to his habits of social and domestic life as formed in early years. In public or private life all unnecessary or outward demonstration or show was always carefully avoided by him. He had great sincerity of motive and kindness of heart, and conveyed his meaning in a few words. His honesty and faithfulness was never called in question.

Any one who had knowledge of the antecedents of Mr. Keith would not wonder that he was a good citizen. Reared as he was in a Christian home he was early led to uphold religious influences. He was a member of the South Congregational Church. The writer can speak from personal knowledge of his father, as he was under his instruction in the Sabbath School and knew him well in years long since gone.

The father of the subject of this sketch had a considerable tract of land and devoted some of his time to agricultural pursuits, but his chief business was that of shoemaking and manufacturing, which in his day was done in a small way, all branches being done by hand labor. His speciality was a low cut brogan, called by the trade "sailor's pumps," his principal market being New Bedford and Nantucket, where they were sold among whalemens. His productions had to be carted either by stage or teams, as it was before the days of railroads. This business was followed by the father for many years, when he was succeeded by the son in 1855, four years previous to the father's death, which took place July 29, 1859. In 1871 Mr. C. P. Keith relinquished the manufacturing business, and his son, Preston B. Keith, removed the old shop, the father remaining in his employment, in a new and commodious factory on the site of the old one for a short time only.

When the senior Mr. Keith died the son gave his time and attention to the developing of his large real estate interests, and with the various changes of the town and city old buildings were removed and new ones erected, till at the present writing the old homestead resembles a thick settled city rather than a large farm. "Keith Avenue," is all that remains to mark the old and familiar locality of five generations of this branch of the Keith family.

Previous to the marriage of Mr. Keith he erected the house at the corner of Main street and Keith avenue, where he lived during all his married life till his death, which took place July 12, 1893.

FAMILY RECORD.

Charles Perkins Keith, the son of Charles and Mehetable (Perkins) Keith, was born in the south part of Brockton, now Campello, June 20, 1820, and married Mary Keith, daughter of Josiah and Sylvia (Keith) Williams, of West Bridgewater, Mass., December 4, 1843.

The wife died September 19, 1884. He then married Catherine Fitzgerald, December 8, 1885.

And here it is proper to mention the mother, one who combined rare excellence of Christian character, with true womanly graces, of cultivated and refined literary tastes, a true wife, a devoted mother and a kind neighbor.

I.--Sarah Williams Keith, born March 31, 1845, married Fred W. Park, January 8, 1873. Mr. Park is employed in the shoe manufactory of Preston B. Keith, and resides on Main street, at the corner of Clifton avenue. Children :

1.—Charles Milton Park, born June 19, 1874.

II.—Preston Bond Keith, born October 18, 1847, married Eldora Louise Kingman, of Campello, December 8, 1869. [See Biography.]

III.—Rufus Perkins Keith, born March 2, 1851, married Marion Foster, born October 29, 1856, daughter of Jonathan and Olive Packard (Foster) Keith, of Campello, October 26, 1880, and have

1.—Clara May Keith, born April 2, 1887.

Mr. Keith is superintendent in the factory of Preston B. Keith, director in the Campello Co-operative Bank, was Master of St. George Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons in 1883 and 1884, clerk of the South Congregational Church, Campello, for five years. His residence is at the corner of Main street and Keith avenue, on the site of the homestead of his grandfather, the late Charles Keith.

SIMEON FRANKLIN PACKARD.

SIMEON FRANKLIN PACKARD, one of the prominent citizens of Campello, is the son of Deacon Simeon and Harmony (Kingman) Packard, and grandson of Hon. Abel and Lucy (Washburn) Kingman, born January 9, 1829. After the usual rudiments of education such as the district schools of his town afforded, he attended the Adelprian Academy, North Bridgewater, Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N. H. His father being a farmer and shoemaker, naturally the son engaged in the same line of occupation during the earlier years of his life. Upon the completion of his academic studies, at the age of twenty years, he engaged in teaching in schools near his home, and in the adjoining towns of Abington, Randolph and Stoughton (now Avon).

In 1854 he entered the store of H. K. Keith & Co., in Kingston, Mass., where he remained four years, during which time he was elected on the Board of School Committee. Returning to Campello he immediately engaged in service with Messrs. A. & A. B. Keith, who at that time were the principal shoe manufacturers of that village, as clerk and superintendent of their factory for seventeen years. He received the appointment of justice of the peace from Gov. Alexander H. Rice in 1876.

Since 1874 Mr. Packard has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, under the firm name of S. F. Packard & Son, one of the largest and best known agencies in the country. At an early day Mr. Packard had won the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and was frequently called to fill positions where sound judgment and a clear head were needed. He is a person of good executive ability, of strong will, and ever has in mind the best interests of his fellow citizens, and the long terms which he has held in some of his public service are the best testimonials of the confidence of the community. In 1874 he was elected member of the school committee of the town, which office he has held from that time to the present, and since the city

of Brockton was inaugurated, he has been much of the time Vice-Chairman of the Board, a term of service not exceeded in the history of Brockton. He has discharged the duties of his office with the utmost fidelity to the educational interests of Brockton with exceptional wisdom and efficiency, and to him as much as to any one of the members of the Board is the present excellence and improvement of the city schools largely due.

In 1876 and '77 he was chosen one of the selectmen of the town. During 1877, '78, '79 and '81, he was one of the assessors of the town and city, an office which calls for the best judgment, utmost impartiality and personal honesty.

Of the private life and character of Mr. Packard, the writer can say of his personal knowledge, having attended the same school with him, as a boy, he was of a mild peaceful disposition, modest and unassuming in his deportment, and improved to the best of his ability the limited advantages in his day. He utilized such as came within his reach whether at home, abroad, behind the counter, or in the counting room. He was a learner always and everywhere, seizing opportunities, so many throw away, to gain knowledge of men, methods, principles and business as well as from books. He instinctively shrank from all obtrusion upon the public, and from offensive expression of his views, when productive of no good. He has ever been a friend to the educational interests of his native town, as may be seen by his term of management of the same, and the repeated confidence placed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has ever been ready by word and deed to favor any proposition that would reasonably improve the condition of the public schools of the town and city.

The affectionate esteem in which he is held by the entire community he also possesses in the narrower field of church fellowship and activity. He has ever felt a deep interest in the welfare of the church and society, which was for a long time the only one in Campello, the Trinitarian Congregational Church of which he has been a consistent member and an officer for a long term of years. The confidence placed in him by the society has often been manifested, as appears in the records, by placing him in the chair to preside over the affairs of the society at their meetings and in electing him treasurer and collector for nearly twenty years from 1871. In 1867-'70 he was a member of the parish committee.

Mr. Packard is a man of fine tastes in musical matters and has always taken a lively interest in improving the standard of music in the town, and especially has he been active in the regular church services of the sanctuary on the Sabbath at Campello, where he served the South Congregational church as musical director for the term of twenty-nine years, from 1859 to 1888, and in recognition of his long and faithful interests in their behalf he was presented with an elegant gold watch, appropriately inscribed, which was a deserved testimonial. In 1893 Mr. Packard visited England, Wales, and France, accompanied by his son, Frank E. Packard. In 1894 he made an extended tour through the Western States to California and into Mexico.

FAMILY RECORD.

Mr. Packard married Louisa, daughter of Bela and Mary (Kingman) Keith, of Campello, Mass., January 25, 1855. Mrs. Packard was a warm hearted friend and com-

panion, a true Christian, a devoted mother, of bright and sunny disposition, one whose friendship was strong and lasting, and finding her chief happiness in her home and among her friends and caring for and administering to those she loved.

CHILDREN :

- I—Frank Edward Packard, born May 7, 1857, graduated at the Brockton High School in 1874, finished his preparation for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., graduated at Amherst College 1880, principal of the Sprague School in Brockton, 1881. During the next three years he was employed in the Syrian Protestant College of Beyroot as instructor of English and mathematics; while in the college he was their organist, 1879–80, and after his return home was organist at the South Congregational church at Campello, then occupied the same position in the Central Methodist Episcopal church in Brockton, and later the Campello Methodist church, and is at present a partner with his father, under the firm name of S. F. Packard & Son, Campello, in the real estate and insurance business. He married Nellie Evans of Brockton.
- II—Nellie White Packard, born March 4, 1862, married Horace Alden Keith, in that portion of West Bridgewater, now forming a portion of the city of Brockton, April 12, 1887.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Roger Keith, born May 8, 1888.
 - 2—Louisa Keith, born January 25, 1889.
 - 3—Gerald Keith, born March 13, 1893.
- III—Alice Louisa Packard, born May 14, 1863; died August 15, 1863.

EDWIN KEITH.

EDWIN KEITH, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the son of Capt. Ziba and Polly (Noyes) Keith, born August 21, 1840, in the homestead of his father at the corner of Main and Plain streets, on the site of the elegant residence of George E. Keith. After the usual attendance in the district schools at Campello, like most of his Keith relatives, he engaged in what was the common occupation of the village, shoemaking, and afterward in 1859, when sewing and stitching machines were introduced into the manufacture of boots and shoes, Mr. Keith became superintendent of the stitching room in the shoe manufactory of his brothers, Martin L. Keith and Franklin Keith, then at the corner of Main and Plain streets, which was a large and successful establishment, under the firm name of M. L. Keith & Co. This establishment, which was destroyed by fire in 1874, stood upon the site of the elegant residence of Hon. Ziba C. Keith. In February, 1874, he became associated with an older brother, Daniel Noyes Keith, for the purpose of manufacturing shoes, under the firm name of Keith Brothers, which firm was dissolved by mutual agreement in November, 1881.



Arfonas



Soon after the dissolution Mr. Keith purchased and furnished the factory formerly occupied by George Stevens on Montello street, and immediately entered into a successful career of business life, manufacturing shoes, where he is at the time of this writing. In 1871 Mr. Keith purchased the well known dwelling house formerly occupied by one of the former pastors of the South Congregational church, Rev. Daniel Huntington, where he resides at the present time. Mr. Keith is largely interested in real estate, having several houses on what is well known as the Amzi Brett place, one of the earlier inhabitants of the south part of the old town of North Bridgewater. His real estate operations are extended to Monument Beach, in the town of Bourne, Mass., where he owns several cottage houses, and where so many Brockton people resort in the summer season.

Mr. Keith united in marriage November 26, 1862, with Ellen Richardson, daughter of Welcome and Susan (Tilden) Howard, of Brockton, granddaughter of Col. Caleb and Sylvia (Alger) Howard, and a direct descendant in the seventh generation from John Howard, the first settler of the name of Howard in the old town of Bridgewater, previous to its division, which is in the following order; John¹, Ephraim², Ephraim³, George⁴, Col. Caleb⁵, Welcome,⁶ Ellen Richardson⁷.

CHILDREN:

I—Albion Howard Keith, born April 16, 1864; died, July 31, 1865.

II—Lester Carlton Keith, born September 27, 1866; married, Rebecca May, daughter of Capt. Obed Baker³ of West Dennis, Mass., and has one daughter, Florence May, born May 24, 1843.

Lester C. Keith is interested in real estate in Campello.

III—Mae C. Keith, born May 25, 1868; died, August 23, 1868.

IV—Forest Noyes Keith, born April 29, 1876; died, December 24, 1881.

In 1893 Mr. Edwin Keith took his son, Lester Carlton Keith, into partnership with him under the firm of E. & L. C. Keith. The son is a graduate of Greenwich Seminary and is one of the progressive men of the time.

AUGUSTUS TURNER JONES.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER had been an incorporated town twelve years before the birth of the subject of this sketch. It was then but a straggling country village with a large surrounding area devoted to farms and a still larger section still covered by her native forests. His father was well known through a long life as Capt. Augustus Jones, and his paternal grandfather was Capt. Asa Jones, both having received their military titles in the days when every able-bodied citizen was enrolled for public duty and the maintenance of public safety. His mother was Almida Torrey, eldest daughter of Turner Torrey, who himself came from Weymouth, and married Sarah Snell, a descendant in direct line from the Pilgrim John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

Mr. Jones was born on the 21st day of May, in the year 1832, and with the exception of about three years, has spent the whole of his life in his native town. His par-

ents were those who believed a good education for their children to be the best sort of an inheritance they could bestow upon them, and so gave him every opportunity at their command for attending school. After completing the course prescribed in the public schools, he was given a chance, which he eagerly embraced, for further study, and spent part of two years in the Adelpian Academy in his own town. Subsequently he entered Phillips Academy in Andover, then under the principalship of that distinguished scholar and disciplinarian, Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D., where he completed the regular classical course fitting for entrance to college. In 1854 he became a member of Amherst College, and in 1856 transferred his college relations to Yale, where he was distinguished for high and accurate scholarship, and from which he graduated with high rank in 1858. Immediately after leaving college, he was, by recommendation of President Woolsey, of Yale, given a position as classical instructor in a large training school in Stamford, Conn., and remained there one year, when his services were sought as principal of a new institution then recently opened in Williamsburg, Mass. Two years of faithful and efficient work were given to this school, and it was placed upon a good foundation, when Mr. Jones resigned his place much to the regret of the friends of the school, and returning to the town of his nativity entered upon a career which proved to be the important work of his life, that of a journalist.

It was in 1863 that he became proprietor and editorial manager of the North Bridgewater Gazette, then a weekly journal of limited circulation, but occupying a field of rapidly growing importance. Mr. Jones entered upon his new work with the same enthusiasm and earnestness which had characterized all his previous efforts. From the outset it was his ambition and his purpose to give the people a clean and wholesome newspaper and to make it an agent for the promotion of the welfare of his town and vicinity in all that pertained to elevated morals, an enlightened intelligence and substantial material prosperity. The tone of his paper was never lowered to meet the vitiated taste of the vulgar or to cater to an appetite for the sensational. With a high appreciation of the great opportunities afforded a newspaper as a medium for public education, and an ever present sense of the responsibility thus laid upon him, he conscientiously sought to discharge his duties as an editor so that the people would be uplifted and helped. With this high ideal before him, it is not surprising that the Gazette made for itself a character and won for itself a place in the public esteem that was widely recognized. In all local enterprises it was ever a leader, and in the discussion of all public questions it was always candid, conservative, and always in touch with the best sentiment of the people. When after twenty years of active newspaper work, Mr. Jones gave up the editorial chair and all his pecuniary interest in the Gazette to another he left it a journal well established, widely read, and bearing a reputation not surpassed by any in the State.

Of Mr. Jones's record as a public man the archives of the city and town very fully show. In 1864, the year following his return to his native town, he was chosen a member of the school committee, and was an active man on the committee in the first organization of the High School of the town in that year. To this office, as well as to that of trustee of the public library, he was repeatedly re-elected, and has ever shown a great interest in public education. In 1878 when the question of the establishment

of public water works in Brockton, was after much discussion settled in the affirmative, he was selected a member of the committee for deciding upon the best source of supply and of inaugurating the system. His ability as a presiding officer in public assemblies was early recognized, and he was frequently called upon to serve both as moderator in town meetings and as chairman in political conventions and other public gatherings. He was appointed a member of the committee chosen by the town to frame a city charter for Brockton, and after its adoption was elected by his ward to the first city council, of which he was made president by the unanimous vote of his associates on the board. In the years 1886, 1887 and 1891 he was chosen collector of taxes, and in 1887 succeeded Henry A. Ford as city treasurer, holding this responsible position for seven years. In 1872 he received from President Grant a commission as postmaster, and a renewal of the same in 1873. In all these important official positions his course was characterized by a high conception of duty and an integrity of purpose that always brought to him the largest public confidence.

Mr. Jones has for many years been prominent in his relations with the Porter Congregational Church and one of its most valued members. He has been superintendent of its Sunday school, and for a long series of years among the liberal supporters of the church, and chairman of the board of finance. Few movements have been inaugurated in behalf of this church during the past twenty-five years in which he has not borne a conspicuous part. He was one of the original promoters and members of the Old Colony Congregational Club, was its secretary for five years and has been its president the past two years. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society, and of a number of Masonic organizations; also on the board of directors of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In politics Mr. Jones has been a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont for president, and never forgetting his political duty either at the caucus or at the polls. For several years he performed efficient service for his party as chairman of the Republican town committee. In 1888 he spent several months in foreign travel, sailing from Montreal and making a tour through England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage on the 2d of December, 1860, with Miss Helen Eveleth, daughter of Moses and Betsey (Preble) Eveleth, of New Gloucester, Me., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College of the class of 1856. Their children were Bertha Eveleth, born September 7, 1866, and Lizzie Lee, born September 25, 1868. The former graduated at Wellsley College in 1889, and in 1894 was married to Edward Dwight Blodgett, of Cortland, N. Y., a graduate of Amherst College in 1887. Lizzie Lee graduated at Wellesley in 1891, and is now a teacher in the Brockton High School. The wife died in 1875, and on March 10, 1876, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Harriet (Drake) Pettee, of Stoughton. They have one son, Everett Augustus, born August 16, 1878, and now preparing for admission to Amherst College.

The subject of this sketch represents in his life and character the sturdy principles of a Pilgrim ancestry, and is worthy of the high esteem in which he is universally held. He is an honored and useful citizen.

NATHAN KEITH.

NATHAN Keith was born in the West Parish of Bridgewater, now city of Brockton, February 11, 1814. He was a descendant from Rev. James Keith, the first settled minister in Bridgewater. His direct line of ancestry is as follows: James¹, Timothy², Nathan³, Simeon⁴, Pardon⁵ and Nathan⁶, who was the second son of a family of nine children, who have all lived to have families.

On the maternal side, his mother was a daughter of Silas Wild, jr., of Braintree. Her grandfather, James Thayer of Braintree, was a great-grandson of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Keith married Elizabeth Copeland Perkins, daughter of Nahum and Vesta (Copeland) Perkins of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, September 15, 1853.

CHILDREN:

1. Allie Vesta, born February 19, 1857. Married Paul Franklin Green, November 28, 1876; had Pauline Frances Green, born May 30, 1881. She afterwards married Charles Herbert Kingman, June 23, 1885, and had Arlene Lorna, born July 24, 1886.
2. Annie, born September 24, 1859; died October 10, 1859.

Mr. Keith, like all boys in Massachusetts brought up on a farm, had the advantage of a common school education, with the addition of a private school in West Bridgewater taught by Moses Mandell for a term of about four months. He was then about sixteen years old, which finished his education. Realizing the drudgery in the way the farming was then done, boys generally looked for some other occupation. His elder brother was learning to make shoes, but soon commenced to take out work from Mitchell & Bryant of Joppa. He and his brother followed that for a short time, and then commenced cutting their own stock. They made principally brogans and sent them to a commission house in New Orleans, which gave a fair price for labor. If they averaged seventy-five cents to a dollar a day they thought they were doing well.

They then opened trade in low cut shoes known as sailor's pumps for the whale fishery, which was then in its glory in New Bedford and Nantucket. It took less stock to make a pump than a brogan, and they sold for about the same price. There being quite a limited trade in that kind of goods, they looked for another market. They formed a company to manufacture boots and shoes, under the firm name of W. Keith & Co., the partners being Williard Keith, Nathan Keith and Thomas Packard. They manufactured in a shop opposite where Caleb H. Packard now resides, and opened a boot and shoe store in Albany, N. Y. He they remained one season, when, business being very dull, Thomas Packard retired from the company and closed the manufactory and the two Keiths went to Albany. They afterward concluded to go West and grow up with the country. They removed their stock to Columbus, O., and opened a boot and shoe store, purchasing their goods in Boston. Owing to the great depression in business and difficulty of getting exchange, they became discouraged, and in the fall of 1837 they removed to Little Rock, Ark. Here they continued the business about two



Nathan Keith.



years, and then bought a steam saw mill. They had a good market for the most of their lumber at home, and rafted considerable down the Mississippi River.

In 1839 the subject of our sketch retired from the mill business, his brother continuing the same until the land on which the mill was located, which had been in litigation for some fifteen years, was settled. His brother then purchased the steam ferry boat at Little Rock, Ark., where he continued some years. Among the incidents of his life he ferried Col. Cassius M. Clay's Kentucky regiment across the Arkansas River in time of the war with Mexico.

In 1840 Nathan purchased a small stock of goods and shipped them on the steamer Cherokee at Little Rock for Fort Smith; the next morning they stopped at a place called Lewisburg, and as they were starting from the wharf the boilers exploded. Nathan Keith was standing in the social hall directly over the boilers, and soon found himself on the bank of the river. Almost everyone near him was killed or wounded. He was scalded and bruised, and there were some fifteen or twenty men missing. There were quite a number of ladies on board, all of whom escaped; they were in the after part of the boat, which sank a few minutes later. Mr. Keith lost all his goods. He had friends up near the Indian nation, where he lived for the next four years, engaged in stock raising. He bought about 125 sheep in the north part of the State and drove them down to Grand Prairie, south of the Arkansas River; but wolves were so troublesome he sold out. He then took his horses and went to Texas and Louisiana, sold them and went to New Orleans, where he engaged in the daguerreotype business in the city and villages throughout Louisiana and Alabama.

In 1849 he removed to Matamoras and Fort Brown, Texas, and was engaged as a clerk in a store at Fort Brown. He left there for California in November, 1849. He was thirty-five days travelling from Texas to the Pacific Ocean, about eleven hundred miles. He made a stop of a day at the principal cities of Monterey, Saltillo, Buena Vista battle ground, where General Taylor and Santa Anna fought about three years before. The next city was Durango, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, about three hundred miles from the Pacific; they were assured that their raw animals could not take them over the mountains without a pilot and also from danger from the Indians which they had heard almost every day since they had left the Rio Grande. His company consisted of sixty men, and many of them armed with guns and pistols. They finally concluded to ride their own mules instead of riding pack saddles. The Mexican government had made a mule road three or four years previously. All the traffic to the Pacific from Durango was done by a tribe of Indians; they carried what they called a cargo (125 pounds). They met and passed companies of them. They arrived on the Pacific at Mazatlan, Mexico, about the middle of January, 1850, in good condition, and sold their stock and saddles for about three-fourths of what they cost on the Rio Grande. They found an old hulk of a vessel, which they fitted for sea, and in about a week they sailed for San Francisco.

They were thirty-five days on the passage, stopped one day in San Francisco, went to Sacramento the night after landing in the city, took a stern wheel boat for Marysville, and from there went to Foster's Bar on foot twenty-five miles, on the Yuba River. He and his partner bought a pick and shovel for which they paid one ounce—sixteen

dollars as gold was then valued. He lived in California about three years, engaged at times in packing supplies up to the mines, keeping a toll bridge on the Yuba River, and placer mining with fair success. The most he made in California was by investments in San Francisco at a large rate of interest.

In 1853 he returned to his old home, in the vicinity where he has resided for the last forty years, a respected citizen, engaged in agriculture and improving the farm on which he resides. It was mostly through his enterprise that Perkins avenue was built, where there are now over eighty houses on the Perkins farm, and about the same number on the adjoining estates that have been built within about twenty years.

In politics Mr. Keith was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, having voted four times in presidential elections, including the two Harrisons. He never had much ambition for office, although he was councilman in the first city government in Brockton, being the senior member. He also received a lieutenant's commission from Gov. Davis in the old Massachusetts militia. He is an independent thinker, and co-operates in everything that tends to benefit the community. He is a member of the Society of Pioneers of New England.

RUFUS PACKARD KINGMAN.

RUFUS PACKARD KINGMAN was the son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Packard) Kingman, was born in North Bridgewater now Brockton, November 4, 1821, only a few months after the birth of the town of North Bridgewater. He was in the seventh generation from Henry Kingman, who with his wife Joanna and six children, landed in Weymouth, Massachusetts, July 10, 1635, and who came from Weymouth, England. At the time of his entrance to the town it was a small settlement, nearly all farmers and shoemakers, and the business of the village was very small, the principal manufacture being shoes. The early days of Mr. Kingman were uneventful, attending such public schools as the town afforded and such private instruction as could be had, under the teachings of Mrs. Nathan Jones, Miss Julia Perry, Dea. Heman Packard and Rev. Jonathan Coe. At the age of twelve years his father erected a public house on the spot where Washburn's block now stands, and the young boy immediately entered upon the duties incident to hotel life. Upon the retirement of his father from the hotel, he assisted in the labors of farming till he arrived to the age of eighteen. In 1840 he entered the dry goods and variety store of William F. Brett, then the leading one in the town, located in the hotel building, corner of Main and School streets. There he remained until 1846, when he became a partner in the business, under the firm name of Brett & Kingman, giving his entire time and energy to the business till 1854, when he was obliged to give up active business on account of feeble health.

While engaged in the above named business in 1850 he erected the first brick building in the town, on the lot where the center school house was formerly located south of the hotel, and known as "Kingman's block," and now occupied by the firm of Howard & Caldwell, as an extensive clothing establishment.

Shortly after Mr. Kingman's retirement from the store there was a demand for banking accommodations and Mr. K. was selected as the cashier. Into this position he brought a peculiar fitness and adaptability to handle the business of banking, and soon took high rank among those with whom he was brought into business relations, and the bank became a success, and only gave up the same upon the establishment of the United States banking laws.

At a meeting of the directors held to see if they would change into a National bank, it was voted not to do so, and the same was closed in 1866. The town was without banking facilities at home till 1874, when there seemed to be pressing need of accommodations by the increased number of manufacturers and merchants, and a new bank was chartered by the name of "The Home National Bank," and Mr. Kingman was elected unanimously to take the office of president of the same, which position he has held with signal ability, with honor to himself and a wise manager for the stockholders, from that time to the present, a period of twenty years. While Mr. Kingman was cashier of the first bank, the town elected him as their treasurer, an office he filled with fidelity to their interests for nine successive years. In 1872 he was chosen an assessor and was re-elected in 1873 and '74. In 1881 he was a member of the retiring Board of Selectmen, it being the last year of the town government as North Bridgewater.

When the North Bridgewater Savings Bank was closed in 1876, Mr. Kingman and Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, were appointed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as trustees to close the affairs of the same, and they performed their duties in a most faithful and judicious manner, and was able to pay to the depositors 94 46-100 per cent.

In 1881 when the town was about to give up the 'old municipal town government and enter upon a city form of government, Mr. Kingman had much to do in arranging the affairs preparatory to the inauguration of the new city of Brockton and was elected from Ward two on the Board of Alderman, and upon the organization of the same was made chairman of that body, and his having been re-elected without opposition three times is sufficient appreciation of faithful services to that board.

Upon the death of his father, who had been agent of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Hingham, Mass., Mr. Kingman was chosen as his successor, and afterward, in 1871, elected a director of the same.

Upon the establishment of the North Bridgewater Board of Trade, Mr. Kingman was elected director, and in 1874 he was one of the corporate members of Brockton Agricultural Society, and was chosen one of the first directors, and for two years treasurer of the society, and was afterward vice-president of the same.

At the organization of the Commercial Club, in January, 1883, he was elected its president.

As a man, Mr. Kingman was plain of speech, honest, straightforward, firm, and decided when decision was needed; a person of excellent judgment in all matters of business, and his large experience in financial affairs in which he has been so successful for himself has shown him to be the right kind of a man to be in the councils of the city government. He had no ambition for public honor or notoriety, and was never active in the strifes of political life, although he was ever ready by his vote to promote the public good. In politics he had been a firm Whig as well as Republican, and belonged

to a family well known for their prominence in all affairs of a local nature. Mr. Kingman was often entrusted with matters of great importance, where honesty and integrity was needed, and never was found wanting.

In his private life he was most genial and interesting, fond of company, and possessed no small share of wit, always cheerful and buoyant, and was quick at repartee; naturally fond of home he was the life of the social circle, tender and affectionate.

He never was robust, but he accomplished more than many stronger people. He was not only a successful business man but a patriotic one, and took a great deal of interest in what was going on around him, and being a person of rare financial ability he was often consulted on matters of finance, and his advice was freely and honestly given.

When the Brockton City Hospital Company was organized in 1890, he was elected vice-president of the same. During the mayoralty of Hon. William L. Douglas, he appointed Mr. Kingman chairman of the Board of Sewerage, established for the better drainage of the city, May 31, 1890, which position he held at the time of his death, rendering to the city of Brockton valuable service.

Mr. Kingman took great delight in looking over the personal history of the Kingmans, and when the "Kingman Memorial Association" was organized he took a prominent part and was elected treasurer of the same, which position he held as long as he lived. He also caused an elegant monument to be erected at his own expense to the memory of the ancestors of the Kingman family in America, and which may be seen in Union Cemetery, Brockton, and his death only prevented his carrying out further plans with reference to the association.

Mr. Kingman died Tuesday, February 20, 1894; the funeral services were held on Saturday, February 24, from the late residence of the deceased, at the corner of Main and Belmont streets; a large attendance of representative men from the various walks of life being in attendance. The floral offerings were profuse and elegant, and the services interesting. Eulogistic remarks were made by the pastor of the family, Rev. Henry E. Goddard of the New Jerusalem church, assisted by Rev. S. S. Seward of New York, a former pastor and resident of the town many years previous and a friend of the family.

Mr. Kingman united in marriage with Abby, only child of Capt. Winthrop Sears and Sally (Hawes) Baker of Yarmouth, Mass., August 30, 1852.

ALBERT KEITH.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from Rev. James Keith, the first ordained minister of Bridgewater, the line of descent being as follows: Timothy¹, Timothy², Levi³, Benj⁴, Arza⁵, Albert⁶.

He is the son of Arza and Marcia (Kingman) Keith, and grandson of Benjamin and Patty (Cary) Keith, of North Bridgewater, now Brockton. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Abel Kingman, a prominent resident of the old town. The father of Mr.

Keith was one of the early shoe manufacturers, and also at one time a cabinet furniture maker. The son worked at shoemaking in his early days, and upon arriving to the age of seventeen in 1840 he went to Foxboro, Mass., to become clerk in the store of Hon. Otis Cary, who was a native of North Bridgewater, and was also engaged in the iron business. He remained with Mr. Cary for five years when he removed to Attleboro, Mass., and engaged in the dry goods business on his own account, which he continued till 1851, when he sold his interests in the trade and removed to his native village of Campello, where he has since resided. While engaged in the mercantile trade in Foxboro he married Charlotte, daughter of Stephen M. and Rebecca (Wheeler) Pierce of Attleboro April 1, 1847. Upon his return to Campello Mr. Keith entered into co-partnership with his brother, Arza Benjamin Keith, and became the leading manufacturers of shoes in the town, now the city of Brockton. The firm of A. & A. B. Keith, at one time was as familiar and as well known as any in the commonwealth. Their factory stood at the corner of Main and Market streets, Campello. Mr. Keith continued in shoe manufacturing for nearly twenty years or until 1871, when he disposed of his interest to his brother and engaged in the grain and coal trade, succeeding Mr. Nelson J. Foss. He has been successful in his business pursuits by close application as the condition of his somewhat feeble health would permit, industry, perseverance and determination being among his leading characteristics. He has a strong individuality, calm in judgment, and when his mind is made up as to anything presented to him he is inflexible, the question of right and wrong entering largely into his conclusions. He is not an office seeker, but his services have often been called into requisitions by the town as may be seen by reference to the records of the same. In 1871 he was one of the Selectmen. In 1870, '71, '72 he was on the School Board, assessor in 1880. He represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1879 and 1880. In politics Mr. Keith is a Republican. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at Campello, which office he held for several years. In 1874 Gov. William B. Washburn appointed him justice of the peace. Upon the organization of the Co-operative Bank at Campello, in 1877, Mr. Keith was chosen its president, and continued in that capacity until 1883.

In his religious belief he is affiliated with the Trinitarian Congregationalists, and has been a member of the South Congregational Church in Campello since 1842, a period of over one-half a century. He has also served on the committee of the parish, twelve years on the church committee, superintendent of the Sunday School ten years. On the eighteenth day of April, 1884, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Keith for thirty years of faithful service as clerk of the society.

CHILDREN :

I.—Marcia Adelaide, born October 18, 1848 Died August 20, 1850.

II.—Alice Maria, born October 19, 1850, graduated at the High School in Brockton, class of 1867; attended at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., two years; went abroad for fourteen months in 1870, visiting England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and Belgium, the ruins of Pompei and Mt. Vesuvius. Owing to the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war left Paris for Switzerland, where she remained about five months in Lausanne and one month in

Geneva, studying the French language. In 1879 went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she taught in Salt Lake Academy. In 1882 she made a second European trip, sailing by the Netherland Steamship Line from New York and landing in Rotterdam, Holland, visiting all the important cities in Holland, including a trip up the Rhine from Bonn to Binge, visited Frankfort-on-the-Main and making Dresden her home for one year, studying German. June 4, 1884, she married Capt. Alexander Whelden, of South Dartmouth, Mass. He died June 11, 1855. Visited the islands of St. Thomas, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Martinique, West Indies, in company with her father, mother and sister in 1890.

III.—Herbert, born August 29, 1852. Died August 25, 1859.

IV.—Charlotte Ray, born January 14, 1865, graduated at the High School, Brockton, in 1883, Wellesley College in 1887. Taught school in Kingston, Stoneham and Concord, N. H. In 1890 she visited the West India islands, St. Thomas, Barbadoes, St. Lucia and Martinique, in company with her father and others.

V.—Lillian May (twin sister to preceding), born January 14, 1865, graduated at the High School of Brockton in 1883, married Elijah Austin Keith, of West Bridgewater, January 18, 1888, and have one son, Donald McLeod Keith, born October 10, 1889. Mr. Keith is manager of the extensive house of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, dealers in athletic and sporting goods in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charlotte P. Keith, the mother, died May 29, 1874. Mr. Keith married (2d) Cynthia Bonney, of Hadley, Mass., July 14, 1875. She died February 12, 1876. He married (3d) Mrs. Susan J. Allen, of Springville, N. Y.

JOHN WASHBURN KINGMAN.

JOHN WASHBURN KINGMAN was born in that portion of the old North Parish of Bridgewater, afterwards known as North Bridgewater—now the city of Brockton—July 24, 1804. He was the son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman. His father being a farmer, he was early taught to work upon the farm and assist in the labors incident to a farmer's life. When he arrived at a proper age to learn a trade he was placed under the care and apprenticeship of his brother, Abiel Kingman, who was a manufacturer of cabinet furniture in the Kingman neighborhood, near the place of his birth, on Summer street. In the spring of 1831 he removed to Reading, Mass., to take the management of his brother Henry's business, who was also a manufacturer of cabinet furniture in that town. There he remained for two years, when he returned to his native town. About that time Marcus Shaw commenced the manufacture of rolling machines for the purpose of hardening leather, thus superseding the old method of using the hammer and lap-stone in the making of boots and shoes. Mr. Kingman purchased his interest in that business, and after making several improvements he continued making these machines and supplying the shoemakers throughout Plymouth county. In this business he continued successfully for several years, when he sold the same to his son-in-law, Welcome H. Wales, Esq., who continued the same for a few years, and then sold to Gustavus H. Farrar.

Mr. Kingman was appointed ensign in the militia of Massachusetts July 15, 1825; captain, July 24, 1828. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the care of his real estate.

He became an active member of the First Congregational Church at an early age, and was often called to advise and assist in its management, in which he took a deep interest.

In the days when the subject of the abolition of slavery was unpopular, he was one of the most active and strongest sustainers of the principles advocated by Garrison, Phillips, Douglass and others, for the emancipation of the colored race, and lived to see four millions of slaves liberated from the thralldom of slavery. As a promoter of good morals and an advocate of all social reforms of the times, he has left no uncertain record. He died January 30, 1876. Of the estimation in which he was held by the church of which he was a member, we find the following record:

"Our Heavenly Father having taken from our midst Brother John W. Kingman, we desire to place upon record some expression of our feeling of loss. We shall miss him from his seat in the sanctuary, from his place in our social meetings and Sabbath school and in his earnest endeavors to promote the interest of this church and society in every department of his work. For many years he has stood as a leader, devoting a full share of that energy for which he was marked to the defense of the truth as held by this church. Devoutly would we thank our Heavenly Father for the long consistent life of our brother in the midst of this people, for his bold advocacy of every true reform, and the pleasant memories which remain of his social intercourse with us, while to us his death seems only loss. We know to him it was gain, having lived his three-score and ten years here, and finished the work given him to do, he has entered upon the life eternal, and commenced the service of heaven. Emulating his example, let us, as followers of Christ, be active and earnest, that when the time for our departure comes we be found ready, so may this affliction work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. We also desire to express our sympathy with the afflicted family, and commend them to the God of all consolation. He who has styled himself the widow's God, and the Father of the fatherless, in whom is all blessing.

"F. B. GARDNER, *Clerk.*"

Mr. Kingman married Almira, daughter of Caleb and Sally (Byram) Copeland, of West Bridgewater, Mass., November 26, 1826.

CHILDREN.

I.—Lois Kingman, born October 16, 1827, married Welcome H. Wales, October 16, 1845. [See Biographical Sketches.]

II.—Martin Kingman, born March 9, 1835, married Helen Hathaway, daughter of Leonard Kelley, of New Bedford, Mass., September 1, 1859.

The mother died April 25, 1868. Mr. Kingman then married Mrs. Eliza Emma Allen, July 26, 1870.

CHILDREN.

1.—Carrie Maria, born April 9, 1861.

2.—George Martin, born June 10, 1865. Died March 15, 1888.

3.—Susie Wales, born February 28, 1867, married Otho Allen Hayward, son of Zina Hayward, of Campello, Mass., June 14, 1892.

BRADFORD ELLIOT JONES.

BRADFORD ELLIOT JONES, son of Rosseter and Hannah (Marshall) Jones, was born in North Bridgewater, Plymouth county, September 22, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in North Bridgewater Academy.

When seventeen years of age he entered the dry goods store of Charles Curtis and remained there nearly four years. In 1864 he started in business for himself in Provincetown where he remained until 1867, then he returned to North Bridgewater and bought out the long established business of Brett Bros. and organized the house of Jones, Lovell & Sanford. This copartnership continued about three years, when Mr. Sanford retired and the business was continued under the firm name of Jones & Lovell until May, 1878. In that year Mr. Jones purchased the dry goods business of Henry H. Packard in Clark's block, and this business he still carries on with Robert Cook, under the firm name of B. E. Jones & Co.

Mr. Jones was married in Provincetown September 21, 1862, to Kate Marie, daughter of Dr. Stephen A. and Catherine M. W. (Bracket) Paine. He has two children, Kitty Payne, who graduated at Wellesley College in 1884, and Stephen Rosseter, who graduated at Amherst College in 1889, and at the Law School of Boston University in 1892.

Mr. Jones is president of the Security Co-Operative Bank, vice-president and a member of the investment committee of the Brockton Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the Home National Bank. He has been treasurer of Paul Revere Lodge of Masons since 1875, is also treasurer of the Brockton Masonic Benefit Association and occupies various other positions of trust.

Mr. Jones, though never an active politician, has always taken a deep interest in the public welfare, and had identified himself with every public movement which tended to promote the growth, moral and material of his city. In 1882, the first year of the city government, he represented Ward Seven in the Board of Aldermen, and has twice since, in the years 1890 and 1891, been elected to the same board.

Mr. Jones is a large holder of Brockton real estate and is a firm believer in the continued prosperity of the city. With Embert Howard he built Satucket block, Bay State block and the Arcade.

FRED MORTON BIXBY

Is the second son of Charles Chancy and Alice (Crocker) Bixby, of Brockton, born December, 1863, married Lillie, daughter of Captain William A. and Mercy (Parker) Hallett, of Hyannis, Mass., November, 1887. Children one, Alice Parker Bixby, born September 20, 1889. After the usual attendance in the common schools of the old town of North Bridgewater, and not forgetting that his A, B and C's were learned at the private school of Mrs. Jones, as well as the multiplication table, young Bixby attended the High School, where he graduated in the class of 1881. During that year he



Bradford E. Jones-

entered the office of Charles W. Sumner, Esq., then in active practice of law. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of Boston University, where he remained three years. He was the youngest member of his class, and was appointed by the faculty as class orator for scholarship. He graduated in the summer of 1884. He then visited England and the continent of Europe, and soon after his return began the active practice of law with Mr. Sumner, remaining two years. Upon the death of Judge Sumner he formed a partnership with Herbert H. Chase in 1890, and succeeded Sumner & Chase in the general practice of law, with an office in Bixby's block, Main street, Brockton.

When C. W. Sumner was appointed district attorney, for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, Mr. Bixby became an assistant to Mr. Sumner. April 16, 1881, he was appointed justice of the peace for Massachusetts, a notary public February 29, 1888, in 1886 represented the city in the common council, and is now a justice of the police court of Brockton.

Judge Bixby has been for eight years well known in Masonic circles and is popular. February 2, 1881, he was elected a commissioner of insolvency. He was also a charter member of the "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks" and held the office of "Exalted Ruler" of that order in 1893-1894.

MARTIN WILD.

MARTIN WILD was the son of Martin and Susan (Williams) Wild, and grandson of Richard and Rhoda (Cary) Wild, and the grandson also of Thomas and Rebecca (Keith) Williams. The lineage of the Wild family is traced to John Wild, who came from England and settled in Braintree in the seventeenth century; his mother's lineage being traced to Richard Williams, one of the earliest English settlers of Taunton, Mass.

On the father's side he reckoned among his ancestry Col. Simeon Cary of what is now Brockton, of Revolutionary memory; and on the maternal side Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater.

He was born in Easton, February 2, 1838, where he passed the first twenty-one years of his life. His youth was spent in performing the lighter duties incident to the life of a farmer's son, attending summer and winter the common schools of his native town, leaving his home but for a single year to attend the academy of Mr. S. D. Hunt in North Bridgewater. After he was twenty-one years of age he came with his parents to North Bridgewater, now Brockton. He was not robust, he was still a boy in stature, with little strength, no trade, and not the least business experience. He had still to choose some occupation and "begin life." Everything was to be learned, everything but those traits of promptness, order and system, which were hereditary with him, and which were strong elements of his later business success.

It was not expected that he could endure much physical exertion. Should he prepare himself to become a teacher or seek employment in an office or a store? These occupations were distasteful to him on account of a certain taciturnity hereditary from his

mother. He objected to any business that required talking. After mature deliberation he decided to go into a shoe shop, to ascertain by actual experiment whether he could earn his living by manual labor.

Practicing the strictest regularity of habit and a rigid economy of his strength he became so far inured to labor as to give his employers satisfactory results, and became a quiet enthusiast in the work and business. For the first half year his wages were four dollars per week. If these were small, they were his first earnings, and he was content.

His friends still remember the quiet pleasure with which, at twenty-two years of age, he spoke of having laid by fifty dollars in the savings bank. In this course of steady industry he continued for about ten years, when having accumulated a small capital he surprised his friends by announcing his intention to go into the shoe business. "I have decided," he said, "to learn the shoe business, and I can best learn it by engaging in it. It will probably take me a long time. I may meet with discouragement and possibly failure. In the end I expect to learn and carry on the business."

It is not known that he asked anybody's advice. After he had fairly and carefully weighed any project he was one of the most self-reliant of men. Within two years after beginning business he met with a loss which wiped out his entire original capital. To a friend who inquired whether he would go on, he replied: "Certainly, I have been learning something about the business. I have my lasts, machines, and a few hundred dollars left, I have all the credit I need and more than I shall use, I have no notion of giving up."

He continued in business seventeen years, making a modest but substantial contribution to the town's shoe business.

Mr. Wild made few professions, but he aimed at being a useful man, and that principle became more and more a controlling principle of his life. His specialty was the manufacture of the cheap shoe known at that time to the trade as the Brockton shoe. He aimed, however, always to put as much value into the product as the trade would pay for, and took much satisfaction during his later years in the fact that the trade would pay for a good cheap shoe.

About 1885-6 he became apprehensive that the labor organizations, by grading up the prices of labor, might render it impossible, as they had already rendered it difficult to make cheap shoes in Brockton; and he visited other localities both in and out of the State with a view of transferring his business. Eventually, however, while continuing his Brockton business, he began the manufacture of fine shoes, operating for that purpose a factory near his birthplace in North Easton. He became much interested in this experiment of making a more expensive and for some consumers a more useful shoe; and continued the experiment for a year, establishing it upon a paying basis.

A few years before his decease Mr. Wild built a commodious factory on the corner of Centre and Bay streets. During the last year of his business he employed in both factories 325 hands. His business career had been without much incident, his success moderate and solid rather than sudden and showy.

And at the age of forty-nine years, having just occupied his new factory, being in the

enjoyment of unlimited credit, with a sufficient capital and every business facility, his health gave way. It was a severe trial to relinquish all his plans, but he yielded none too soon.

Mr. Wild was not brought up in an especially religious way. His parents were church going and Sabbath keeping people who set him an example of diligence, integrity and strict veracity. He acquired some knowledge of the religious system of Emanuel Swedenborg, and gave a warm adhesion, especially to his doctrine of use. "The kingdom of heaven is a kingdom of uses," and he had no more noticeable trait than his love of business. He was not absorbed in it in the sense of thinking about it incessantly, nor did he pursue it from a love of money, or to acquire the means of making a display. Those propensities were extremely moderate in him. He loved business for its own sake, and could think of nothing more desirable than to be in the enjoyment of good health and to be engaged in useful activity : of nothing less desirable than a life of idleness and self-indulgence, or of foolish and vain display.

He was a decidedly intellectual man, not in the sense of being "bookish." He was intellectual in the habit of studying over and thinking out practical problems. Thus in his youth he became, if not a local champion, an acknowledged expert in "checkers." After entering upon business he made careful study of all related problems, and his business success was not the result of chance or happy mistake, but of habitual reflection and calculation. His prominent moral traits were a strict integrity and veracity, generosity and reverence. Growing out of these qualities, and noticeable even by strangers, were a remarkable modesty and reticence. These moral qualities were never on exhibition, but could not be concealed, and commanded for him practically unlimited credit, even before his financial standing became known.

He did not form many warm attachments, but to a chosen few of congenial mould he was capable of unreserved personal devotion.

He was a member of Paul Revere Lodge, of Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, of the Bay State Commandery of Knights Templars, and of the Brockton Commercial Club.

Mr. Wild was married February 22, 1886, to Mrs. Susannah A. Smith of Stoughton, a daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Bell of that town, by whom he had one child, Caroline Martin Wild.

He died January 18, 1889, aged fifty years, eleven months and sixteen days.

JOSIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN.

JOSIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN was the sixth son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman, of Brockton, Mass. He was born February 6, 1862, on Summer street, in that part of the city known as the "Kingman neighborhood." His early life, like most boys of that day, was rather uneventful, consisting of plenty of work and no play sort of a boyhood. There were several able-bodied boys in his father's family, and they each had to contribute to the common interests of agriculture by exercising upon the farm during the summer season, while in the winter they indulged in the luxury of hammering nails, which in those early days were all that were made (the quick moving ma-

chines for making cut-nails had not then been invented). It will be borne in mind that at the time of his boyhood there was no Massachusetts Board of Education, no High Schools, and only now and then an academy in the Commonwealth, therefore but a very limited portion of the year was spent in school in acquiring an education. When Mr. Kingman had arrived at the age of ten the militia company, under command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, was called to the defense of Plymouth Harbor in the war of 1812. The glittering swords and bright uniforms of the company were too much for the young lad, and having a brother in the rank and file he was also fired with military ardor, and volunteered to the country's service by carting supplies for the company.

At the age of seventeen years he became an apprentice to his brother, Abiel Kingman, with whom he remained for four years, learning the cabinet-maker's trade. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one Mr. Kingman commenced manufacturing furniture, succeeding his brother Abiel, in a building afterwards finished into a dwelling house, and for a long time occupied by the late Peleg Holmes, near to the old homestead, and thus commenced a business which he conducted for upwards of thirty years with signal success.

In 1825, the business having outgrown its original limits, he began to look about for more extensive accommodations, and, in a short time after, at the solicitation of personal friends, he purchased a lot of land of Bela Keith, Esq., which is now the corner of Main and South streets, on what was then known as "The Plain," otherwise called "Salisbury Plain," now the thriving village of Campello, where he pitched his tent, and became one of the then few inhabitants occupying that section of the town.

In the meantime he was married, and resided for a time in the house of Bela Keith, Esq., at the corner of Main and Depot streets, now Perkins avenue, till he erected a house of his own. After becoming fully established in housekeeping, he entered upon the cares of business, by building a manufacturing shop, and soon entered upon the wholesale trade, at first finding a market in Boston, and from thence extending his business to other cities of New England. The business soon became an established success, and the facilities for conducting the same were increased, building after building were added, till at length a large warehouse and store-rooms were erected, in which a large stock of furniture of every description, bedding, and other housekeeping goods were kept for the retail trade.

When Mr. Kingman commenced business he employed at first such water privileges as the immediate vicinity afforded, including the old mill, where Elmer C. Packard is now located on Crescent street, and known as the Zenas Packard mill, the "honest miller," and afterward erected a mill conducted by horse power nearer home, which served his purpose for a time, till his trade, which had extended to the rapidly-growing Western and Southern States, required additional facilities for the prosecution of his business, and in 1851 he erected a large building for steam power, on the westerly borders of his grounds, which had then become nearly covered by the various buildings used in manufacturing. In this mill the most modern and most approved machinery was introduced, so that at that time no establishment in Southeastern Massachusetts had better, if as good, facilities for conducting the rapidly-growing business.

After a lapse of two years and the erection of this new mill, with a prospect of a

large expansion in business the entire establishment was destroyed by fire on the twenty-third day of May, 1853, entailing a loss of nearly fifty thousand dollars. At the time of this fire, besides the manufacturing buildings, the dwelling house and home of Mr. Kingman were destroyed, and by this calamity a large number of persons were thrown out of employment, and the growth of the village of Campello was for a time retarded. It has, however, recovered from this stroke of adversity, and is now in a thrifty condition.

Previous to 1836 the people of Campello for church worship were dependent upon the First Church in the Centre village. The population of the southerly portion of the town at that date was small, and among those who felt the necessity for church accommodations nearer home was Mr. Kingman. He was a pioneer in a movement in that direction, and was active in the procuring of land and the erection of a meeting house, and was ever active in promoting the interests of both church and society. In the early history of the church he was always on committees connected with and interested in this church, and when they were fairly organized a Sabbath school was formed, and Mr. Kingman was elected their first superintendent, which office he held for many years. He was an early, active, prominent and consistent member of the church, and enjoyed the confidence of his friends and fellow citizens to an eminent degree.

After a life of activity, varied as most lives are, he lived a calm, serene life to the ripe old age of eighty-three, a point beyond the time allotted to the average of man; and his qualities of mind and experience of life made him a most entertaining and instructive companion. He was youthful in spirit, social and affable in his manners, and took a lively interest in the events of every day life. In 1838 he was chosen one of the Board of Selectmen of the town, an office to which he was nine years re-elected. In 1847 and 1848 he represented the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was often on the Board of Overseers of the Poor, assessor of the town, and one of the first engineers of the fire department. During the Rebellion of 1861 he was appointed by the provost-marshal as recruiting officer for North Bridgewater and vicinity. In 1875 he was one of the road commissioners for the town. He was also on the committee for introducing the first public water works into the town. He was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. John A. Andrew, January 14, 1864.

In all and every position to which he was called, his public spirit, his wise yet liberal judgment, his earnest devotion to the interests of the town, and his large comprehension of its needs were marked and rendered him a valuable public officer.

His comparative freedom from active business pursuits, and the excellent qualifications he exhibited in town and other public affairs, pointed him out to his fellow citizens for their frequent and repeated choice to positions of responsibility and honor, in all of which he showed himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

FAMILY RECORD.

JOSIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN, son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman, married Polly, daughter of Cyrus and Keziah (Kingman) Packard, November 19, 1822.

CHILDREN :

- I—Abigail Copeland, born February 19, 1821; married Anson Morse, of Walpole, Mass., January 1, 1844.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Adelaide Melissa Morse, born May 25, 1845; died October 3, 1845.
- 2—Margaret Kingman Morse, born May 1, 1818; died August 24, 1848.
- 3—Nancy Jane Morse, born June 2, 1849; died November 15, 1851.

The mother died at Beaufort, S. C., whither she had gone for her health, March 17, 1870. The father died at Norwood, Mass., August 17, 1881.

- II—Jane Packard, born November 19, 1825; died July 2, 1827.

- III—Judith, born June 29, 1827; died July 13, 1827.

- IV—Jane Packard, born August 29, 1828; married Isaac Perkins, May 24, 1849.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Herman Wesley Perkins, born April 6, 1851; died October 26, 1884.
- 2—Abby Morse Perkins, born April 23, 1853; died August 17, 1853.
- 3—George Kingman Perkins, born June 16, 1856; died January 20, 1861.
- 4—Anson Morse Perkins, born June 23, 1858; married Jennie Louise, born December 30, 1861, daughter of James and Margaret (Brown) Weeks, of South Weymouth, Mass., February 5, 1879.

CHILDREN :

- I—George Kingman Perkins, born in Boston, November 14, 1879; died in Taunton, September 24, 1880.

- II—Louise Kingman Perkins, born in Brockton, October 21, 1880.

- III—Susan Bradford Perkins, born in Brockton, March 19, 1883.

- IV—Bessie Kingman Perkins, born in Brockton, July 6, 1886; died July 18, 1886.

The mother married second, Augustus Reed, of Canton, Me., October 14, 1875.

- V—Bradford, born January 5, 1831; married Susan Bradford, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Susanna Bradford Ellis, of Plympton, Mass., January 1, 1852.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Carrie Parker Kingman, born July 15, 1858; died September 18, 1859.

- VI—Charlotte, born October 14, 1832; died July 29, 1833.

- VII—Seth, born July 21, 1834; died September 4, 1834.

Polly, the mother died August 4, 1834. He then married Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Dunlap, of Pelham, Mass., February 26, 1835.

CHILDREN :

- VIII—Harriet Nason, born June 29, 1836, married Francis H. Luddington, merchant, of St. Louis, Mo., November 29, 1877.

- IX—Gardner Josiah, born August 23, 1838; married Fanny Theresa, daughter of Capt Joseph H. and Rebecca C. Nickerson, of Nantucket, May 5, 1861.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Charles Webster Kingman, born October 3, 1862; married Fannie, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Torrey (Shaw) Leonard, of Brockton, December 15, 1887.



Yours truly
J. P. Fiddland

X—Almaria, born April 1, 1842; married Franklin Fobes, of Bridgewater, April 10, 1861.

CHILDREN :

1—Josie Fobes, born January 20, 1866; died June 14, 1866.

The father died December 15, 1873. The widow married Francis H. Luddington, of St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1874.

CHILDREN :

1—Eliot Kingman Luddington, born in St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1876,

The mother died October 18, 1876.

XI—Eldora Louisa, born April 29, 1846; married Preston Bond Keith, of Campello, Mass., December 3, 1869.

CHILDREN :

1—Allie Louise Keith, born April 2, 1877; now in preparatory school at Wellesley, Mass., (1894).

XII—George Webster, born November 21, 1852; died May 8, 1856.

JAMES FREDERICK GODDARD.

JAMES FREDERICK GODDARD is the fourth son of Rev. Warren and Mary Crowell (Tobey) Goddard, born in Brockton, Mass., January 28, 1842.

It seems to have been the ambition of Mr. Goddard's father to educate his sons and have them enter the ministry. After the usual course of rudimentary education such as the common schools near his home afforded he attended the North Bridgewater Academy, then under the management of Messrs. S. D. Hunt and Winchester, and received a private course of instruction in the languages from his father, who had fully intended for the young man to take an advanced course of study preparatory for college. Such privileges as he enjoyed he fully improved and looked upon school instruction as only the beginning of knowledge, and has continued to build on the foundation laid in his early life and educated himself in the wider fields of activity than in the ordinary professional life. In the prosecution of his studies while at school he distinguished himself by his diligence, his love of order, his correct and moral deportment, which he had imbibed from his parents and instructors, and was a born gentleman. He was a good mathematician, quick and accurate at figures, correct and judicious. In the initial work of his life he acquired skill and developed a native ability, which was soon discovered by those with whom he came in contact, and he has never lost his keen perception and his sound judgment, but still possesses to a remarkable degree a positiveness of character, so highly desirable in a business man. His opinions are deliberately formed, well matured, and expressed with conciseness and precision.

His conduct is marked with a strict adherence to the principles of integrity. In his manners and appearance he seems sedate and thoughtful, but those most intimate with him say he sustains his position by his unaffected punctuality, his urbanity, and courteous address. In conversation he is pleasant, interesting and instructing.

In the domestic circle, of which he is very fond, he is ever happy and cheerful, and finds his greatest delight in his home life.

Instead of a professional life, for which his father was desirous for his son to follow, Mr. Goddard decided to enter the training of mercantile life, and entered the service of Hawley, Folsom & Martin, an extensive wholesale dry goods house in Boston, in 1857, continuing in their employ till the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, when, like many others of the flower of the land, he enlisted in and served with the 45th Massachusetts Infantry; afterwards served as civil clerk in Quartermaster's Department at Newbern, N. C., Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Va., and from January 1, 1866, to March, 1867, at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado; left the service at that place in March, 1867; remained in Colorado mining till winter of 1868; entered railroad service in April, 1868, as clerk in general freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Chicago, where he remained ten years, as general freight agent, traffic manager, and general manager, successively. He was elected third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in May, 1888, in full charge of all the traffic of that system, which contained about 9,000 miles of road; resigned that position June, 1890, to accept the position of commissioner of the Western Passenger Association at Chicago from June, 1890, to October, 1890; resigned to accept his present position of Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association at New York, consisting of the following corporations:

GRAND TRUNK RY.,	N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.,	PHILA. & READ. R. R.,
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.,	DEL. LACK & W. R. R.,	PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
WEST SHORE R. R.,	LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.,	BALT. & OHIO R. R.
N. Y. O. & W. RY.,	CENT. R. R. OF N. J.,	

In politics Mr. Goddard is a firm Republican. In his religious belief he is a consistent believer in the doctrines of the New Jerusalem church, of which he is an active, prominent and official member, and is connected with and a regular attendant upon the church services at the corner of Clark street and Monroe place, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is also a member of the General Council of the New Jerusalem Church of America.

Mr. Goddard married at Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1869, Virginia, daughter of Dyer N. Burnham, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Chicago.

I.—Virginia Sylvia Goddard, born in Chicago September 26, 1870.

II.—Edith Langdon Goddard, born in Topeka, Kan., October 8, 1878.

III.—Frederic Warren Dyer Goddard, born in Chicago March 18, 1889.

This family are residents of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. SAMUEL J. GRUVER.

SAMUEL J. GRUVER is the son of John and Sarah (Carrell) Gruver, born in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1846.

After the usual attendance in the common schools of his native town, he fitted for college at the Centerville Academy, Stone Church, Pennsylvania, under the Rev. J. I.



Warren A. Reed.

Burrell, of Bethel, Pa., working his way during preparatory studies in labors on the farm and in teaching school. At the age of sixteen years he entered La Fayette College of Easton, Pa., where he remained four years during which time he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. In 1866 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, a Medical College, where he remained three years, graduating in 1869.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Portland, Pa., immediately, and from the first was singularly successful. During his residence in Portland, Pa., he was elected Chief Burgess several times. In April, 1881, he became a resident of Brockton, Mass., where he soon secured an extensive practice. Not only is he a prominent physician, but he is well known as an active, progressive citizen, always interested in the growth, prosperity and success of his adopted city. Soon after he came to Brockton he was placed on the Parish Committee of which he has been chairman ever since; he is also chairman of the Building Committee for erecting a new church, he is also a trustee of the Marcus Packard Fund in connection with the church. In his religious views he is in affiliation with the Trinitarian Congregationalists and an active member of the First Congregational Church and Society. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1887 and 1888. He is often asked to accept positions of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens, for which he has a natural inclination, but his devotion to his professional duties will not permit. He is a member of Joseph Webb Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Boston, and of Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, Bay State Commandery K. T., and Council of Royal and Select Masters of Brockton. A member of the Y. M. C. A. of Brockton. He has also interests in some outside matters, being largely interested in slate mining in Bangor, Pa., also in the clothing and furnishing goods business with the firm of T. S. Bailey & Co., Brockton. He is one of the charter members of the Commercial Club.

In 1881 he purchased the elegant residence of the late Chandler Sprague, containing about three acres of land, where he has a beautiful home.

He is a good debater and reasoner and is one of the leaders in all public improvements. He has convictions and the courage of his convictions, and when satisfied he is right, knows no fear in the discharge of duty. In politics he is a Republican, and is well and favorably known in the social circles of the city.

Dr. Gruver married Elizabeth Strowbridge, daughter of the late Hon. Franklin and Martha Kingman (Thompson) Ames, of Brockton, November 28, 1872.

CHILDREN:

- 1—Joel Bradford, born in 1873, living only seven weeks.
- 2—Charlotte Bradford, born 1874, lived seven weeks.
- 3—Charlotte Ames, born October 4, 1877 died November 17, 1884.

WARREN AUGUSTUS REED.

JUDGE WARREN AUGUSTUS REED, is the son of Augustus and Laura Ann (Leach) Reed, born in Boston July 1, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native city,

and fitted for college in the English High School and with a private tutor, graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1875, and is now the secretary of his class. Mr. Reed then spent a year and a half traveling in Europe, engaged in study and travel, mastering the French and German languages. Upon his return to this country he entered the Harvard Law School in 1877. Upon graduating from that school he studied law in the office of Messrs. Harris & Tucker, on Devonshire street, Boston, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practiced law in that city till 1881, when he removed to Brockton.

The mere recital of the events of one's life, the positions of honor and trust to which he has been called, the distinguished reputation he has gained in his profession, the respect and esteem in which he is held by his cotemporaries, all make up a more eloquent eulogy than the pen of a biographer could frame. Mr. Reed had not resided in Brockton long before he was called upon to become city solicitor from 1886 to 1889, and being deeply interested in the matter of public education rendered him eminently fitted for a position on the school committee, to which he was elected in 1885 where he has served six years. He was appointed justice of the peace December 16, 1885, notary public March 12, 1888; he was appointed judge of the police court of Brockton September 26, 1889; he is also a trustee of the Public Library and Brockton Hospital Co., also trustee of the Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, and vice-president of the same; he is a trustee and vice president of the Commercial Club, also a president of the Brockton Industrial Corporation, formed to build factories to bring business to Brockton; he is a director of the Brockton National Bank and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics Mr. Reed is a Republican. In his religious views he is a congregationalist.

Judge Reed's extensive experience in trust property and settlement of estates, renders him the right kind of a person to entrust valuable property with as a safe guardian of funds.

Mr. Reed married Nellie N. Crocker, daughter of Bradford Lincoln and Mary (Perkins) Crocker of Boston December 3. 1878.

CHILDREN.

I—Nellie, born in Boston March 30, 1880. Died April 5, 1880.

II—Lawrence Bradford, born in Boston February 22, 1881.

III—Robert, and IV—Malcolm, born in Brockton March 2, 1886, and died March 4, 1886.

V—Warren Augustus, born August 20, 1887. Died April 21, 1890.

VI—Clarence Crocker, born in Brockton August 30, 1889.

VII—Mildred, born September 2, 1890. Died October 1, 1890.

The grandfather of Judge Reed was Briggs Rogers Reed, who was a son of Ezekiel Reed, one of the earliest clock makers in the United States, who died in Brockton April 12, 1830, and a descendant of William Reed of Weymouth, Mass., who came to this country in 1635. The line of descent is as follows: William¹ and Ivts--William² and Esther (Thompson)--John³ and Mary --Ezekiel⁴ and Hannah (Beal)--Ezekiel⁵ and Mary (Rogers)--Briggs Rogers⁶ and Betsy (Hutchinson)--Augustus⁷ and Laura Ann (Leach)--Warren Augustus⁸ and Nellie N. (Crocker).

PRESTON BOND KEITH.

EVER since the early settlement of the first minister, Rev. James Keith, in the old town of Bridgewater the name of Keith has been a prominent and honorable one, whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered throughout the country. He was educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to America when about eighteen years of age, in 1662, and was ordained in February, 1664. One of his sons, Timothy, became an early resident in what was formerly known as the North Parish, in the southerly portion of Campello, on the land afterward and since occupied by the Packard family.

From Timothy are descended most of the name of Keith in what is now Brockton. At one time all the land between what was called Snow's Bridge, and the bridge at the southerly end of the Plain was owned and occupied by some of the Keith family.

The subject of our sketch, whose name appears at the head, is a descendant in the seventh generation, as follows: Rev. James¹ and Susanna (Edson), Timothy² and Hannah (Fobes), Timothy³ and Bethia (Ames), Levi⁴ and Jemima (Perkins), Benjamin⁵ and Patty (Cary), Charles⁶ and Mehetable (Perkins), Charles Perkins⁷ and Mary Keith (Williams), Preston Bond⁸ and Eldora Louisa (Kingman).

Preston Bond Keith was born in Campello, October 18, 1847, on the old homestead, land which had for a long time been in the Keith family. His early days were passed in attending such schools as his native village afforded, and an attendance at the High School in Brockton. In the spring of 1866, at the age of eighteen, he had a laudable desire to learn the shoe manufacturing business, and for that purpose he entered the employ of Martin L. Keith, who was at that time one of the leading manufacturers of Brockton, located in Campello, and having a store in Boston. After an experience of five and one-half years he commenced manufacturing shoes for himself in Campello in a small building which stood on Main street, where Keith avenue is now. There he remained for about three years, when he removed the building to Clifton avenue and enlarged. Three years later he leased his property and erected another large factory, which was opened in July, 1878. At first no steam power was used, and very little machinery, and his output was only 200 pairs of shoes a day. His business has prospered from the start and soon outgrew the limited quarters and a new factory was erected next to George Churchill's factory on Clifton avenue, power being supplied by Mr. Keith, for both factories. As both parties increased their business and more room was needed he leased his factory to Messrs. Whitman, Churchill and Alden. Mr. Keith built the main portion of the present extensive factory on Rutland square, where he is now located. The original portion of this new factory was 150x30, to which additions have been made twice till at present it is one of the largest and best appointed shoe manufacturing factories in eastern Massachusetts. A tour of inspection through this establishment would be one of great interest, as Mr. Keith intends to keep abreast of the times in the introduction of the most modern and improved machinery. The factory is supplied with two large boilers and an engine of seventy horse power, with an improved automatic cut-off. The rooms are all well lighted. It has the automatic sprinklers, fire alarm, and every precaution from fire. The productions of Mr. Keith at the commencement

amounted to about \$90,000, which have reached to about \$1,000,000. The number of persons employed, which at first were thirty to forty, have increased until there is now 400 hands employed.

Mr. Keith's early experience with his father, and afterward in Boston, gave him such an insight into business affairs as contributed largely to his business success at a later period. This, in addition to his natural ability, admirably fitted him for his subsequent career in life. As a man of business, he is quick to grasp business problems, and efficient in executing business demands, nature has indeed endowed him with a clear and keen insight into all matters presented to him.

He is in a large sense built after a generous pattern to serve many years and to answer numerous ends in life. As a business man with extensive interests to direct and care for, Mr. Keith has found but little time to devote to public business. His ability, his manly character was, however, early recognized by his fellow-citizens, and who have in many ways shown their appreciative confidence and regard. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1882, and re-elected again in 1883. Mr. Keith was one of the board chosen by the town for the construction of the public water works.

He is a staunch Republican, but is in no sense a politician. Modest and unassuming, he not only shrinks from anything that might seem to partake of the spirit of self-seeking or desire for popular favor, but also from taking positions of public trust which he is in every way qualified to fill.

When the Home National Bank was organized in Brockton he was chosen a director, which position he has held to the present date, and upon the vacancy caused by the death of Rufus P. Kingman he was elected to fill the office of president. He is officially connected with national and savings banks, and to his financial ability and conservative spirit is due in a proportional degree the strength and good standing, in the financial world, of the institutions with which he is connected.

In 1895 the Manufacturers' National Bank of Boston elected him a director, thus endorsing the opinions above expressed. He was one of the originators of the horse railroad in Brockton, and owner in the same, and a director of the same. He was at one time president of the Campello Co-operative Bank. In religious association he is a Trinitarian Congregationalist, and is a friend to religious institutions, and has been a liberal contributor to the activities connected with the South Congregational Church and Society, and was superintendent of the Sunday School for ten years, in Campello. He has always been interested in the growth and prosperity of the society, and when any extensive changes have been made he has been willing to bear his part. He is not narrow nor exclusive in his religious views and sympathies, but broad and tolerant, and respects the views of those differing from him in their belief. His charities are unostentatious and are given cheerfully whenever it seems to be his duty to give. He has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

During the past twenty-five years he has been prominently identified with nearly all the improvements which have been made in the town and city. Reticient but cheerful in disposition, just in his dealings with all, no man is more highly respected in the community than he, or more worthy of public confidence.

Mr. Keith united in marriage with Eldora Louisa, daughter of Josiah Washburn and Margaret (Dunlap) Kingman, December 8, 1869, and have one child, Allie Louise, born April 2, 1877, who is now a student in Dana Hall Preparatory School for college in Wellesley, Mass. He belongs to the Commercial Club, also to the Congregational Club.

• JONAS REYNOLDS PERKINS.

HON. JONAS REYNOLDS PERKINS, one of Brockton's well known citizens, was born in Braintree, Mass., February 18, 1822. He was the son of Rev. Jonas and Rhoda (Keith) Perkins (See page 354.) He fitted for college with his father and entered Brown University, Providence, where he took a full collegiate course, graduating in the class of 1841. The two years following graduation he was principal of the Academy in Rochester, Mass. It was during his occupying this position he decided to enter the legal profession, his tastes being in that direction. We next find him studying law with the eminent Hon. Timothy G. Coffin at New Bedford, one of the leading legal lights of the Commonwealth. Upon the completion of his studies he became a partner with Mr. Coffin in the general practice of law, the co-partnership ending July 10, 1849. Upon the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and the general excitement which it produced, he had his share, and sailed immediately for California, where he remained until July, 1852, when he returned to the east and resumed the practice of his chosen profession in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in September, 1852, where he entered upon a large and lucrative practice, which continued as long as he remained in the profession.

Mr. Perkins always took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and held various positions of trust and responsibility. He was appointed justice of the peace November 20, 1852. He was captain of the North Bridgewater Dragoon Company in 1857, and selectman in 1864. For several years he held the office of trial justice previous to June 16, 1874, when he was appointed justice of the First District Court, Bridgewater, Brockton, East and West Bridgewater being in the jurisdiction of the court. He fulfilled the exacting duties of his office acceptably so long as he held it, to 1885. As a judge in the court he was considered as very lenient in his sentences and often had words of advice and encouragement to give. He was of a sympathetic, generous nature and would sometimes fine a prisoner and afterward rather than see a man go to jail he would "trust" the party and let them go till they could pay.

He was an active member of the First Congregational church in Brockton, as his ancestors were back to 1739, and was a liberal supporter of the church and the charities connected with the same.

MARK PERKINS, of Ipswich, Mass., was the first of this name in the old town of Bridgewater. He settled in the North Parish. Died December 20, 1756, and was buried in the burying ground near Grove street, on Main street. Jonas Reynolds Perkins, Esq., the subject of our sketch, having great regard for the memory of his ancestors, caused a monument or tablet to his memory to be erected in the above grounds

some years since. The line of descent is as follows: Mark and Dorothy (Whipple); Josiah and Abigail (Edson), 1755; Josiah and Anna (Reynolds), 1790; Jonas and Rhoda (Keith), 1815; Jonas Reynolds and Mary E. (Sawyer), 1859.

He married, first, Jane Avery-Holmes, of Plymouth, Mass., June 22, 1854, who died in July, 1858. He married, second, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary C. Sawyer, of Boston, October 26, 1859.

For many years previous to his death, which took place February 19, 1893, he was in feeble health.

HERBERT LEWIS KINGMAN.

HERBERT LEWIS KINGMAN, one of the promising merchants of Brockton, is the son of Lewis Arastus and Mary Jane (Alderman) Kingman, of Mansfield, Mass., born August 6, 1850, removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in 1851, graduating at the High School of Brockton. His education was supplemented by an attendance at the Academy in Bridgewater, and working in his father's shop at the wheelwright business, like his father and grandfather. Nothing very eventful has occurred in the life of the young man, except habits of industry, and the usual routine of a boy's life. In 1871 Mr. Kingman engaged in butchering in West Bridgewater, supplying the country round about home with meat. In the years from 1876 to 1878 he was a resident of Newport, R. I. In 1888 he commenced the wholesale business in meats with E. C. Cahoon, under the firm name of Cahoon & Kingman, the trade including provisions. In 1890 he became connected with the "Swifts" of Chicago and Brockton, under the firm of Cahoon, Kingman & Swift. The Swifts are among the largest dealers in Chicago, and the firm in Brockton is the largest in Southeastern Massachusetts in that line of goods. Mr. Kingman has in his business what is capital of the best kind, that of a good character, intelligence, habits of industry, self-control, not afraid of work and with quiet courage, he applies himself to the work and business of life as in his earlier days.

In politics he is a sound Republican, but gives very little of his time to wirepulling or seeking office. In religion his affiliations are with the Methodists, by habit and early training, his father having been a Methodist before him. He is a regular attendant upon church services at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton, and is a member of the F. and A. Masons, 32d degree; also an I. O. of O. F. in good standing.

Mr. Kingman is happy in his domestic and home life, of which he is very fond.

He married, first, Love Louisa Flagg, daughter of Loring and Lucina (Miller) Flagg, of West Bridgewater, Mass., December 30, 1875, and had

1.—Alice Mary Kingman, born June 27, 1880; died August 11, 1881.

His wife died February 22, 1881. He married, second, Abbie Adelia, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Churchill) Peckham, of Fall River, Mass., May 10, 1888, and had

1.—Alton Hayward Kingman, born July 9, 1889.

Lewis Arastus Kingman, father of Herbert Lewis Kingman, died March 27, 1892.



William L. Reed.

WILLIAM LINCOLN REED.

THE ancestor of the numerous family of Reed was Brianus, a noted man of Lincolnshire, England, who in 1139 was registered as "Brianus de Reed." He left two sons who were respectively named Robert of Reed, and Thomas of Reed-dale. This new Reed family occupied nearly the same locality for several centuries. From it descended William Rede, an eminent mathematician, who in 1369 was made Bishop of Chichester. William Reed was born in 1450, was a great grandson of the Bishop, and had this lineal descent. William, born 1490; William, 1510; William, born 1545; William born 1572. The last named William had two sons, William, born 1596, and John, born 1598. These brothers became participants in the great Massachusetts Land Patent, of which Governor Winthrop (connected by marriage with the Reads) was the leader, and in 1630 came with Winthrop's expedition from near Boston, England, to the place which they named Boston also. William removed to Weymouth in 1635, and was one of the most active men of the colony.

William Lincoln Reed, a descendant in the sixth generation from William of Weymouth, the line being William¹, Thomas², Daniel³, Thomas⁴, Isaac⁵, William Lincoln⁶, the son of Dea. Isaac and Nancy (Lincoln) Reed, was born in Abington, Mass., October 5, 1825. His father, Isaac Reed, was a farmer, and a useful member of society and an excellent and worthy citizen. He died in 1847. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Lincoln of Taunton, Mass. (The Lincoln family were among the early and prominent settlers of Taunton and Hingham.) She died in 1874. Thomas Reed, grandfather of William Lincoln, is remembered as a man of large frame, over six feet in height, of great physical endurance and energy of character. He possessed large landed estates.

William Lincoln Reed, the subject of our sketch, received his education in the public schools of Abington, and assisted his father on the farm. But that kind of labor was not to his taste, and he learned the shoemakers' trade, which he prosecuted for several years. In 1853 he commenced shoe manufacturing in a shop connected with his house, cutting his stock and putting it out to be made. In 1855 Mr. Reed's increasing business demanded more commodious quarters, which he found over the store of Randall Cook, where he remained for the next five years. Business continued to prosper, and in 1860 he built what was then regarded as a large factory near the railroad station at South Abington, now Whitman. Results showed the wisdom of his enterprise, and predicted the coming necessity of still further enlargement. In 1866 he entered into co-partnership with Joseph Bunage, of Abington, and jointly conducted business for the ensuing six years under the firm name of Bunage & Reed. In 1872 his business connection was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bunage. He then entered into partnership with David B. Closson, of Boston, the firm being Reed & Closson.

Soon after his association with Mr. Closson the rapidly increasing demands of trade imperatively required enlargement of manufacturing facilities, which were at once provided. In 1879 a further addition was necessitated. The factory was lengthened by the erection of eighty-two feet so that its dimensions were fixed at two hundred and thirty-two feet in length by thirty-five in width and four stories in height. The annual

value of the goods by about two hundred employees exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

July 1, 1883, this extensive manufactory, filled with costly machinery, and a large amount of material was entirely destroyed by fire. Since that time Mr. Reed has not been in active business.

Mr. Reed married June 6, 1847, Deborah W., daughter of Ziba and — Chessman, of Weymouth, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I—William Bradford Reed, born February 24, 1852; died January 4, 1858.

II—Anna Gertrude Reed, born August 24, 1855; married George Eldon Keith, of Campello, October 23, 1877. Children:

1—Eldon Bradford Keith, born October 18, 1879.

2—Harold Chessman Keith, born June 18, 1884.

III—Sarah Chessman Reed, born July 30, 1857. Married Rev. John Thomas Blades, pastor of the South Congregational church, Campello, October 17, 1882. Children:

1—Arthur Bell Blades, born October 5, 1884; died May 1, 1885.

2—Carlton Reed Blades, born April 4, 1886.

3—Gertrude Lincoln Blades, born January 25, 1889.

Rev. Mr. Blades died December 17, 1893.

IV—Walter Lincoln Reed, born November 5, 1859.

He married, second, Mrs. Georgietta A. (Richardson) Clark of Medford, Mass. Mr. Reed has been called upon to fill many official positions. He is Republican in politics, and represented the town of Abington in the House of Representatives in 1858 and 1859. In 1859 he served on the Joint Committee on Towns. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Second Plymouth District, and served on the Standing Committee on Leave of Absence, the Joint Committee on Prisons, and as a member of the Joint Special Committee on the Annexation of Roxbury to Boston. He was returned to the Senate again in 1866, and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Prisons and as a member of the Joint Special Committee on the Cost of State Aid. In 1867 he was elected to the Senate for a third term, and occupied his former chairmanship and was a member of the committee on the Hoosac Tunnel, and Troy and Greenfield Railroad. He was afterwards a member of Governor Claflin's Council from the Second Councillor District for 1870 and 1871, serving on the committees on the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, Military Affairs, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He is a prominent member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. December 30, 1860, he received the degree of entered apprentice in the John Cutler Lodge at Abington and on the same day the degree of Fellow Craftsman, that of Master Mason January 28, 1861. March 25, 1861, was elected a member of the John Cutler Lodge, and August 8 withdrew from it in order to connect himself with the Puritan Lodge of South Abington, now Whitman, which was then constituted and dedicated, and of which he was one of the charter members. February

9, 1863, he received the degree of Mark Master Mason. March 6, 1863, that of Past Master, and also of Most Excellent Master in the Pilgrim Lodge. April 3, 1863, he was raised to the dignity of Royal Arch Mason, and October 2 of the same year became a member of the Pilgrim Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. December 11, 1863, he received the order of the Red Cross. March 15, 1864, the order of the Temple, and the order of Malta. He is also a charter member of the Old Commandery of Knights Templars. In the Boston Council of Select and Royal Masters he received the degrees of Select Master, Royal Master and Super Excellent Master in succession. Subsequently withdrawing from the Boston Council he and others as charter members were constituted and dedicated as the Abington Council of Select and Royal Masters. Mr. Reed is a genial person, attractive in manners and actively interested in all local improvements. He is a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity. Endowed with a high and keen sense of honor, always actuated by sound ethical principles, he has acquired unusual personal popularity, even from political opponents. His singularly accurate judgment has almost always preserved him from mistake, and in the guidance of his remarkable energies has raised him to a prominent attitude of social success.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held we mention that after the burning of Mr. Reed's manufactory a citizens meeting was called at South Abington, now Whitman, to give public expression of sympathy for his loss, and show the estimation with which he was regarded by the leading citizens of the town where he resided and where he had been a solid factor for many years.

The attendance was large, and the spirit shown was deep and heartfelt. Many prominent men of neighboring towns, took part with cordiality and earnestness. The meeting was an unselfish tribute of respect, such as few men have while living. From the resolution passed at this meeting we append the following:

Resolved, "That to our fellow citizen, Hon. William Lincoln Reed, the senior member of said firm, we tender our warmest sympathy, and sincerely trust that he realizes how fully we appreciate his life-long devotion to the best interests of his native town, how heartfelt is our grief over his great loss, and how great is our reliance that he will meet the disaster which has overtaken him with the same courage and ability, which has marked an active and energetic life, and made his name and that of his firm honored and respected, wherever known."

Numerous speakers gave expression to their sympathy and regard for the energy, industry, perseverance, thrift and benevolence of Mr. Reed, and we fittingly close this sketch by an extract from Hon. Benjamin W. Harris.

"I came over from my home to express my deep sympathy for my friend, Hon. William L. Reed. I have known Mr. Reed for more than thirty years. He began life as a mechanic, at the bottom of the ladder, and by untiring industry, strict economy and unvarying integrity, has won his way up to his high position as a successful business man in the community. He is entitled to active and helpful sympathy. My acquaintance with him has been largely in the social and public relations. In public trusts as well as business relations he has made an honorable and enduring record. During his long public service I have yet to hear of his lacking anything of strict integrity and honorable purpose. In his business life he has attained an equally enviable reputation."

ALBERT CRANSTON THOMPSON.

ALBERT CRANSTON THOMPSON is one of the successful business men such as one likes to meet. Starting in life with small pecuniary advantages, he has secured a handsome property.

Mr. Thompson is the only son and child of Albert and Charlotte Maria (Warren) Thompson, born in Halifax, Mass., December 19, 1843, the line of ancestry being as follows:

John¹ and Mary (Cooke); Jacob² and Mary (Hayward); Barnabas³ and Hannah (Porter); Adam⁴ and Molly (Thomson); Adam⁵ and Salvina (Wood); Albert⁶ and Charlotte Maria (Warren); Albert Cranston⁷ and Marcia Anna (Nickerson).

Mr. Thompson's father being a carpenter and joiner, the son naturally worked in the same line, and learned, that trade, serving until he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Brockton February 29, 1864. He immediately entered the employment of Phillip Reynolds, who was engaged in manufacturing musical instruments; at first melodeons, afterwards cabinet organs. In 1869 he was admitted to an equal partnership, which lasted until 1873, when he sold his interest to Mr. Reynolds. During that year he purchased the wood turning business of George M. Copeland, then located in the second story of Ellis Packard's mill, now owned by Elmer C. Packard on Crescent street. He afterward leased a lot of land of Oakes S. Soule, on Montello street, at the foot of Ward street, where he erected a steam mill, which he conducted for a time, and then purchased a lot of land of the late William Perry, now No. 70 Railroad avenue, where since 1878 he has had a planing and moulding mill, doing fine wood work for builders. In January, 1893, Mr. Thompson admitted Mr. Ellery C. Dean as a partner to his business. Mr. Dean had learned the trade of Mr. Thompson, and both are now engaged in conducting a successful business under the firm name of A. C. Thompson & Company.

Mr. Thompson belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in his native town, for like the Howards and Packards in Brockton so Fullers and Thompsons prevailed in Halifax. It is said that a public speaker once, on commencing his lecture in that town addressed his listeners as "Fullers and Thompsons," instead of the usual Ladies and Gentlemen. He received such an education as the district schools of his town afforded, resided in Abington, Mass., one year, and in 1857 attended the Dwight School in Boston. Nature seems to have endowed him with many superior gifts which are needed to battle and cope with the difficulties to be met along the journey of life. Through his own exertions, native abilities, and previous acquirements, he has been successful in business and has applied himself to the study and mastery of its details. He is quick to grasp difficult problems, and efficient in executing demands. He has a clear, keen insight, a discriminating, practical judgment, acting with precision akin to genius; a man of affairs built after a generous pattern, to serve many uses, a person of wide sympathies, of broad views, of comprehensive purposes and aims, of a liberal spirit, and is restricted to no single line of effort, to no narrow field of desire or endeavor. In temperance matters he is a Prohibitionist, and not total abstinence.

Mr. Thompson is a public spirited man and his interest in the affairs of the town and



Horace Fugman

city of his adoption may be seen in the frequency with which he has been called to positions of public confidence. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Brockton, in 1887 and 1888, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1888, and was on the Committee of Federal Relations, and in 1889 was re-elected and served on the Committee on Water Supply. He was appointed by the mayor in 1892, as Commissioner of Sewerage for the City of Brockton, for one year, and in 1893 Mayor Keith appointed him for three years, and is now in office. He is a trustee of the Brockton Savings Bank and one of the Board of Investments. In 1890 he was placed upon the Board of Directors of the Home National Bank. Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1867 and filled several offices in the same, as Past Master of Paul Revere Lodge, High Priest of Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, Thrice Illustrious Master of Brockton Council Royal and Select Masters, Past Commander of Bay State Commandery of Knights Templar. Received three Scottish Rite Degrees in Boston, and has received Thirty-two degrees in the Masonic Lodge.

He is an associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic, also a corporate member of the Commercial Club of Brockton, and the New England Order of Protectionists, Knights of Honor and others. In politics he is a firm Republican. In religion he is one of the chief promoters of the Church of the Unity, one of the liberal Unitarian churches and has been chairman of the Board of Trustees for several years.

The "East Side Electric Railroad" was a new road, one of the first in the city and county, if not in the country, which was run by electricity, from the city proper to the east section of the city toward Whitman. The road was in poor condition, and Mr. Thompson was asked to take it in hand, which he did, as director and President, and brought it up to a five per cent stock, and then it was leased to the Brockton Street Railway Company for ninety-nine years, at that rate of yearly percentage. The lease has been cancelled, and the stock has since been merged into the Lessees Railway Company.

Mr. Thompson married Marcia Anna, daughter of Alfred and Mary Nickerson, of Provincetown, Mass., October 5, 1871.

HOSEA KINGMAN.

HOSEA KINGMAN, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Phillip Dean and Betsy B. Washburn, of Bridgewater, Mass., was born in Bridgewater, April 11, 1843. His ancestry is among the best in the Commonwealth, and one of the earliest. Henry Kingman, the first of the name in this country, came from Weymouth, England, to Weymouth, Mass., in 1635, and from them have descended a numerous posterity of highly respected citizens. His line of descent from his ancestor is as follows:

Henry¹ and Joanna (—)—John² and Elizabeth (—)—John³ and Bethia (Newcomb)—John⁴ and Rebecca (Allen)—Abner⁵ and Susanna (Leónard)—Bela⁶ and Lydia M. (Dean)—Phillip Dean⁷ and Betsy B. (Washburn)—Hosea⁸ and Carrie (Cole).

Mr. Kingman received his early training in the public schools of his native village,

afterward attending the Academy in Bridgewater, and the Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, N. H., and entered Dartmouth College. When the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, loyal to his principles, he left college and enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was mustered into service September 22, 1862, and accompanied his regiment to Newbern, N.C. In December, 1862, he was detailed on Signal Service and went to Port Royal, S. C., thence to Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., and was mustered out of service June 22, 1863. Returning to college he made up his junior work during the first term of his senior year, an achievement worthy of note, and was graduated with his class in 1864.

He studied law with Williams Latham, Esq., of Bridgewater, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he became associated as partner in the practice of law under the firm name of Latham & Kingman. In 1871 Mr. Latham retired and Mr. Kingman continued the practice alone.

Mr. Kingman, when a young man, received several offices, thus showing the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resided.

He received the appointment of special justice of the First District Court of Plymouth County November 12, 1878, elected commissioner of insolvency in 1884 and re-elected every year to date. He is a trustee of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., as well as of the Bridgewater Savings Bank, and of Bridgewater Academy. He was appointed district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts in January, 1887, which office he resigned upon being appointed upon the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission August 14, 1889.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, was three years master of Fellowship Lodge of Bridgewater, of which he was a charter member, and was a district deputy of the Grand Lodge for three years. He was a charter member of Bridgewater Lodge No. 1039 of the Knights of Honor, of which he is past dictator.

Mr. Kingman is a successful practitioner of law, of natural and acknowledged ability. He is vigorous and efficient in the understanding of his causes and leaves no vulnerable point open to attack. Patient and persistent in searching for evidence, he does not engage in a trial until his case is thoroughly prepared. He has had an active and successful professional life, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar. He has a clear, discriminating mind and dispassionate temper, which has been of great service to him in the trial of closely contested cases. In public and private intercourse he is intelligent, candid, conscientious and courteous, and therefore universally respected. In social life he is urbane, genial, modest and yet dignified, and welcome to every circle. He has an enthusiastic love of the law and a scrupulous fidelity to his clients in all emergencies. His legal business, which is very extensive, has tended to strengthen his naturally fine intellectual powers.

In politics Mr. Kingman is a good Republican, but his time being occupied with his professional labors, he has but little time to attend to matters of local interest in the town where he resides, yet he is ever ready to lend his influence to that which is for the best and tends to promote the public good.

Mr. Kingman married Carrie daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Freeman) Cole, of Carver, Mass., June 21, 1866.

CHILDREN :

- 1.—Agnes Cole Kingman, married E. Bertram Newton, of Roxbury, Mass., December 6, 1894.

ELLIS BRETT.

ELLIS BRETT, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, comes of a highly respectable ancestry, and one worthy to be perpetuated. His ancestor in this country was Elder William Brett, who with his wife Margaret ———, came from Kent, England, in 1645, and settled in Duxbury, Mass.

He was one of the early proprietors of Bridgewater and located near the center of what is now West Bridgewater. He was an elder in the church, and often when Rev. James Keith was sick he preached to his congregation; he was a leader in both church and town affairs, and often representative to the General Court of the colony. From this family sprang nearly, if not all of this name in New England.

Mr. Brett is the son of Ephraim and Ruth (Copeland) Brett, and was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, October 23, 1840.

The line of descent from Elder William¹ and Margaret is as follows: Nathaniel² and Sarah (Hayward), 1683; Seth³ and Sarah (Alden), 1712; Samuel⁴ and Hannah (Packard), 1737; Isaac⁵ and Priscilla (Jackson), January 17, 1765; Joseph⁶ and Olive (Beal), December 21, 1797; Ephraim⁷ and Ruth (Copeland), September 25, 1837; Ellis⁸ and Elizabeth Florence (Hawes), November 10, 1892.

Mr. Ellis Brett was the son of a farmer, as was his grandfather; the old homestead where he was born is now standing on Prospect street; his father was a brick mason by trade as well as a farmer. Ellis, the son, attended the usual district school in his section of the old town of North Bridgewater, supplemented by a course in the Academy of S. D. Hunt, attending the same during the portions of the year that he could be spared from the duties of the farm. Mr. Brett has continued to cultivate the same to this date.

Of the official life of Mr. Brett it has been strictly honorable and with a conscientious interest in the welfare of the town and city of his birth. When the city government was first organized and the officers chosen, Mr. Brett was selected as assistant assessor of Ward Seven, and was re-elected each year until 1885, when he was elected principal assessor to fill the unexpired term of Noah Chesman, which position he has held to the present date, having been chairman of the Board for several years. He was re-elected to that position annually until January 7, 1895, when he was re-elected for three years and now holds that position. Mr. Brett was chosen overseer of the poor in January, 1886, which office he held until January 18, 1894. In 1894 he was chosen tax collector for the city, it being an unsolicited selection.

Mr. Brett has always led a quiet life, and never an office seeker or politician, although he has held several positions of public confidence. In politics he is a staunch Republican and was a member of the Republican City Committee for several years, and chairman of the same for about three years, ending with 1892; member of the Plymouth County Campaign Committee one year, and treasurer two years.

Mr. Brett's religious views are in affiliation with the New Jerusalem church, having for a long time been an attendant on their services, and has been an auditor and chairman of the standing committee of that society for several years. His grandfather, Joseph Brett, was a very enthusiastic Methodist, and his father, Ephraim Brett, also

until 1845 or '46 when he became a believer in the New Jerusalem church and his son followed and is a consistent believer in their doctrines and worship.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Association of Assessors and one of the executive committee of that board. That Mr. Brett has the confidence of the entire community and the circle in which he moves may be attested by the trusts imposed on him in the settling of estates as administrator and executor, and in the care of trust property alone and with others.

Mr. Brett is a farmer, and much of his time is spent in public affairs connected with the city. He is well known as a straight-forward, upright, honest man, commanding the respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Frank, open-hearted, and social in his habits and of few words, and those are generally understood. He is domestic in his daily life and of a benevolent and obliging disposition.

Mr. Brett married, November 10, 1892, Elizabeth Florence, daughter of Richard Howes and Lucy Hartwell (Alden), a descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower, and has one child,

1—Rogers Ellis Brett, born November 17, 1893.

GEORGE ELDON KEITH.

THE name of Keith is inseparably associated with the rise of the shoe manufacturing industry of Campello. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was the first manufacturer of shoes previous to the Revolution, and was a tanner as well as shoemaker, situated at the corner of what is now Main and Plain streets, the site of the splendid residence of George Eldon Keith. Mr. Keith is a notable example of the successful men in Brockton who have risen from the ranks to the head of a large and lucrative business. The factors which have brought about this result are energy, intelligence, complete mastery of his trade, and a determination to win. Beginning with nothing, he owns one of the largest, finest and best equipped shoe manufactories in the city, if not in Massachusetts. The building is in the form of a hollow square, 550 feet long, 32 feet wide, three stories high and a basement. The foundation of this business was laid when the young man was engaged with his father at shoemaking, and later in his shoe manufactory.

Mr. Keith's early life was one of industry, working nights and mornings, while attending school, making boots and shoes, and after leaving school continued at that business until July 1, 1874, when, in company with William S. Green, he commenced manufacturing under the firm name of Green & Keith. This partnership continued until 1880, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Green and erected the building now included in the present factory on Perkins avenue, Campello.

During the first six months his sales were a little over \$7,000. Since 1880 there have been several additions made to the original building as the business increased, viz., one of forty feet, fifty feet, sixty feet, fifty feet and one hundred and twenty feet respectively. The first engine used was a fifty-horse power, replaced by one of 100 horse

power, which in turn gave way to one of 150 horse power. His factory is lighted by electricity, the 700 burners being run by a dynamo on the premises. The yearly pay roll of this establishment is upwards of \$500,000, and goods to the amount of one million and a half are made, giving employment to about 700 hands. Mr. Keith is a man of bright and sunny temperament, liked by everybody, and especially by those in his employ. He is essentially a self-made man—and well made—and his success is due to an intelligent application of his energies to his chosen calling. This establishment is indeed a representative institution and reflects great credit upon its enterprising proprietor, who in twenty years has gone from the bench to the ownership of this immense factory.

In politics Mr. Keith is a Republican, although his business requirements precludes his taking active part in the same. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of the city of Brockton and was president of the Campello Co-operative Bank. At present he is a director in the Third National Bank of Boston, and also of Brockton National Bank, director in Brockton Savings Bank, president of the Eppler Welt Machine Company of Boston, president of the American Heeling Machine Company of Brockton, sold in England, Sweden, Switzerland, France, New Zealand, and Australia; treasurer of Howland Falls Pulp Company of Howland, Me.

We have already seen that Mr. Keith is a very active man in his business, and in his interests outside of his manufacturing he is also active. He is often asked to take office of various kinds in his native city, but steadily refuses. He is prominent in religious matters and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the South Congregational Church and Society, of which he has been a member since he was sixteen years of age. He was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brockton and has labored ardently to promote the cause in every possible way, and its success is largely due to his efforts.

Mr. Keith has introduced a new feature into his factory, that of providing a good restaurant, where the employees can obtain dinners and lunches at a fair price, the profits of the same to be shared among the employees.

Mr. Keith's line of descent is from Rev. James Keith¹, Timothy², born in 1683; Timothy,³ born January 27, 1711; Levi,⁴ born August 25, 1738; Benjamin,⁵ born November 18, 1763; Ziba,⁶ born November 30, 1789; Franklin⁷, born January 28, 1816; George Eldon,⁸ born February 8, 1850, who married Anna Gertrude, daughter of Hon. William Lincoln and Deborah (Chessman) Reed, of Whitman, Mass., October 23, 1877.

CHILDREN:

1.—Eldon Bradford Keith,⁹ born October 18, 1879.

2.—Harold Chessman Keith,⁹ born June 18, 1884.

His children are in the ninth generation from Rev. James Keith.

BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL.

BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL, one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Brockton, of the firm of Howard & Caldwell, is the son of Ebenezer and Deborah

(Holmes) Caldwell, born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, October 14, 1845, attended the Whitman School. Entered the employ of Messrs. W. F. Brett & Co., in 1859, where he remained one year, then removed to Taunton, and worked for George H. Hartwell in the Dry Goods business two years, until August, 1862. Upon the government requisition for men Mr. Caldwell enlisted September 23, 1862, in Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Taunton, Col. Henry Walker. Participated in the battle at Bisland, "Bayou Teche" La., Port Hudson, Franklin and Red River expeditions.

In July, 1862, the call came for 200,000 men. The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers was the first regiment offered under this call, but by reason of not being equipped for service some months passed before they left for the front, via Fortress Monroe to New Orleans, where they finally arrived about the middle of February, 1863, and went into camp at Carrollton. Shortly after he proceeded to "Baton Rouge" and took part in the first Port Hudson expedition, when Farragut passed that point in the "Richmond." On the second day out, Colonel Walker in command of the Fourth and Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiments and Second Rhode Island Cavalry occupied "Cross Roads." March 11 by orders fell back to "Cypress Bayou" and finally returned to Baton Rouge. Early in April proceeded to Brashear City; afterward proceeded across Berwick Bay, participated in the battles at Bisland, and the expedition to Franklin, returning to Brashear, remaining and performing arduous duties until May 28, when the Fourth Regiment and other troops proceeded to Port Hudson, and on June 14, participated in the assault and successful capture, after which the regiment remained until August 4, and returned home to Massachusetts, discharged, August 28, 1863, expiration of service. Returned to Brockton and to Newport, R. I., in 1863, and worked for W. F. Brett & Brother two years till 1866. From Newport removed to Brockton March 7, 1868, entered into partnership with Embert Howard, under the firm name of Howard & Caldwell, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, purchased of Kingman & Hollywood, where the new firm remain to this day. From a small business and enlargement of the store five times, this business has grown to be one of the largest in New England.

Mr. Caldwell has always been too much absorbed in business to accept office to any extent, and prefers the quiet of private life to the vexations attendant upon public business. He is a F. & A. M., and has been Captain General of the Commandery. In politics he is Republican. In religion he is of the Liberal order of Unitarians. He was one of the organizers of the "Church of the Unity," and a member of the building committee, and has been treasurer of the society for ten years. A director in the Brockton Agricultural Society for ten years, one of the petitioners for the original Horse Railroad, and First Vice-President of the Commercial Club. He visited California on the first excursion of Raymond & Whitcomb via New Orleans.

Mr. Caldwell married Emma Maria, daughter of Eliab and Harriet (Packard) Whitman, of Brockton, June 27, 1867.

CHILDREN.

- I—Arthur Fairbanks Caldwell, born June 22, 1870, graduated at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, married Annie F., daughter of Charles F. and Almira (Miles) Porter, of Brockton, Mass., February, 1890.

CHILDREN.

- 1—Mildred Porter Caldwell born June 27, 1891.
 - 2--Arthur Whitman Caldwell, born October 29, 1892; died November 19, 1892.
- II.—Harry Souther Caldwell, born May 25, 1875, graduate of Brockton High School, 1892.

LYMAN CLARK.

LYMAN CLARK, was the son of Benjamin and Susanna (Thayer) Clark, born in Bridgewater, Mass., July 10, 1807, educated at the district schools of his native town, and when about sixteen years of age began to look about for something to do, and resolved to learn the cabinetmakers' trade. Mr. Howard, who was afterward a partner with Mr. Clark, had learned the business of Henry Kingman at Reading, Mass., had just finished his trade and started in the furniture business in Randolph, and thither young Clark hastened to see what he could do with Mr. Howard. He had previously learned the use of tools in working with his father, who was a house carpenter in Bridgewater, and therefore was not wholly unacquainted with the line of work entered upon. In 1827 Mr. Howard removed his business from Randolph to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and Mr. Clark, who became his apprentice, also removed with him. Mr. Clark was born on the north side of what is now Center street in Bridgewater, and was sixteen and one-half years of age when he bound himself to Mr. Howard. The first building occupied by them was on the present site of the Catholic Church, Main street. In 1829 Capt. John Packard erected and leased the building so long occupied on the west side of Main street. Business continued with several changes, till 1829, when a new business relation was established between Mr. Howard and Mr. Clark, and from that time the firm was Howard & Clark for upward of fifty years.

The following is a copy of the co-partnership agreement:

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, March 10, 1829.

This is to certify that we the subscribers do agree to form a co-partnership under the firm of Howard & Clark, so long as we may think proper or agree, each to put in the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, and to share the profits equally if there be any, which above named sum is this day appropriated to business by us according to this contract.

SAMUEL HOWARD,
LYMAN CLARK.

Messrs. Howard and Clark continued a harmonious partnership till 1858, when Rufus C. Kimball and Eben G. Rhodes were admitted to the firm.

The next year declining health induced Mr. Howard to retire from the business, and soon after died in 1859, leaving Mr. Clark as senior partner, the firm continuing the business as heretofore. In 1871 Mr. Clark, Kimball, Rhodes and the present proprietor of the establishment, William H. Savage, became a firm under the name of Howard, Clark & Co. In 1876 Mr. Clark erected the large brick block, on the site of the old building now known as "Lyman block." He was owner of much real estate.

The business life of Mr. Clark may be said to have been contemporaneous with the history of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton. The town had but just commenced its independence as a separate municipality at the time Mr. Clark became a resident. At his death he had led a life of business activity for upwards of a half century, and been connected with the most active enterprises of the old town. He was a person of energetic, nervous temperament, ever active and cautious, with great force of character, of good practical common sense, which he used to the best advantage, of large executive ability, and by his integrity had won the confidence of the community.

He was not a politician, for he was too busy, and cared nothing for public honor or office, quiet and reserved in his intercourse with others, yet always approachable, kind and obliging. His reputation was widely known, beyond the city of his adoption, or the county in which he resided, and his name was familiar to the furniture trade throughout the country.

The following is from Mr. Clark's pastor, the late Rev. Warren Goddard:

"That our friend has been more than an ordinary man may be plainly seen by those whose eyes are open only to the things of this world, for he has left so many prominent marks all around us, of his energy, perseverance, carefulness, good judgment, and correct foresight, that no one need be mistaken. About fifty years ago he became entirely convinced of the truth of the second coming of the Lord into the world was not to be coming in person."

Mr. Clark was a firm and consistent believer in the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, and he has shown his love for the same in many ways, and by his liberal requests at his death, among which are the following:

\$10,000 to the Massachusetts New Jerusalem Church Union. \$15,000 to the New Jerusalem Society in Brockton. \$10,000 to the New Jerusalem Church School in Cambridge. \$10,000, the income of which is to be used for the support of aged clergymen.

The above is left to the Massachusetts New Jerusalem Union in trust for the above uses.

Mr. Clark was elected director of the Massachusetts New Church Union March, 1876, which office he held at the time of his death, which took place July 13, 1885, in the fulfillment of his seventy-ninth year.

His funeral was attended by prominent citizens of the city July 16. The services consisted of singing by the New Church choir. Prayer by Rev. Henry E. Goddard. Address by Rev. Warren Goddard. Capt. Henry French, Benjamin H. Eaton, Levi W. Holbrook, William Faxon and Weston Freeman were the bearers.

Mr. Clark united in marriage (1) with Julia Ann, daughter of Bildad Washburn of Kingston, Mass., (2) with Georgietta Almira, daughter of George and Elizabeth Jane (Randall) Richardson, of Medford, Mass., June 11, 1874.

Mrs. Julia Ann Clark died February 28, 1871.



Barzillai Gury.

BARZILLAI CARY.

THE subject of our sketch, whose portrait accompanies the same, is a descendant from John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Cary, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1639, and settled in Duxbury, Mass. He removed from thence to West Bridgewater previous to the division of the old town of Bridgewater, and became the first clerk of the town. The line of families is as follows: John¹ and Abigail (Allen), Jonathan² and Sarah (Allen), Deacon Recompense³ and Mary (Crossman), married 1711; Deacon Jonathan⁴ and Mary (Curtis), married December 30, 1747; Moses⁵ and Susanna (Field), married August 25, 1780; Barzillai⁶ and Vashti (Snell), married November 17, 1808; Barzillai⁷ and Augusta (Gurney), married November 29, 1849.

Mr. Cary was born on what was known as the Nahum Snell farm, in West Bridgewater. At the age of eight years he removed to the farm on a portion of which his present elegant dwelling is located on Main street, Brockton, where he assisted in the labors of the farm till he arrived at the age of seventeen, when he spent a few months with Simeon Thayer, of Braintree, Mass., learning the shoemaker's trade. Returning to North Bridgewater he engaged in that business, having with him his two brothers, Lucius and Nathan Snell, who were learning the trade of him.

Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one Mr. Barzillai Cary, in company with Nahum Snell, Edward Snell and Nahum Leonard, began the manufacture of shoes in West Bridgewater, on the farm where the late Henry Copeland resided, and afterward continued the business alone. In 1853 he returned to the old homestead of his father, and engaged at work in the factory of his brother-in-law, Daniel S. Howard, with whom he remained twenty years. He afterwards manufactured shoes with his nephew, Isaiah A. Beal, who came from Hebron, Me., under the firm name of Cary & Beal. Retiring from shoe manufacturing, Mr. Cary has given his attention to his extensive real estate interests, of which he has a large amount of valuable building lots, which, with the rapid growth of the town and city, have been in great demand, until the once cultivated land has become a city of elegant residences.

The life of Mr. Cary has nothing startling or eventful in it, but he has ever kept on his quiet way, and has witnessed the growth, continued expansion and prosperity of the business in which he was engaged, and in which he was one of its founders. He is a person of warm and generous impulses and enduring friendship. In manner, affable, courteous and kind, has no fondness for club life, and moves but little in fashionable society and mixes none in the common frivolities of the age. In politics he is thoroughly Republican, not ambitious for office of any kind, preferring the quiet domestic life at home to the unrest of political strife. In his religious belief he is in affiliation with the Trinitarian Congregational church, both by his early formed habits and training, and in his convictions he is liberal in his interpretations of religious truth.

He has of late years been deeply interested in the formation and organization of the new church and society known as the "Olivet Memorial Chapel," erected in memory of his late wife, a purely devoted Christian and mother, and his daughter, Helen Augusta Clark. He has caused to be erected on a lot of land nearly opposite his home on Main street a building of the value of \$4,000 which with the land on which it stands is val-

ued at about \$6,000 dollars. Adjoining to this he has recently erected a parsonage house which with the land is also valued at about \$3,500, making in all the generous sum of nearly \$10,000, a truly commendable testimonial to the memory of his beloved wife and daughter, as well as showing his interest in the promotion of evangelical truth. And these gifts only are in sight. He has otherwise given in public charities in various ways which are not made the subject of notice, for he is not a noisy person, blazing his benefactions abroad. In the quiet contentment of old age, having nearly reached four-score years, he enjoys the society of his personal friends and family, the principal charm of his life being in his home circle.

In a green old age,
He seems like an oak, worn but steady,
Amidst the elements, while the younger trees,
Fall fast around him.

Mr. Cary married Augusta, daughter of Azel and Polly (Knapp) Gurney, of North Bridgewater now Brockton, November 29, 1849.

CHILDREN.

1.—Helen Augusta Cary, born April 1, 1854, married George H. Clark, of North Middleboro, Mass., 1880. She died July 30, 1884.

2.—Louisa Frances Cary, born January 17, 1855, married Daniel D Tilden, of Brockton, November 29, 1874.

Mrs. Augusta G. Cary, the mother, died February 13, 1888.

EDGAR EVERETT DEAN, M.D.

DR. EDGAR EVERETT DEAN, the well-known and prominent physician of Brockton, was the son of Charles and Lydia (Wilbur) Dean, of Easton, Mass., born December 17, 1837. His early boyhood was passed like most other boys, attending such schools as his town afforded, until he arrived to the age of fourteen years, at which time he entered Bristol Academy, Taunton, where he was a student for three years. Having formed a desire to practice medicine he entered the office of Dr. Luther Clark on Pinckney street, Boston, with whom he studied, attending at the same time the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1861. He pursued his profession in Boston for a while, and afterward removed to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, and succeeded Dr. Alexander Hiehorn, who had entered the army. Here he built up a large and lucrative practice, having among his patients many of the best families which remained with him till feeble health compelled him to retire from active labor for a time. In 1878, wearied by his constant labor, he visited Europe, improving the time in observation and study in the celebrated Rotunda Hospital in Dublin and other hospitals, graduating August 10, 1878.

In the years immediately following the war Dr. Dean was an ardent Republican and a prominent figure in the party, and his advice on political questions was often sought. He was a staunch believer in the principles of his party until Gen. Benjamin F. Butler



Edgar E. Dean.



seceded from its ranks, when Dr. Dean, who was a warm personal friend of Butler, as well as a political admirer, followed his leader and withdrew from the councils of the party, with which he had been so long identified.

Twice he was a candidate for Congress as a member of the Democratic party and received a highly complimentary vote. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward One, Brockton. In 1885 he was appointed by Mayor J. J. Whipple a member of the Board of Health. In 1888 he returned to his early choice, to the Republican party, and voted for Gen. Benjamin H. Harrison for president. When General Butler was elected governor he appointed Dr. Dean a member of the State Board of Health, which office he held for three years with credit to himself as well as to the interests of the commonwealth. When the question of sewerage was settled by the city and a committee was to be appointed, Mayor W. L. Douglas appointed Dr. Dean a member for three years, but in a few months he had to resign on account of ill health.

He was a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Dean united in marriage with Helen Amanda, daughter of Charles James Fox and Adaline (Packard) Packard, a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the old town of North Bridgewater, January 17, 1866. Children: Marian Everett, Charles Edgar and Arthur Packard Dean.

ELLIS PACKARD.

AMONG those who have occupied a prominent position in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, was the late Ellis Packard, Esq. He was the son of Micah and Lucinda (Hartshorn) Packard, born July 30, 1820. Mr. Packard spent his life as child and boy upon the highlands which were known from the early days of the old North Parish of Bridgewater as the West Shares. Here on the old farm, for which nature has done so much, but for which hard labor spent in the removal of rocks and in the breaking up of unsubdued lands by his father did more, till its smooth fields divided by handsome lines of substantial stone wall showed it to be the best farm in town, he lived and worked, laying the foundation of the robust health he afterward enjoyed. At the age of sixteen he became a scholar in Bristol Academy, Taunton, then under the charge of Mr. Frederick Crafts, where he stayed two years, and after that pursued his studies for a short time with Rev. John Goldsbury, previously pastor of the Unitarian Church in what is now Brockton. At the age of twenty he went to Cincinnati and was occupied in a shoe store for a couple of years; but the West having no charms for the young man he returned to Massachusetts. A few months later he started business on his own account, buying shoes in Boston and taking them to Baltimore, where he found for them a ready sale. Seeing a way open for larger profits by manufacturing his goods himself, he started a shop at the West Shares, and commenced business in that line; but circumstances soon arose which induced him to relinquish that enterprise, especially the wishes of his father, then in advanced life, that the son should assume the care and management of the farm.

The next twelve years of Mr. Packard's life was spent among the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, though he was not a man to be shut up at home or to be withdrawn from an active interest in business matters and the public affairs of the town. The esteem in which he was held by his townsmen is shown by the fact that at the age of thirty-five he was chosen a member of the Board of Selectmen, to which office in the years following he was repeatedly re-elected. A farmer's life, however, was never congenial to his tastes, and in the year 1862, an active business opening being presented, he gave the farm over to other hands and stepped into the place he afterwards occupied.

It was on the 1st of April, 1862, after an investigation of an offer made to him by Bela Keith, to purchase the grain and coal business previously carried on by Lewis Keith, a bargain was made and the business, together with the buildings, land, water power, etc., came into his possession. At that time there was no other coal yard in town, and the entire yearly sales probably amounted to less than 800 tons. The grain business was of equally small proportions, having become considerably diminished by the uncertain manner in which it had been conducted by the several parties who undertook to carry it on after the death of Lewis Keith. The mill buildings included in the purchase were substantially as at present, with some additions. The firm of Snell & Atherton then occupied quarters in the west building, though a single room afforded them all the accommodations they needed. In the lower story was a grist mill of limited capacity, and power was supplied by two water wheels—one breast and one turbine—together with an engine and boiler which had been put in by Mr. Keith shortly before his death, the whole furnishing only about thirty horse power.

Mr. Packard introduced few improvements till 1868, devoting himself to the reorganization and building up of the business which previous changes had so greatly demoralized. By that time he found that his efforts had so far succeeded as to warrant the improvements and enlargements he had for some time had in mind. These consisted of two water wheels of the most approved pattern, a new engine and boiler rated at seventy-five horse power, additional facilities for grinding, and a new line of coal sheds, which, with subsequent additions, gave him a length of 230 feet by 40 feet in width. Through the sheds he had a side track constructed with arrangements for dumping directly into the bins beneath, and in connection with this track a grain conveyor opening directly into an elevator leading to the grain bins in the upper story of the mill, the latter of sufficient capacity to hold 20,000 bushels. It would be difficult to devise a more compact and convenient arrangement for handling both coal and grain than is found at this establishment.

In the meantime the conveniences of room, power and locality were attracting other industries to this quarter. Besides the sawing and planing business carried on by Mr. Packard himself, another apartment was hired by G. M. Copeland, who built up quite a business in ornamental sawing, turning, etc., which was afterwards sold to A. Cranston Thompson, who removed to new quarters in a short time, having entirely outgrown the place. In 1870 M. Linfield moved his last manufacturing business from Stoughton to this town, finding accommodations in a new building erected for his use by Mr. Packard and furnished with power from his engine. The manufacture of packing boxes

was some years ago commenced in the east building by Vittum & Bonney and continued by Mr. Vittum. For several years the manufacture of leather shoe strings was carried on in a building erected for the purpose near the mill by James A. Smith, furnishing employment to fifteen or twenty hands, but the business was in 1875 sold to parties in Holbrook and removed thither. About the year 1876 machinery for the manufacture of shoe tacks and nails was put into the east building by F. S. Reed & Co., who conducted quite an amount of business, since removed. But spreading out above all these is the well-known shoe tool manufactory of Snell & Atherton, whose demands for more room keep increasing to such a degree that they now occupy one entire half of the west mill and the third story of the east mill.

Suffice it to say that the old grist mill, which the "honest miller" used to occupy a long time since, was so changed after coming into Mr. Packard's possession that it can hardly be recognized. It is hard to find a livelier scene of activity than that around the Packard mill.

Mr. Packard retired with a competency in 1882, and the business passed into the hands of his son, Elmer C. Packard.

The twenty years of active business life of the subject of our sketch witnessed the principal growth of the old town of North Bridgewater, and the business as conducted by him kept pace with the same. Mr. Packard was a prompt, energetic business man and ever willing to lend his assistance to forward any movement looking to the welfare of the town. He was a director in the Home National Bank of Brockton from its organization to his death, and quite an extensive owner of real estate. He was one of the solid business men of the town, always reliable. In politics he was a Whig, and later a good Republican. In his religious belief he was in affiliation with the Universalists, and was one of the original members of the First Universalist Church of Brockton and deacon of the same. He had a taste for music and at one time was the leader of a brass band in what is known as Brockton Heights.

He was a charter member of Massasoit Lodge No. 69, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in March, 1845; a member of the School Committee, 1870-75; appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Henry J. Gardner, March 24, 1857.

Mr. Packard united in marriage with Nancy G. Reeves, of Wayland, Mass., January 12, 1844. The wife died July 10, 1845. He then married Abby H., daughter of Newell Heard and Jerusha Grout, of Wayland, June 15, 1847.

CHILDREN :

- 1.—Clara J. Gray, born September 28, 1849; died February 13, 1875.
- 2.—Warren Newell born April 8, 1852; died October 11, 1861.
- 3.—Elmer C., born March 8, 1854. Married Hattie L. Tucker, of Stoughton, Mass., December 28, 1880.
- 4.—Marion Heard, born July 9, 1855; died November 7, 1879.
- 5.—Allen Ellis, born March 3, 1859. Died July 9, 1894.
- 6.—Horace Newell, born December 12, 1862.
- 7.—Isabel Abby, born January 3, 1868.

The father died October 25, 1887. The mother died April 13, 1894.

BELA KEITH.

BELA KEITH, Esq., son of Benjamin and Martha (Cary) Keith, was born in Campello, then Bridgewater, February 2, 1793. He was a branch of the numerous and honored Keith family who were descended from Rev. James Keith, the first ordained minister in Bridgewater. The line of descent is as follows: Rev. James,¹ Timothy,² Timothy,³ Levi,⁴ Benjamin,⁵ and Bela.⁶

From early manhood till his death Bela Keith was prominently identified with the interests of Campello, and was an active worker in all measures which had for their object the advancement of the social, material, and religious welfare of the town. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and carried on a large business in the erection of residences, churches, etc. He built the second church edifice belonging to the First Congregational Church in Brockton, and also the first house of worship at Campello. Mr. Keith also owned a farm at Campello, upon which a portion of the village is now located. He was a safe and prudent man to trust in the management of town affairs, and as early as 1837 he was commissioned justice of the peace. He was chosen selectman in 1845, and again in 1848-51 and 1854, and was also assessor and overseer of the poor for a number of years, and in all these various official positions he discharged their duties with an eye single to the public good, and died honored and esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and a large circle of friends and relatives. He was a consistent Christian, and one of the principal founders of the South Congregational Society. He died September 6, 1867.

We take pleasure in copying the following notice which was written by one who was well acquainted with the family.

"The last of four brothers whose lives were spent in the vicinity of their early home at Campello, has been called away from the scenes of his early labors, cares and benefactions. Respected and honored in life wherever he was known, he is in death universally lamented by neighbors and fellow citizens. Seldom has so large an assembly of sincere mourners gathered to pay the last token of respect to a departed friend, as congregated at the funeral of Mr. Keith in the church at Campello. It wanted no eloquent language to awaken the sympathy of the audience, and well did the pastor remark that "the deceased needed no eulogium from him." His life was a transparent one—well known and well read by his acquaintances and friends. Of an unpretending and unambitious spirit, his fellow-citizens have often called him to positions of trust and honor. In every liberal public enterprise, in every philanthropic object at home and abroad, he has taken a generous interest; in supporting the institutions of religion, in erecting temples of worship, in maintaining the preached word, he has borne no humble part, but has willingly stood up under the burden and heat of the day.

Many have been the young men who received their first lessons in business under his direction, and there is not one who does not gladly attest to his unfailing integrity and scrupulous uprightness even in matters of the smallest consequence, and they will always remember his almost paternal solicitude for their welfare, and the constant courtesy and kindness which characterized his demeanor toward them.

Such a family of brothers,—Charles, Ziba, Arza and Bela Keith cannot soon be for-

gotten. The blessed fragrance of their lives and example will remain to exert an abiding influence on their surviving cotemporaries. They were worthy to bear the name of the first minister of Bridgewater, whose descendants they were, and may their mantles fall on others who shall live and act like them."

FAMILY RECORD.

BELA KEITH united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman, January 1, 1821.

CHILDREN :

I.—Lewis, born November 12, 1821, married Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Isaac White, of Norton, Mass., June 3, 1847.

The mother died June 22, 1854. He then married Marietta, sister of the first wife, June 5, 1855. The father died June 11, 1859.

CHILDREN.

1.—Lyman Erving Keith, born March 5, 1849.

2.—Chester Vernice Keith, born June 27, 1851.

3.—Clara White Keith, born June 14, 1853, married George L. Forbush, of Peterboro, N. H., May 13, 1875, and had Ruth Isabel Forbush, born June 29, 1876,

II.—Seth Kingman, born September 23, 1823. Died August 12, 1825.

III.—Henry Kingman, born December 17, 1826, married Vesta Snell, daughter of Barzillai and Vashti (Snell) Cary of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, July 18, 1847.

CHILDREN :

1.—Lewis Henry Keith, born June 8, 1848, married Laura Louisa Bailey of Kingston, Mass., January 3, 1872.

CHILDREN.

1.—Louisa Cary Keith, born December 9, 1872.

2.—Annie Louise Keith, born June 24, 1876,

IV.—Mary Kingman, born October 12, 1829.

V.—Louisa, born September 20, 1830, married Simeon Franklin Packard, of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., January 25, 1855.

CHILDREN.

I.—Frank Edward Packard, born May 7, 1857, married Jane Ellen Evans, of Brockton, Mass., April 2, 1890.

II.—Nellie White Packard, born March 4, 1862, married Horace Alden Keith, of West Bridgewater, April 12, 1887.

CHILDREN.

1.—Roger Keith, born May 8, 1888,

2.—Louisa Keith, born January 25, 1889.

3.—Gerald Keith, born March 13, 1893.

III.—Alice Louisa Packard, born May 14, 1863. Died August 15, 1863.

VI.—Ellen Sherman, born September 13, 1836, married Jonas Reynolds, of Brockton, November 29, 1866.

CHILDREN.

- 1.—Abbie Keith Reynolds, born June 20, 1868.
- 2.—Mary Louise Reynolds, born October 20, 1872.
- 3.—Martin Elbert Reynolds, born January 23, 1876.

Bela Keith, the father, died September 6, 1867. Mary, the mother, died October 30, 1868.

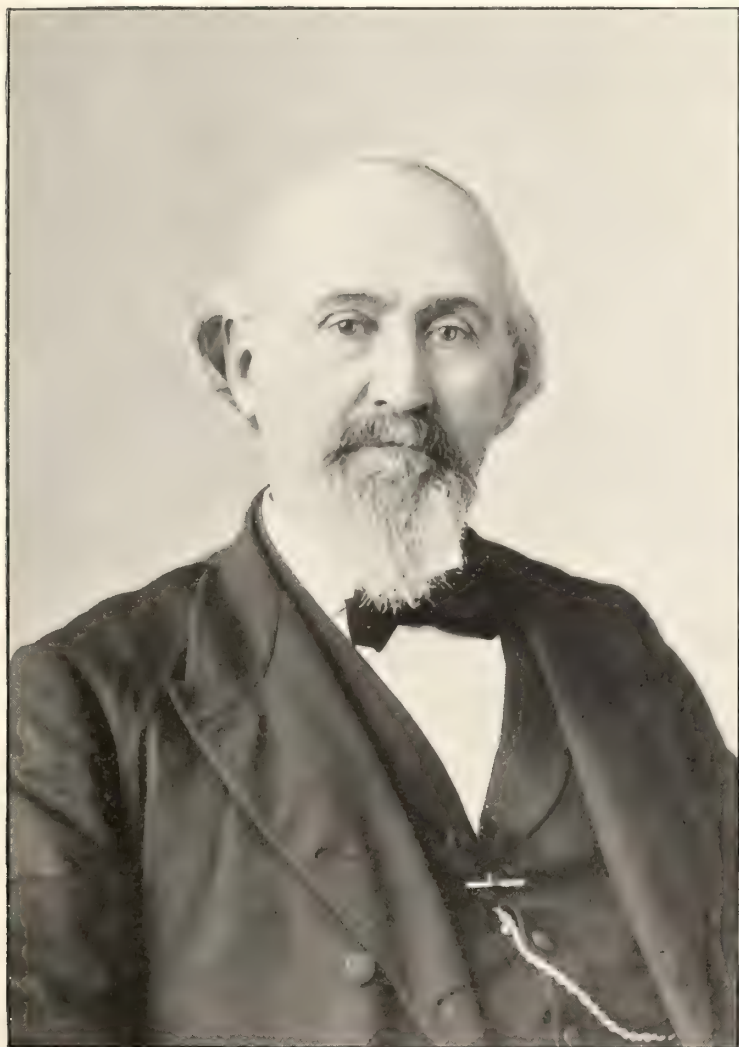
BRADFORD KINGMAN.

BRADFORD KINGMAN is the son of Josiah Washburn and Mary (Packard) Kingman, was born in the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Brockton, January 5, 1831, and is a lineal descendant of Henry and Joanna Kingman, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and became one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Mass., and from whom nearly all of that name are descended. His early days were passed in the duties pertaining to a large manufacturing establishment for the manufacture of cabinet furniture of all kinds; attending the district schools of his native town, as well as the Adelphian Academy, then under the care of Messrs. Silas L. and L. F. C. Loomis, in the centre of the village, afterward attended Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; studied law in the office of Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston, attending the law lectures at Harvard Law School by Professor Emery Washburn. Admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, April 21, 1863. Appointed justice of the peace by Gov. John A. Andrew January 22, 1864, and was trial justice for the trial of criminal cases for Norfolk county, many years; notary public for the same county, and commissioner of deeds for several States. Is an attorney and counsellor at-law, resident of Brookline, to which place he removed May 1, 1856. Mr. Kingman had from his youth a special fondness for historical and genealogical studies and has made them a specialty in connection with his legal profession. For several years past Mr. Kingman has given much attention to local history and has published several works, and has been a contributor to many magazines and newspapers.

Among the many contributions may be mentioned *Historical Sketches of the Churches of North Bridgewater, Mass.*, published in the *Congregational Quarterly* several years since; "*Memoir of Deacon Lewis Bradford*," of Plympton, Mass., "*History of Andover*" and "*North Andover*" in the *History of Essex county*; "*History of the City of Brockton*" in the *History of Plymouth county* in 1884. In 1892 he published an illustrated volume on the *Epitaphs of Burial Hill, Plymouth*, containing twenty-three hundred inscriptions.

In 1866 he published an elaborate *History of North Bridgewater, Mass.*, containing about 700 pages, with extensive lists of families. In 1889 a *History of Brookline* in the *History of Norfolk County*. In 1894 the present volume was written, entitled "*History of Brockton*."

In October, 1870, Mr. Kingman became the pioneer in newspaper enterprise in Brookline by publishing the "*Brookline Transcript*," of which he was the Editor and Proprietor for nearly three years.



Bradford Kingman.

On the 6th day of February, 1861, he was elected Resident Member of the "New England Historic Genealogical Society" of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., and later a Life Member of the same; also Member of the "Pilgrim Society," of Plymouth, Mass.; Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass.; Weymouth Historical Society, Weymouth, Mass.; Webster Historical Society, Boston; Corresponding Member of Wisconsin State Historical Society; Bostonian Society, Boston; Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.; Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.; Maine Historical Society, Brunswick, Me.; Old Bridgewater, Historical Society, Bridgewater, Mass.

March 12, 1887, Mr. Kingman, accompanied by his wife, made a tour through California, via New Orleans, Mexico, Texas, and the Gulf States.

While Mr. Kingman is a local historian of note in his own country, he has also had extensive opportunities of acquiring information from the records of many hundred towns in Europe, and has a large amount of material in the line of family history and genealogy in that country. For the purpose of gathering the most reliable data of New England Families and other Historical study, he visited Europe, accompanied by his wife, who has kindred tastes, sailing from New York on the morning of December 19, 1888, for Southampton, in steamship "Trave" of the North German Lloyd Line. Travelled through England very thoroughly and making a long stay in London. Visited the home of Governor William Bradford in Austerfield, Yorkshire, Scrooby, and other places in that vicinity.

The line of descent from the first of the name of Kingman in the United States is as follows:

Henry¹ and Joanna (—)—John² and Elizabeth (—)—Henry³ and Bethiah (Howard)—Henry⁴ and Mary (Allen)—Seth⁵ and Judith (Washburn)—Josiah Washburn⁶ and Polly (Packard).

Mr. Kingman united in marriage with Susan Bradford daughter of Capt. Thomas and Susanna (Bradford) Ellis, of Plympton, Mass., January 1, 1852, who is a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Gov. William Bradford and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, who arrived in Plymouth, Mass., from Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1620, and was a leader among the Pilgrims and left a record of the doings of the colonists in the earliest settlement of Plymouth. They had one child:

I—Carrie Parker Kingman, born in Brookline July 15, 1858, and died September 18, 1859.

FREDERICK HOWARD.

FREDERICK HOWARD is one of the oldest now remaining of the earlier residents of the old town of North Bridgewater. There are but a few now living of those who were young persons at the time of the incorporation of the old town in 1821. He was then but six years of age. He has resided in three towns and one city and yet is a resident of the same locality in which he was born, and where he has always paid his taxes. The first was Bridgewater (North Parish), then North Bridgewater,

Brockton as a town and as a city. His present home is on the old property, where the first church of the parish was erected.

He was born in Brockton, then the north parish of Bridgewater, February 14, 1815, and has passed his entire life in his native town. His education was confined to the common schools, and at the early age of thirteen years he entered the employ of Lysander Howard, dressing and cutting shoes, receiving the meagre salary of one shilling per day for the first six weeks. He remained here until twenty-one years of age, and then, after having worked one year for Rufus E. Howard in the same business, in 1837, he commenced in a small way for himself in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued six years, when failing health compelled him to relinquish the business. Since that time he has dealt some in real estate, and been more or less engaged in town affairs. He was selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor one year in 1849, and was special county commissioner nine years. He has also been somewhat engaged in settling estates. He was also a director in the North Bridgewater Bank during its existence, and is the only surviving director of that old institution. He is a Republican and has been from the organization of the party.

It is always a pleasure to place upon the page of history "passing incidents" in the life of one whose career has been marked by unostentatious benevolence, and whose kindly spirit has carried sunshine into many homes of suffering and want. Such an one is Frederick Howard, the subject of this sketch.

Quiet and unostentatious in the bestowal of his charities, Mr. Howard expends thousands of dollars that the public know not of, and can rest in the sweet satisfaction of having done his duty to his fellow-man. Many there are, not only in this State but in others, that can speak of the benevolence of Mr. Howard. He is a kind neighbor and one of Brockton's most honored citizens.

Mr. Howard traces his ancestry in this country to John Howard, who came from England and first settled in Duxbury, and later (1656) in West Bridgewater. When a lad John Howard is said to have lived in the family of Miles Standish. He was a man of great influence in the new plantation and was one of the first military officers in Bridgewater. The line of descent is as follows: John¹, John² and Sarah (Latham), 1703; Captain Robert³ (one of the first settlers of the North Parish) and Abigail (Keith), 1725; Daniel⁴ and Vesta (Howard), 1773; Darius⁵ and Huldah (Cary), 1808; and Frederick.⁶ Darius married Sophia, daughter of Jonas Howard, June 3, 1804, by whom he had three children. His wife died August 15, 1807, and June 5, 1808, he married Huldah, daughter of Jonathan Cary, and their family consisted of eight children, of whom Frederick was the fourth. His father, who died April 8, 1836, was a selectman of the town and also deputy sheriff several years.

In addition to other matters in North Bridgewater and Brockton, in which he has ever manifested a decided interest, he was for a long series of years actively engaged in improving the thoroughfares of the town, and many of the noteworthy improvements in the roads and streets are largely the result of his energy and good judgment.

MOSES ADAMS PACKARD.

MOSES ADAMS PACKARD is the son of Martin and Anna (Adams) Packard, and grandson of David and Susanna (Perkins) Packard, who resided on the old homestead on Forest avenue, afterward occupied by Lemuel Packard. The subject of our sketch was born February 28, 1843, in New London, N. H., but has resided for the past fifty years in what is known as Centreville, Brockton. He belongs to a family well known as having either been shoemakers or manufacturers from the earliest settlement of the old town of North Bridgewater. Up to and previous to his arriving to sixteen years of age he was a pupil in the public schools of the town, working with his father when not in school. Mr. Packard commenced to take out stock, as was the custom in his younger days, take it home and make them up and return them to the manufacturer. He continued in this business a little over two years, until the fall of 1862, when the country called for a lot of nine months men for the army. In response to the above call he deemed it his duty to enlist, which he did in the latter part of 1862. He was in the army about one year, from September 26, 1862 to July 7, 1863, a member of Company G, 45th Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Charles R. Codman, Captain Joseph Murdock. This regiment being known as the "Cadet Regiment," embarked for Newbern, N. C., October 24, 1862, joining General Foster's forces and was engaged in the battles of Whitehall and Kinston. He was in service about six months at Fort Macon, North Carolina. Upon his return from the army he worked at shoemaking about two years and then commenced manufacturing, which he continued for two years, and then became foreman in the cutting room of Orr & Sears, continuing with them about six years. Two years after leaving Messrs. Orr & Sears, Mr. Packard again went into the manufacturing business. At this date he began to carry out the idea of making a shoe of a special price and advertising it. He made a shoe which he retailed at \$2.99 cents. Began to advertise it in a small way in a Shoe Trade Journal and this was the first attempt at fixing the price which the retailer should charge, and this advertisement was the first effort to push a special grade of shoes. This was about 1881. The first case of \$2.99 shoes that was sold were shipped to Messrs. Husted Brothers of Norwalk, Ohio, who have been regular customers to date.

In 1884 Mr. Packard took Capt. R. B. Grover in the business and the firm name changed from M. A. Packard & Co. to Packard & Grover. This partnership continued until January 1, 1889, when Captain Grover retired and the firm was reorganized as M. A. Packard & Co., with John Kent and O. M. Fisher as partners, the former of whom had been in Mr. Packard's employ ten years, and Mr. Fisher five years.

Mr. Packard is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of the aldermen in the city government in 1890-91-92-93, and president of the Board in 1892.

He is a person of whom all speak well and is a quiet, unobtrusive man of public spirit, attentive to business and believes that one hundred cents make a dollar, always interested in the welfare of the city, and is ready to contribute to sustain its credit and its good name. He is a member of the Brockton Commercial Club and other organizations. He is a member of the Bay State Commandery, Massachusetts Consis-

tory, &c. This firm have a genuine push in business and their business is constantly increasing.

In private life Mr. Packard takes great delight and is ever happy in the company of of his immediate friends, relatives and associates. In politics he is a Republican. In his religious views he is a pronounced Universalist as his antecedents have been for three generations. He takes especial interest in agricultural affairs and has about one hundred acres of land in Jerusalem District, West Bridgewater, upon which he has the best of stock. His farm is situated on Pine street. He has been a farmer about five years, which together with his manufacturing interests makes him a busy man.

Mr. Packard's line of descent from the first in this country is as follows :

Samuel¹ and Susanna (Edson)—Zacheus² and Sarah (Howard)—David³ and Hannah (Ames)—William⁴ and Sarah (Richards)—Lemuel⁵ and Sarah (Hunt)—David⁶ and Susanna (Perkins)—Martin⁷ and Anna (Adams)—Moses Adams⁸ and Abbie (Dunbar).

Mr. Packard married Abbie, daughter of Charles Ager and Lucy (Ellis) Dunbar of Brockton, February 28, 1866.

FRANCIS EDWARD HOWARD.

THE subject of this sketch is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the original town of Bridgewater, having settled in what is now West Bridgewater, when that was the centre for church worship and where the town business was transacted. John Howard was the ancestor of those bearing the name of Howard in the Bridgewaters, and in Plymouth county. He came from England and was at Duxbury as early as 1643, from whence he removed to the then West Parish of Bridgewater and became one of the original proprietors and settlers, taking the oath of fidelity in 1657. The original homestead land has been in the possession of the family from that date till now. The descent from this original John Howard is as follows :

John¹ and Martha (Hayward)—John² and Sarah Latham—Major Edward³ and Mary (Byram)—Col. Edward⁴ and Susanna (Howard)—Captain Benjamin Beal⁵ and Olive (Howard)—Francis E.⁶ and Mary Kingman (Hayward).

Mr. Howard was born on the old Howard homestead in West Bridgewater, May 14, 1825, and was educated in the common schools of that town, where he made the most of his opportunities and has been an apt scholar since he left school studies, always a close reader and wide observer, and is in every sense a self-made man. He early became a farmer as most of his townsmen are, and settled on the farm where he now resides in 1847, and has a great fondness for country life, much preferring it to the bustle and strife of the large cities, and yet Mr. Howard takes delight in traveling, in reading and studying. He is plain, outspoken and sincere, and is a hearty supporter of everything tending to improve, develop and advance the interests of the best elements in society. He has advanced opinions on all subjects and is ready by his pen and voice to support them. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but now a staunch Republican, and it is said he was the first man in his town to sign a paper as an adherent of the Repub-

lean party in 1854. He has been an active and able contributor to the local press and his writing shows a mind well adapted for literary matters if he had chosen that as a profession. In all the various walks of business life Mr. Howard is aggressive, active, sagacious, enthusiastic and generous, very strong in his likes and dislikes, and a bitter opposer of wrong in any form, a firm friend, a kind neighbor, and in fact, he is one of the best and most useful citizens of his town and county, and has the confidence of the leading men at home and in the surrounding places. In his religious belief he is of the liberal Unitarian Congregational order, and is a consistent believer in their doctrines, and a constant contributor to the interests of his church as well as a regular attendant upon the services of the sanctuary. He was treasurer of the church for upwards of fifteen years. He believes that a person should have a higher and better aim in life than the acquisition of wealth, the seeking for office, or the love of popularity, and endeavors to conform his life to his belief, and having these things in view he thinks it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.

Mr. Howard was for thirteen years elective member of the Plymouth and Bay Unitarian Conference. While he has never been an office-seeker his services have often been called into recognition, and for eight years was one of the Board of School Committee; he was also one of the selectmen of the town six years. Soon after the war of the Rebellion was over an association was formed December 4, 1865, to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased soldiers who went from West Bridgewater. Mr. Howard was vice-president of the same, and when later, the monument was dedicated July 4, 1879, he was president of the association, and in behalf of the association and as president, presented to the town the monument in an appropriate address, which was accepted by the late Henry Copeland, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. In 1882 Mr. Howard represented the representative district, including Brockton and West Bridgewater, in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in that position as well as in many other official relations, he has shown himself modest and unassuming, possessing a large share of good native common sense as well as ability, and that all important requisite, sterling integrity. He is a believer in higher education, and since his father left the munificent gift to be used in the cause of education, as treasurer of the Howard Seminary, he is of valuable assistance to the trustees in carrying out the wishes of the donor.

On the 25th day of November, 1852, Mr. Howard married Mary Kingman, daughter of Pliny and Polly (Kingman) Hayward, born June 6, 1826, of West Bridgewater, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I—Edith Frances Howard, born August 15, 1855.

II—Mary Jane Howard, born April 29, 1857. Died August 10, 1857.

The mother died June 2, 1857. He then married Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Simeon and Sibil (Fobes) Taylor, born April 21, 1827, of West Bridgewater, Mass., October 5, 1858.

TYLER COBB.

THE history of North Bridgewater and Brockton would be incomplete did we fail to make mention of one whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is a direct

descendant from Henry Cobb, who first appeared at Plymouth, Mass., in 1629. He was an early resident of Scituate in 1633, and removed to Barnstable, where he died in 1679, leaving seven sons and four daughters.

His descendants have been quite numerous and widely scattered. Previous to 1828 there had been nineteen graduates of New England colleges.

Of the early life of Mr. Cobb history is comparatively silent. He was settled on Kent street in Scituate, North River, where he had eighty acres of land. He removed to Barnstable with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Lothrop, in 1639. Four of his children were born in Plymouth, one in Scituate, and eight in Barnstable. His wife's name was Patience, who died in 1648. He married, second, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hinckley and a sister of Governor Hinckley. He was a useful and valuable citizen, often a deputy in General Court, and in other public positions. His son, John, settled in Plymouth, Gershom in Middleboro, and Edward in Taunton. He died in 1679.

The Cobbs have been quite a numerous name in Bristol County, principally in Taunton, Norton, Dighton, and Mansfield. It was in this latter place that the subject of our sketch was born in 1812. When he was thirteen years of age, in 1825, he removed to the then town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, which contained less than fifteen hundred inhabitants. The old North Parish had just blossomed into a town and became an independent municipality three years previous. His brother, David Cobb, had become a merchant in the old Parish about 1820, and Tyler was his clerk in the store, which was situated at what is now the corner of Main and Court streets. The store was previously occupied by Silas Packard and Col. Edward Southworth, then the town clerk of the new town. David Cobb married Abigail Willis, daughter of Mr. Packard, January 1, 1823. She died January 12, 1824. The younger brother remained in the store until 1835, when he removed to Roxbury, remaining one year, when he returned to North Bridgewater. In 1836 he purchased the business then conducted by Nathaniel H. Cross at the corner of Main and Belmont streets, on the site of Hotel Belmont, and familiarly known as the "Old Green Store." There he continued for one year, when he sold out to Mr. Cross, and looked about for a location on which to settle. In 1838 he erected the building now forming a portion of the present Metropolitan Hotel, at the south corner of Main and High streets, which at that date was the prominent building of the town. Mr. Cobb occupied this building as a dwelling, and for stores, offices and a public hall, which, to people who were familiar with the town fifty years ago, has much of historical interest. This hall was well known as "Cobb's Hall," in which has been held every kind of meetings, singing schools, dances, legerdemain, and every other kind of performance. Religious societies of every shade of belief have met in this hall for worship. Courts have been held here. It was at one time the only place where town meetings were held and if memory serves us right there was a spring floor for the special use of dancers. Many of our readers will call to mind the familiar singing masters, Thomas J. Gurney, Seth Sumner, and others, who often wielded the baton and played the violin in giving instruction in this hall. In anti-slavery days, when, to advocate the liberation of slaves was the most unpopular thing one could say or do, we often listened to the earnest words from Garrison, Douglass, the colored champion and orator, pleading for the

liberation of his race, as well as the well-known Phillips, and Parker, Stephen and Abby Foster, Pillsbury, and William H. Burleigh, who once was a newspaper editor and resident of North Bridgewater, and later a philanthropist of note.

Various were the kinds of meetings, lectures and singing festivals which afforded so much delight to our fathers, which were held within these walls.

Mr. Cobb was one of the most active persons in the town in his day, having a variety of kinds of business. When he began business his stock consisted of that kind of goods usually found in a country variety store, having West India goods, dry goods, hardware, and some clothing. He afterwards added to his business that of druggist and apothecary supplies. About the year 1848 he purchased the stock and interests of Messrs. Howard & Fisher in the shoe tool manufacturing, for which the old town was noted, which he conducted for nearly forty years, giving employment to more than twenty-five people. Mr. Cobb could never remain idle, his nature was of the most active kind. Quick in speech, decided in action, he was considered one of the smartest business men in the vicinity. He always had a kind word for all; of an inquisitive nature, which, with his retentive memory, made him a person of unbounded resources for general information, well posted on political affairs, conversant with everything moving in the town, having extensive dealings with literary people and the public generally. On the dates of particular transactions and upon most any subject he had a ready reply and was considered authority on everything which occurred within his knowledge. When Tyler Cobb could not furnish any explanation or give dates of events one might well despair of finding them.

Mr. Cobb was a resident of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, during a most remarkable half century of time and witnessed some of the most rapid changes in his adopted town, as well as in the Commonwealth and country, and was ever alive to everything transpiring. He started with the old town, lived in another, and finally died in a thriving city of about 32,000 inhabitants, and yet never changed his legal residence.

On the 10th day of January, 1838, Mr. Cobb concluded it was not good to be alone, and united in marriage with Catherine Packard, only daughter of the late Thomas and Chloe (Packard) Wales, and, having no children of their own, they adopted several, and made a home for, and brought them up with a parents' care and tenderness and started them on life's journey in a manner creditable to themselves, and doing a kindness to others. Many of the students of the old Adelpian Academy can recall the pleasant scenes in the family circle while enjoying the home of Mr. Cobb and his beloved wife. No family had a warmer place in the hearts of those who temporarily made their home with Mr. and Mrs. Cobb. Mr. Cobb died September 29, 1887.

We should not forget to mention the recent gift of the early home and birthplace of Mrs. Cobb which she has recently donated to a corporation to be used as a home for such as come within its scope. For particulars see full account under its appropriate name, "The Wales Home."

SANFORD WINTER.

SANFORD WINTER, the portrait of whom may be seen in this volume, is among the many self made men of Brockton. Starting with few advantages early in life he has become a prominent and well known citizen, and among our most active business men, one who has done much toward forwarding the interests of Brockton in opening up new fields for the employment of labor, and adding to the prosperity of the city.

Mr. Winter was born in the town of Carthage, Franklin county, Me., November 16, 1826. After the usual course of common school education (his father dying when he was a young man), the duties of the farm devolved upon him, which he conducted for two years, when he sold the same and removed to Jay, Me., working on a farm two years. At the end of that time he came to North Easton in 1852 and entered into partnership with Abijah Pratt of that town in the buying and slaughtering cattle for the retail trade, under the firm name of Pratt & Winter, the business at that time requiring about one hundred and fifty cattle per year, besides the smaller animals. In 1855 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Winter continued in business alone, running two retail wagons. During the stringent times of 1857-8 he had pretty hard work but went through safely, and in 1859 commenced the wholesale business in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in connection with the retail, and in 1860 purchased a farm of Manley Packard on Pearl street, Brockton Heights, and removed to that locality. The business continued to increase until 1865, when a fire destroyed all his buildings excepting his dwelling house, causing a severe loss and throwing him out of business for about one year. But Phoenix like from the ashes of the old buildings, new and improved buildings were erected and many new improvements introduced, and where the varied kinds of business in connection with his works, are successfully conducted, giving employment to thirty-five hands and twenty horses.

Besides the above named Mr. Winter erected a large brick block in 1881 at the corner of Main and Belmont streets, on the corner where the "Old Green Store" formerly stood. His corner lot is about 75 by 120 feet square and the building four stories in height, the lower floor being used for stores. The whole upper portion is used as a hotel under the name of "Hotel Belmont," and contains sixty-two rooms besides a splendid dining room, reading room, and billiard room; having gas and electricity and heating by steam, and connected throughout with electric bells. This is one of the finest hotel structures in the county and is under the ownership of Mr. Winter, his son, Everett H. Winter, having the general management. Very few men possess the ability to successfully conduct as many and as varied enterprises as are under the control of Mr. Sanford Winter. Having arrived to nearly the age usually allotted to man, three score and ten, he seems to handle every department of his extensive business with extraordinary skill, method and success. He is the proprietor of the Franklin Market, Centre Street Market, and the Boston Cash Store in Belmont street.

Mr. Winter has been a resident of Brockton about thirty-five years and has been one of the busiest men in the city and one of her most respected citizens. He was honored by the town in 1877 by being elected one of the Board of Selectmen and when the first council of the first year of the city government was organized he was one of its mem-



Sanford Winter



bers. He has never been a politician and at present refuses to accept public office, his business occupying all his time and energy. He was the president of the Savings Bank of Brockton, charter member of the Commercial Club. In his religious views he is a Methodist and an active, influential member of the Central Methodist Episcopal church and society, and one of the trustees of the same. The above society have recently purchased a lot of land on Pleasant street of the heirs of Elisha H. Joslyn, and Mr. Winter is a large contributor to the building of the same.

Mr. Winter married, October 31, 1852, Elvira Ann, daughter of Enoch and Mehetable Noyes of Jay, Me.

CHILDREN :

- 1—Francis Eugene Winter, born May 6, 1856. Died May 19, 1876.
- 2—Hattie Louise Winter, born May 21, 1878. Died April 17, 1883.
- 3—Everett Henry Winter, born August 7, 1862. Married Florence M., daughter of Elbridge and Jane Benson, of Abington, Mass., October 13, 1892.
- 4—John Sanford Winter, born August 13, 1864. Died July 8, 1875.

The mother died August 23, 1865. He then married Sophia Tilton, daughter of the late Mathew and Sophia Vincent of Edgartown, Mass., November 22, 1868.

EMBERT HOWARD,

EMBERT HOWARD, one of Brockton's successful merchants, is the son of Deacon Cary and Sylvia (Packard) Howard. He was born in Campello July 23, 1842. After the usual district school education he attended S. D. Hunt's Academy, Brockton, and Pierce Academy, Middleboro, in 1858.

Upon completing his studies he began work for M. L. Keith & Co., in their shoe manufactory on Main street, where he remained one year, then entered the dry goods store of William F. Brett & Co., and was with them three years; afterwards was in H. K. Keith & Co.'s store in Kingston one year, was with W. F. Brett in Washington, D. C., six months. Returning to Campello in 1864, in company with Ziba C. Keith purchased the stock and good will of the variety store of Sidney Packard, then in the building on the west side of Main street, erected by Josiah W. Kingman, at the corner of Market street, under the firm name of Howard & Keith, remaining three years. Next purchased the clothing business of Rufus P. Kingman, March 4, 1867.

Mr. Howard has never been an active politician and never would take any office calculated to interfere with his business. He has been a member of the parish committee of the First Congregational Church and Society ten years and is at the present writing on the committee to erect a new church edifice in place of one recently destroyed by fire. In his religious views he is a Congregationalist of the Trinitarian order, and is a regular attendant of the First Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the F. and A. M., Bay State Commandery, Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, and Paul Revere Lodge, for a long time. In 1883 Mr. Howard took an ex-

tended trip through England, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, sailing on the steamship City of Rome, of the Anchor line, from New York. In 1889 he made another journey on the steamship City of New York and returning on the City of Paris, visited Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Switzerland, including the Exposition at Paris.

Again in 1891 he made an excursion trip to California via New Orleans and Mexico, and has visited nearly every State in the Union, including visits to Florida two seasons.

Mr. Howard, it will be noticed, began his course of mercantile life when twenty years of age, and from the first has been successful. In his early life he had an ambition to be a merchant, and a good one, and being full of energy he attended to business, which has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest outside of Boston, in the clothing trade, and for nearly thirty years success has crowned industrious efforts of Messrs. Howard & Caldwell. Mr. Howard is of a social nature, lively in habits, fond of home, and yet likes travel, and takes great pride in having the best horses that can be had. In fine he enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he dwells and is recognized as a representative business man and an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the city of his birth. Mr. Howard has been interested in real estate to a considerable extent and believes that a man must sometimes invest and become interested in matters outside of his regular calling.

Mr. Howard married, first, Hattie Cornelia, daughter of Deacon Cyrus and Cornelia (Bassett) Howard, of Winslow, Me., December 7, 1865. She died in March, 1866. He then married, second, Lois Hathaway, daughter of Abram and Hannah (Hathaway) Perkins, of North Middleboro, Mass., June 17, 1870.

CHILDREN:

- I.—Mary Perkins Howard, born May 15, 1871, attended Mrs. Johnson's school in Boston, 1888; visited Europe with her father in 1889.
- II.—Lena Cary Howard, born May 20, 1876; attended Mrs. Johnson's family school, Newbury street, Boston.
- III.—Dora Louise Howard, born May 20, 1878.

HOWARD WARREN REYNOLDS

HOWARD WARREN REYNOLDS, whose portrait may be seen in this volume, was the son of Jarvis W. and Hannah (Snell) Reynolds, born in Campello, the southerly section of Brockton, October 16, 1842. His early training and habits were not unlike many others of his day. After leaving the district school he attended Pierce Academy, Middleboro, and a boarding school in Lee, Mass. Soon after completing his education he engaged in shoe manufacturing, commencing at an early age, about thirty-five years since, and at the time of his death he had been longer in the shoe business in Brockton than any other manufacturer. He began to manufacture at the home of his father, and in a few years after erected the factory now owned by Messrs. Churchill & Alden, on Main street. About 1881 he erected the factory at No. 1013 South Mon-



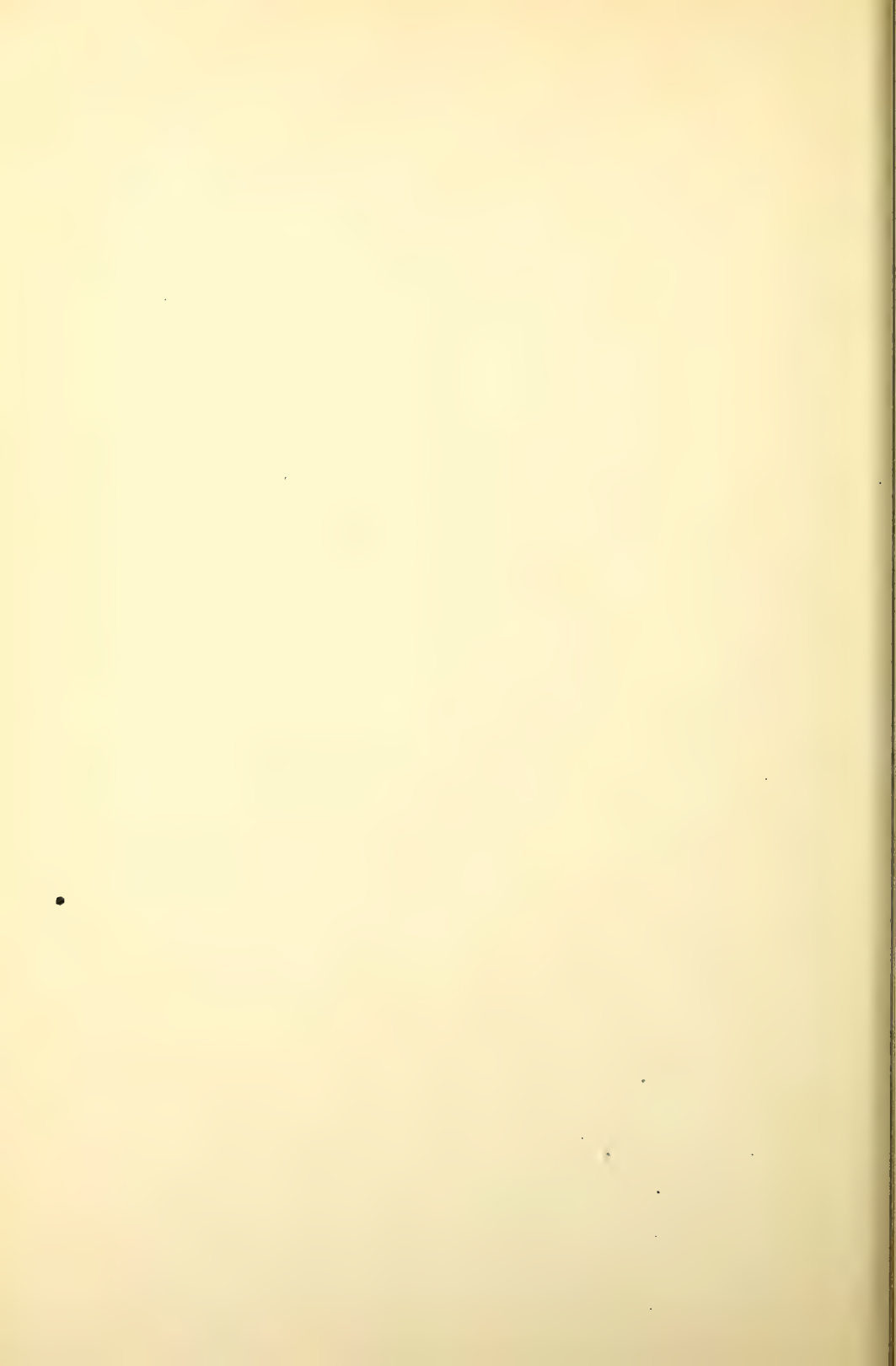
Harry Reynolds



tello street, where the business was progressing up to the time of his death. He had always been successful from the start, and one whose paper was held at par. He was the oldest of four sons, viz: Howard Warren, Gardner William, Horace Greeley, and Charles Herbert.

On the 17th day of June, 1886, he married Clara Streeter, a native of Woburn, Mass., who survives him, leaving no children. He died August 2, 1891. His aged mother and his sister, still living, are the only survivors of his father's family.

Those who knew Mr. Reynolds best appreciated his traits of sterling worth. He was a man of generous impulses, bestowing his charities without ostentation, and many of those to whom he has given never knew from whence they came. He left a long list of firm friends. Deceased was a member of Brockton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was always interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city. He had been prominently identified with the shoe industry of Brockton for a long time, having been the senior member of the firm of H. W. Reynolds & Co since 1865. Mr. Reynolds is a descendant of a long line of ancestry, who have early been engaged either as shoemakers or manufacturers. We find Robert in Boston as early as 1632, a shoemaker, and there has been a large number of that name engaged in that business in North Bridgewater, now Brockton. The estimation in which he was held by his business acquaintances may be seen by a brief quotation from a letter of personal sympathy from one of Mr. Reynolds' customers, which is but the expression of many others: "No one ever had more admirers than Howard, among those in our establishment. He was always held up and praised as the ideal, honest manufacturer, who did just as he agreed, whose word never was broken, and all feel that in losing him they have lost one whom they all admired and loved." He was a most devoted and affectionate husband, and in all the relations of life was universally respected. The funeral of Mr. Reynolds was held on Wednesday, August 5, 1891, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The services were attended by Rev. N. B. Thompson, of the South Congregational Church. The interment was in Union Cemetery.



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